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CONTAINING

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

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VOLUME L, PART VII.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD,

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

TO THE

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL,
OF KANSAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, April 23, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, the disastrous effects of the Underwood bill are already being felt, and what is now happening in a few industries gives ground for fear that the disaster to the employment of our laborers in our industries will be general throughout our whole country, from Porto Rico to the Philippines.

I shall not undertake a general discussion of the bill at this time and merely take time now to call attention to the injurious effect that this law will have upon the greatest industry in Porto Rico, and what is true of Porto Rico is equally true of Hawaii and the Philippines, to say nothing of Louisiana and all the beet sugar growing States.

I have urged that if the tariff changes proposed are to be made as to sugar, that they take effect on the 1st of October, 1913, instead of the indefinite time when the bill may become a law. Merchants throughout my district have written me and sent me resolutions, complaining of the ill effect that the bill will have upon them if its provisions become effective between the 1st of June and the 1st of October.

I have also taken the plea of the Porto Rican cane growers and grinders up, and urged that the provisions of the bill as to sugar go into effect on the 1st of October, but I have been met with the reply that all the provisions of this bill must go into effect, including its provisions with regard to sugar, when it is signed by the President, whenever that may be. This leaves the sugar growers of Porto Rico at the mercy of the sugar refiners, who buy their product.

I am just in receipt of the letter which I will print as part of my remarks.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, April 19, 1913.

Hon. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL,
Representative in Congress, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CAMPBELL: The bureau is in receipt of a request from the San Juan Stock and Produce Exchange, contained in a cable from the acting governor of Porto Rico, that the following message from Mr. Charles A. Hartzell, for many years an attorney at law in San Juan, P. R., be brought to your attention:

"San Juan Stock and Produce Exchange, sugar planters, manufacturers and business interests of Porto Rico fronting critical situation. American sugar buyers demanding guaranty on all purchases of sugar to amount of any reduction in tariff within 30 days after actual delivery. If proposed tariff bill should provide not to take effect for four or six months or fix a definite time much suffering and serious panic might be averted. Charles A. Hartzell."

Very sincerely,

FRANK MCINTYRE,
Brigadier General, United States Army,
Chief of Bureau.

Mr. Chairman, the matter referred to in the cable addressed to me from the acting governor of Porto Rico, through the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, is more fully explained in the letter which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read:

Hon. P. P. CAMPBELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am having a cablegram sent to you to-day, a copy of which I inclose herewith for confirmation, and, as suggested in the cablegram, I am writing you respecting the actual situation of affairs in the island as precipitated by the threatened reduction or abolition of the tariff on sugar.

The sugar growers and manufacturers from different parts of the island have been in session in San Juan, in connection with the San Juan Stock Exchange, for several days in hopes of devising some plan of action which may save them in the present crisis from what seems now almost certain bankruptcy. Of course, everybody believes that the proposed tariff will largely reduce the existing sugar tariff, and the latest information here would seem to indicate that the program of allowing $1 tariff for three years, with free trade after that time, is a likely outcome of the matter.

The immediate difficulty of the situation presented in Porto Rico, however, arises from the fact that, by practically universal custom here, the growers and manufacturers of sugar make their sales to New York buyers, who are in the habit of advancing considerable sums of money to them to be repaid out of the sugars so sold; and at the present time, in the middle of the grinding season, when every grower and manufacturer is using every possible effort and employing every means in his power to complete a crop which up to the present time looks favorable, our people are met with the proposition by the sugar buyers in New York that purchase will only be made upon an absolute condition that all the moneys paid for sugar from Porto Rico will only be upon the absolute condition that such part of the price as may represent any reduction in the existing tariff until a period 30 days after the sugar has been actually delivered, which would mean approximately 60 days from the date of the sale, should be considered as a loan or advance to the Porto Rican sugar man and should be at once repayable to the sugar buyer in New York.

Inasmuch as free sugar would mean a reduction of something over $1.30, and as sugar is selling to-day at about $3.20 per hundredweight, this would mean that they are actually fixing an arbitrary price of $1.90 and are proposing to make the loan to the Porto Rican producer of the balance of the current price.

If this is persisted in, a number of planters and manufacturers will undoubtedly be driven into bankruptcy.

On the other hand, if the matter could be so held in abeyance so that the growers and manufacturers here could be assured that their present crop, which will end about July 1, could be finished and its result marketed prior to the taking effect of the proposed tariff law, it would be a very great assistance to them and to the entire island, and on this line I sent the inclosed cable, hoping either that the bill as prepared and introduced in the House would contain some provision fixing a later date for the taking effect of its provisions, or that something might be done to assist in having a provision of that kind inserted in the bill.

Of course we understand that our little island is not in a position to exhibit any considerable influence in either branch of Congress, and of course we also realize that wool, cotton, and many other producers are as much interested in the tariff proposition as are the sugar men, and that undoubtedly business to be affected by the bill in all directions will undoubtedly try to secure some such provision as that about which I am writing, and it certainly would seem only reasonable to all of the immense interests concerned that the parties whose business is to be affected should have some reasonable time within which to arrange their affairs so as to be able to live through and survive under the changed conditions which the reduced tariff will bring about.

I can assure you that you will have the grateful remembrance and recognition of all business interests in Porto Rico if you can give us any comfort in connection with this situation. The material reduction and final removal of the sugar tariff undoubtedly will mean ruin to many people in this island; but, on the other hand, it is possible that much actual hardship may be averted if the tariff bill as finally passed shall provide for a reasonable opportunity for those affected by its provisions to arrange their affairs in order to meet the changed situation.

* * * * * * *

With best regards, very truly,

CHARLES A. HARTZELL.

The only reply to these and similar pleas of those engaged in business under the American flag is that the Democratic Party is committed to the policy of putting all the industries of the country under competition with like industries in foreign countries, and that those engaged in any kind of competitive business must take the consequences.

On another day I shall go more fully into the question involved in the passage of this bill.

When I took this question up with the proper authorities now in control of this legislation, I confidently hoped that something would be done. I regret that there was no foundation for such a hope. The prejudice against protecting the laborers and industries of America from a ruinous competition with the products of other countries is so strong in the Democratic Party that those who are leading that party refuse to heed the pleadings and importunities of the people their policy of competition with the world will injure.

We shall have to wait.

Woman Suffrage.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK W. MONDELL,

OF WYOMING,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 14, 1913.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, taking advantage of the privilege extended me, I present for printing in the RECORD a statement I made, relative to the effect of woman suffrage in Wyoming, before the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress on January 31, 1913:

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK W. MONDELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING, ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, perhaps it might not be out of the way for me to preface what I have to say with a little personal statement. It has been my privilege to represent the people of Wyoming—all of the people of Wyoming—for some 16 years. [Applause.] Prior to my election to Congress I was mayor of my town for 4 years, for 4 years a member of the legislature, and president of the State senate. I refer to those matters in order that you may know that I have had some political experience. This experience has all been in the State of Wyoming, and Wyoming, you will remember, gave women the right to vote in the year 1869. [Applause.] For 43 years we have enjoyed that helpful addition to our voting population; and I say "enjoyed" advisedly, because, with a single exception, I do not remember ever having heard anyone in our State suggest that we return to the old conditions under which we were deprived of the helpful political influence of the better half of our population. When we adopted our State constitution in 1890 there was one member of the constitutional convention who was opposed to the woman-suffrage plank. He was a typical old bachelor, and thus belonged to a class the disfranchisement of whom legislatures may very properly consider. [Applause.]

Forty-three years is a long time in the history of a commonwealth, and we should have learned some things in that experience of 43 years relative to the effect of the exercise of the elective franchise by women. Perhaps the most valuable lesson we have learned in that time is that as woman is a conservative force in society so she is a conservative element in politics. That fact has been commented on by two classes of people, those who fear radical influence and action and those who favor it. Women are seldom radical politically and are not inclined to follow novel suggestions of legislation. Going further with the illustration of my friend from Arizona, let us take a family of two girls and two boys. The boys are active, vigorous, venturesome, possibly a little wild. The girls are home loving, conservative, realizing the importance to them of the maintenance of stable and favorable conditions, and of a law-enforcing, effective government. The boys may, temporarily, during the period of their youth, the period of the sowing of their wild oats, be inclined to be extreme and radical. The girls, on the contrary, will incline to conservatism, people sometimes think to overconservatism. I recall that a few years ago in an organization of ladies in opposition to the extension of the franchise to women our State was under discussion, and one of the arguments made against the extension of the franchise to women was that in Wyoming, where woman had voted the longest, we had never adopted, had not even agitated, prohibition, and at that time was the only State in the Union that openly licensed gambling. Well, that sounded like an awful indictment.

As a matter of fact, it was perhaps as good an argument as ever was made for woman suffrage, because it proved this, that the women voters, as well as the men, realized that in that new western country, with its many cosmopolitan communities, made up of people from all over the country, brought together by means of new farming settlements, railway extensions, opening up new mines, it would have been exceedingly difficult to enforce drastic laws against gambling, and practically impossible to have enforced a prohibition law. Our voters, a majority of them at least, believed that under these conditions it was better to effectively regulate than attempt and fail in prohibiting. But since that time, and some years ago, public sentiment having become crystallized as communities became settled, we passed and have effectively enforced an antigambling law [applause], and while we have not agitated prohibition State wide, we have prohibition in a limited way, in that our laws do not allow the sale of intoxicating liquor outside of incorporated towns, and we give the people of the towns full power to decide what they shall do touching the liquor traffic.

In several lines of legislation of vital importance to our people, such as legislation affecting water rights, public accounting, and so forth, our State has been conspicuously in the lead. In the legislation relative to the legal rights of women, for the maintenance and protection of the home and the care and protection of childhood, our Commonwealth has been well in advance. Our eleemosynary and corrective institutions are liberally supported and well managed. Our public-school system is of high grade and our contributions to the cause of education among the very largest per capita of any State in the Union.

The attitude of our people toward these important matters illustrates, I think, the general attitude of communities where all citizens of education, enlightenment, and good character exercise the franchise. In Wyoming our laws do not allow anyone to vote who can not read the constitutions of the United States and the State in English, and our voters must all be fully naturalized citizens of the United States. [Applause.] It will thus be seen that we have not only invited the more intelligent, virtuous, and conservative element of our society to the support of our institutions, but we have endeavored at the same time, so far as it is possible, to limit the exercise of the franchise by the exclusion of those not qualified by education, by residence in our country, and familiarity with our institutions to thoroughly appreciate and intelligently perform the duties of American citizenship.

I am not informed as to whether there is any special time limit to these speeches, but I assume that I am to speak briefly. There are many things which I might tell you that perhaps would be of interest of our long experience with woman suffrage, but I will refer only to a few. Some people claim that the suffrage is not a right, that it is a privilege. We have an idea that it is both a right and a privilege [applause], and the question is not "Do we desire to draft a possibly unwilling electorate or are there some now deprived of the franchise who are entitled to it?" but rather, "Does society need the conservative, helpful, uplifting influence of this new class of voters?" [Applause.] The question is not, "Do women want to vote?" It is not so much, "Are they entitled to the right to vote?" but "Do we need this class of voters for the support of our institutions?" To ask that question of anyone who has lived in Wyoming any considerable length of time is to receive an affirmative answer. [Applause.]

We of Wyoming have not solved all the problems, and none of the Commonwealths of the Union will ever solve all of the problems constantly arising before a free people. It is true, however, that since the adoption of woman suffrage in Wyoming 43 years ago there has never been a defalcation in office in that Commonwealth. [Applause.] There has never been a loss of a single penny, either to the Commonwealth or to any of its subdivisions through the dishonesty of an official. Wyoming is a mountain State, and many of its communities are new, and sometimes a little breezy. Some people who don't know us think that some of our folks are a trifle crude and a little wild, and yet it is a fact that never in the history of the State have we had a serious disorder at a polling place. [Applause.] These polling places have sometimes been in the midst of cow camps, in mining camps, on the frontier, at the end of a line of railroad, where men were gathered that some people might look upon as being rather rough, and yet amid all such surroundings and conditions there has never been a serious election disturbance that I have ever heard of, and I am reasonably familiar with elections in Wyoming. I have had a personal interest in most of them for a long time. More than that, in that 43 years there has never been, to my knowledge, a single case in which the honesty and fairness of an election has been challenged in a contest. [Applause.] Possibly I should qualify that a little, because in connection with the recent senatorial contest in our State there were three election contests.

Those contests, as I understand them, were largely based upon the claim that there were some people who exercised the franchise in certain districts who could not readily read the Constitution or intelligently expound it. But in view of the fact that there is some difference of opinion as to the meaning of constitutions, both State and Federal, even among you gentlemen, I presume it would scarcely be held as conclusive evidence that our elections are not as they should be, because some one has been found who could not expound the Constitution in a manner entirely satisfactory to the parties to an election contest. We have had a few contests based on questions of law, but none that I recall on the ground that there was a willful and intentional violation of the election laws. These things, I think, are strong arguments in favor of the conditions relative to the franchise under which we live.

Some people object to this extension of the franchise on the ground that it is rather a duplication than an addition to the voting strength. The assumption is that women will mostly vote as their fathers, their husbands, or brothers do, and therefore you simply add to the volume of the electorate without materially changing its character. One only has to attend political meetings in Wyoming and know something of our political conditions to learn how far that is from being the truth. It is a fact that people living together harmoniously in the family relation will finally come to agree to a considerable extent on most questions, political and religious, or they will arrive at an amicable disagreement touching those matters. On the question as to whether the men vote as the women vote, or the woman votes as the man does, you can judge as well as anyone, and your judgment will likely depend upon your view as to whether, on the average and in the main, the woman through her information, her lively interest, her realization of the importance of political questions, has the more convincing influence. [Applause.] It is a fact, however, that in our State there are many husbands and wives, many brothers and sisters, who very frequently differ as to candidates and policies. In my 26 years' residence in the State and my participation in 12 elections, 10 of them State wide, I do not recall a single instance of any family jar arising out of differences with regard to matters political. [Applause.]

If there is any one thing in regard to which it is universally agreed and accepted among us that every individual has the right to their own opinion without undue interference on the part of others, it is in the matter of casting the ballot. Sometimes we have interesting experiences. Two years ago, the night before election, I spoke at a meeting in a farming community. Our committeeman in that precinct had recently gone "way back east to Nebraska" and taken unto himself a wife, and the young woman was there—a very handsome, charming young woman. Her husband made me acquainted with her, and I congratulated her on the fact that on the morrow she would for the first time be a full-fledged citizen, with all the rights of franchise. She said that she regretted to inform me that George had told her it would be impossible for him to take her to the polling place, inasmuch as his duties as committeeman required his presence at the polling place very early in the morning, and that he would have to remain there until the votes were counted at night; and as they lived some 10 miles from the polling place it would be impossible for her to leave home at that early hour and remain away all day. I said to her, "This will not do at all. I realize that your husband can not provide you with the means of transportation under the circumstances; but I have a friend living just beyond your place who is going to the polls with his wife and family to-morrow, and I will have him stop for you and take you to the polls and bring you back home." A few minutes later I met the husband and he said, "Say, you may think you are something of a politician; but I want you to understand there are some things about the game you have never learned. I had carefully arranged to keep a straight Democratic vote away from the polls, and you have promised that that vote shall be there. Just jot down in your memorandum book the fact that your majority will be one less than it would have been if you had not gotten into my game." [Applause.]

Do women neglect their family duties, their social duties, and become coarse and masculine through the exercise of the franchise? Of all the lovely women that ever lived on the face of the earth, the loveliest are those that live in the Commonwealth where they and their mothers before them for two generations have enjoyed the elective franchise. It is a distinct advantage to the community, to the women as well as the men, to have the women interested in matters political, and it is hardly necessary for me to say to the members of this committee, with their wide experience as to the slight knowledge that some men have of political matters, to say that they need never fear that the ladies will on the average have less information on political questions than the lords of creation now have. [Applause.] Among certain classes of women the opportunities for becoming informed are better than those afforded their husbands and brothers. Many men do not find time to attend public political meetings, and while I do not think that one can secure the most accurate information touching matters political at all political meetings, still a discerning and discriminating mind may get much information of value and of helpfulness at most political meetings. In my State the ladies attend the political meetings quite as generally as do the men. As a matter of fact, I have held meetings in my State where there was almost as large a percentage of women as we have here to-day—not that the men were not interested in the questions discussed, but because their duties are often such that it is impossible for them to attend.

There are many whose duties take them away from home a great deal, while the women of the household can attend the meetings, and do attend the meetings, and secure whatever information may be secured in that way. While the women of America are quite generally busy people, it is true that men engaged in certain vocations are still busier. Men engaged in heavy manual or brain-taxing mental labor are not in the frame of mind to read at the end of the day's work, and the wife often has more time and more inclination to inform herself than the husband has. Therefore, without desiring to exaggerate, without intending to simply compliment, but stating what I believe to be the truth, I am convinced that the women of our Commonwealth, take them as a whole, are quite as well qualified, so far as information is concerned, as the men to intelligently cast a ballot, and when it comes to other needful qualifications of mind and heart, why, in the presence of this committee, all composed of men, I do not dare to tell the whole truth. [Laughter.] We would as soon think of surrendering our charter of statehood, gentlemen, as to deny the women of our Commonwealth the right to vote. [Applause.]

Let me assure the fearful and trembling brother who is afraid that the exercise of the franchise by women will rob him of his opportunity to hold office and secure those emoluments that go with it, that our experience is that women do not, as a rule, seek office, that they ordinarily must be drafted into service, and, so far as they have accepted offices, they have generally been offices that required the maximum of time and effort and devotion and gave the minimum of return in a pecuniary way. [Applause.] If there be any officeholder trembling for his job, let him be consoled by our experience. It has been argued against woman's suffrage that we have had in all these years but two women in the legislature, one now serving; that county offices have largely been held by men. But that is simply a splendid tribute to the modesty of women, to their deference to what they still, in spite of their enfranchisement, consider the superior administrative talent of men. [Applause.] It will be a long time before women get over that notion which men have been so carefully teaching them through all the generations.

I have just been asked to give my best sentence in closing. Not having prepared for this hearing a formal argument, I fear I have no "best sentences" at my command. I have given you a very few of the many reasons which our experience has demonstrated for granting the franchise to the most intelligent and virtuous half of mankind. Our experience is all favorable. The so-called arguments against it have been overwhelmingly discredited by that experience, and it is the sentiment of all our people that any community that aspires to better conditions, that any community that desires to have in its governmental affairs the helpful, uplifting, and potent influence of its best citizenship, should extend the franchise to women. [Applause.]

The Natural Condition of Lake Tahoe.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. RAKER,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, April 24, 1913.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I present to the House the following resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of California:

Senate joint resolution 24, relating to the preservation of the natural condition of Lake Tahoe and of establishing by judicial decree the conflicting claims to the use of the flood waters thereof, as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 23, 1913.*

JOHN E. RAKER,
Congressman, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of a senate joint resolution adopted by both houses of the Legislature of the State of California, I herewith transmit you a copy thereof.

Senate joint resolution 24, relating to the preservation of the natural conditions of Lake Tahoe and of establishing by judicial decree the conflicting claims to the use of the flood waters thereof.

Whereas Lake Tahoe, on account of its great natural beauty, is regarded as a valuable asset to the State of California by the citizens thereof, and many of such citizens have acquired vested interests on the shores of such lake; and

Whereas the State claims title to the major portion of the flood waters of such lake, which waters it hopes and expects in the near future to utilize for the purpose of generating power and of irrigating lands within its borders and for the domestic use of its citizens; and

Whereas it has become the declared intention of the Reclamation Service of the United States to convert the lake into a reservoir for an irrigation system in the State of Nevada, and to the end to artificially lower the natural rim of the lake and to widen the outlet channel of the same, thereby making it possible to draw from such lake more water than can be supplied by its average natural rise of 2½ feet per annum; and

Whereas the plans of the Reclamation Service, if carried into effect, will infringe upon the vested legal rights of the State of California and its citizens, to their irreparable damage: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and assembly jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California does hereby protest against any interference on the part of the Federal Government or its agents with the natural conditions of Lake Tahoe; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to cause legal proceedings to be in order to determine the respective rights of all persons claiming title to the flood waters of Lake Tahoe, and particularly to determine the rights of the United States of America, the State of Nevada, the State of California, and the Truckee General Electric Co.; and be it further

Resolved, That the attorney general of the State of California be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to institute and prosecute as speedily as possible any action in the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the State of California and against the State of Nevada and such other claimants to the use of the waters of Lake Tahoe as may be properly joined as parties in order to determine the respective rights of such parties to the use of such waters; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, to the United States Reclamation Service, and to each Member of the House of Representatives and to the United States Senate.

Respectfully, yours,

W. N. PARRISH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Senate joint resolution No. 1, relating to continuation by the United States of surveys for the construction of storage reservoirs for the impounding of flood waters in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the State of California, and asking that an appropriation be had for forwarding the work as speedily as possible, which is as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 23, 1913.*

JOHN E. RAKER,
Congressman, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of a Senate joint resolution adopted by both houses of the Legislature of the State of California, I herewith transmit you a copy thereof.

Senate joint resolution 1, relative to the continuation by the United States of surveys for the construction of storage reservoirs for the impounding of flood waters in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in the State of California, and asking that an appropriation be made for forwarding the work as speedily as possible.

Whereas the United States Government has for several years past been securing data through the Geological Survey and the Reclamation Service concerning the watersheds of the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the construction of storage reservoirs for the conservation of flood waters in the winter and spring; and

Whereas the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, of which these watersheds form the eastern rim, constitute a large body of the most fertile land to be found in any country, rivaling the far-famed Valley of the Nile in productiveness, and capable of supporting a population of several millions when properly reclaimed and settled; and

Whereas in time of heavy snowfall and rainfall the volume of water coming down the valleys is a continual menace to the rich lands adjacent to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, thousands of acres of which are flooded in years of heavy rainfall; and

Whereas in the report of the Reclamation Service for the year 1907 the statement is made that if storage reservoirs were constructed at the sites surveyed it would greatly simplify the drainage problems of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and the lower Sacramento Valley by reducing the flood flow into the rivers; and

Whereas the flood water so impounded would be of the greatest value to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and the State of California by being used for irrigation instead of being allowed to flow to the ocean, often doing incalculable damage to the valleys, 800,000 acres of the lowlands of which having been flooded in 1904: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and assembly jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California memoralize the Congress of the United States for the continuation of said work of surveying and constructing such storage reservoirs in the watersheds of the western slope of said Sierra Nevada Mountains on the tributaries of the Feather, Yuba, and American Rivers, and other tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, carry out all measures necessary for such work, and making an appropriation of sufficient size to forward it as the more speedily solved; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to take the necessary measures for hastening the survey and construction of such reservoirs, in order to impound such flood waters and enable the problem of improvement and restraint of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers to be more speedily solved; and be it further

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use all honorable means to secure the action desired in this matter for the purpose aforesaid; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the respective Houses of Congress, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, including those to assume office on March 4, 1913.

Respectfully, yours,

W. N. PARRISH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Senate joint resolution No. 12, relative to action by Congress directing an investigation through the Department of Agriculture of measures for protection of fruit from frost damage, as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 23, 1913.*

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER,
Congressman, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of a senate joint resolution adopted by both houses of the Legislature of the State of California, I herewith transmit to you a copy thereof.

Senate joint resolution 12, relative to action by Congress in directing an investigation through the Department of Agriculture of measures for protection of fruit from frost damage.

Whereas the great citrus belt of California has been visited by an unprecedented damaging frost, involving a loss of many millions of dollars in the crop alone as well as great damage to trees; and

Whereas great advancement has been made by public and private experimentation in the protection of orchards all over the United States from the damaging effect of cold waves by means of heating pots and other means of raising temperature, the use of which has given perfect protection in some groves and has been of little benefit in others. The effect of frost damage on many fruits, particularly the citrus, is but little known, and it is believed that large sums may be saved on this and other horticultural branches by a more thorough knowledge of the prevention of frost damage and the best means of determining to what extent citrus or other fruits have been rendered unfit for marketing. Large losses have been sustained, which might have been prevented were proper methods known; and

Whereas the interest of the whole country demand a thorough investigation of this question by the Department of Agriculture through the most competent experts obtainable. Such work adequately supported and ably conducted will save many millions of dollars' losses to the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this being a Nation-wide problem, we appeal to Congress to authorize and empower the Department of Agriculture to at once take up this question and employ the ablest and most competent men to be had for carrying on this work until a thorough knowledge shall be had of this question in its bearing on all branches of horticulture; and be it

Resolved, That upon the passage of the resolution the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, directed to forward a copy thereof to the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in Congress, and that a copy of the resolution be also transmitted to the governors of each fruit-growing State in the Union, requesting them to urge legislatures now in session to consider and take action in accordance with this resolution.

Respectfully, yours,

W. N. PARRISH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Senate joint resolution No. 26, relating to making investigations and experiments as to the nature and cure of tuberculosis, which is as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 23, 1913.*

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER,
Congressman, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the Senate joint resolution adopted by both Houses of the Legislature of the State of California, I herewith transmit to you a copy thereof:

Senate joint resolution 26, relative to making investigations and experiments as to nature and cure of tuberculosis.

Whereas it appears that the loss of life and the suffering occasioned by the ravages of tuberculosis in its various forms in the United States are of such magnitude as to make the discovery of adequate means of eradicating that disease a matter of national concern.

Whereas the greatest facilities, opportunities, and inducements should be afforded capable investigators with a view to discovering some practicable means for its control and cures: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of California and the Assembly jointly, That we respectfully urge on the Congress of the United States the immediate enactment of such laws, and an appropriation from the Treasury of the United States of such sums as may seem advisable to Congress to afford properly trained experts adequate means and opportunities to make the most exhaustive investigations and experiments as to the nature and cure of tuberculosis, and as to alleged cures therefor; and that we further urge upon the Congress of the United States an appropriation of an adequate sum to be given as a reward to the discoverer or discoverers of an effective means of curing tuberculosis, on satisfactory proof of the effectiveness of such discovery and on a full and complete revelation of the effective means thus employed, so that the fullest publicity may be given thereto for the general benefit of the medical profession: Be it further

Resolved, That each Senator and each Representative in Congress from the State of California be, and he is hereby, requested to use all honorable means to secure the enactment of such legislation: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be herewith transmitted by the chief clerk of the senate to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and a copy thereof to each Member of the Congress from the State of California.

Respectfully, yours,

W. N. PARRISH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Senate joint resolution No. 25, relating to the citrus-fruit industry of California, which resolution is as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 23, 1913.*

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER,
United States Congressman, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the senate joint resolution adopted by both Houses of the Legislature of the State of California, I herewith transmit to you copy thereof.

Senate joint resolution 25, relative to memorializing Congress, regarding the citrus-fruit industry of the State of California, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to prevent a reduction in duties on citrus fruits below the difference where the difference in the cost of production of the same would be equalized.

Whereas the citrus-fruit industry is one of the great and important enterprises of this State, representing an investment of $200,000,000, and materially contributes to the upbuilding thereof; and

Whereas the rates of duty on citrus fruits should equalize the difference in cost of production between the United States and foreign countries; and
Whereas the present rates of duty bring to the Government a substantial revenue that has increased in recent years; and
Whereas a material reduction of the duties on citrus fruits would hamper and retard the growth and development of the State of California: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That we respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States not to reduce the duties on citrus fruits below a point equalizing the difference in the cost of production of the same in the United States and foreign countries, and we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use every honorable means to prevent such reduction; be it further

Resolved, That the governor of the State of California be requested to appoint five citizens of California to present this memorial to Congress in behalf of this State; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be telegraphed to the President and to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

W. N. PARRISH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Assembly joint resolution 18, relating to the protection of the California beet-sugar industry in the enactment by Congress of laws affecting the tariff on imports to the United States, which is as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 22, 1913.*

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to hand you herewith copy of assembly joint resolution 18, adopted by senate and assembly and approved by the governor April 18, 1913.

Assembly joint resolution 18, relative to the protection of the California beet-sugar industry in the enactment by Congress of laws affecting tariffs on imports into the United States.

Whereas in the process of tariff revision by Congress the indicated tendency is toward an abolition of all duties on imported sugar; and
Whereas such a policy would be calamitous to the cane and beet sugar industry of the Nation at large, and especially to the beet-sugar business of the State of California, which produces 165,000 tons per annum, or one-quarter of the beet-sugar output of the United States; and
Whereas the annual consumption of sugar in our country is now 3,500,000 tons per annum supplied, viz, from domestic cane grown in Porto Rico, Louisiana, and Sandwich Islands, 1,100,000 tons; from beet sugar manufactured in 16 States, 650,000 tons; 1,750,000 tons—the balance—being purchased from foreign countries and refined by a few corporations on the Atlantic seaboard who are clamoring for "free sugar" in order that they may further check the invasion of their markets by the constantly growing beet-sugar industry; and
Whereas our Nation's beet-sugar output has increased from 40,000 tons, 1897, to 650,000 tons in 1912—a rate of increase greater than can be shown in any country in Europe during an equal period of time; while our cane-producing districts have apparently reached the limit of their productivity; and
Whereas this country should and can become self-supplying in the matter of sugar through the development of the beet-sugar industry, now involving the use of only 45,000 acres of land against 274,000,000 acres adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet; and
Whereas the development of the industry is checked by the menace of a free-sugar bill, which will subject this product to competition with cane and beet sugar produced under the low wage conditions in the Tropics and Europe, and at prices delivered at our seaboards lower than under our conditions is paid to the farmers of our State for the sugar in the beet before it is manufactured: Now, therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California, a majority of all members elected to senate and assembly voting for the adoption of this resolution, and concurring therein, requests the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress at Washington and the President of the United States that due regard be had in the consideration of tariff revision for the claims of the beet-sugar industry, which is so full of promise to our Nation. And that the principle governing the revision of the tariff in this regard be, that the tariff should equalize the difference between the cost of production of sugar at home and abroad.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each Member of Congress from the State of California, to be presented to the President and Congress.

L. B. MALLORY,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. C. DYER,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, April 25, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks on the tariff bill I beg to call attention to some protests that I have received from constituents of mine in regard to the passage of this bill. The first is a letter, in part, from the Corona Mills, of St. Louis, a branch of the National Oats Co., as follows:

The new tariff schedule provides for an import duty of 10 cents per bushel on raw oats.

It also provides for the importing of manufactured oat products—rolled oats, oatmeal, and oat feed—free.

This is probably the first time in the history of tariff laws that any nation has proposed to pay foreign manufacturers a bonus on their manufactured wares. In plain English that is what our present Congress proposes to do.

The American manufacturer of oat products will have to compete with the Canadian manufacturer, but is denied the privilege of securing his supply at the same price as the Canadian manufacturer.

Bear in mind that the independent rolled-oats manufacturers of the United States who have no mills in Canada are not asking for a protective tariff on the manufactured products of oats; we simply ask for an equalization. Either no tariff on the raw material to equalize it with the manufactured product and enable us to buy on the same basis as the Canadian manufacturer, or place a tariff on the manufactured product equal to the proposed tariff of 10 cents per bushel on the raw material, which we figure would be 55 cents per barrel on rolled oats and oatmeal and 15 cents per hundredweight on oat feed.

Under the proposed tariff law the Rolled Oats Trust of the United States would be able to absolutely throttle most of the home independent competition. The trust already has one mill in Canada and is building a second one. You will see from this that the new tariff schedule will fit in very nicely with their plans.

Government statistics of Canada and the United States now before the writer indicate an average difference in price for raw oats between the principal Canadian markets and our Chicago market of 7 cents per bushel in favor of Canada for the past five years. The freight from the principal Canadian ports, upon which oat prices are based, to the city of Chicago is 3 cents per bushel. This would make the actual difference in favor of Canada 4 cents per bushel. Add to this an import duty of 10 cents and you have a grand total of 14 cents, which means that the Canadian rolled-oats miller will buy his raw material at 14 cents per bushel less than the American manufacturer, which is approximately $1.50 per barrel on the manufactured product, or about five times the average profit of the American manufacturer.

You can see from this the demoralization that will result. It might be argued by demagogues, who seek to reduce the cost of living, that this is well for the country at large, but bear in mind that the American farmer's grain will have to compete with the Canadian farmer's grain, and that the American farmer, like the American manufacturer, will be handicapped 14 cents per bushel on oats.

To make this clearer, the Canadian rolled-oats manufacturer buying his raw material at 14 cents less than the American manufacturer will ship his manufactured product into the United States, and in order to compete, the American manufacturer being unable to import the raw material from Canada on account of the protective tariff of 10 cents per bushel, will be compelled to buy from the American farmer at a price upon which he can compete, which will mean that the American farmer will have to sell his oats at a price 10 cents per bushel lower than the price of oats in Canada to make up the difference in price caused by the tariff.

It is therefore not only to the interests of us as manufacturers, but also to the interests of the farmer and the public generally to demand from Congress that the manufactured products of oats be placed on an exact parity with the raw material.

Editorial from St. Louis Times, an independent newspaper in politics, of date April 17, 1913, on same subject as above:

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCESS.

In addition to the remonstrances against "tariff tinkering" which are coming from communities which are specially interested in one class of industries or another, there is apparent room for every unbiased individual to protest against certain illogical steps which are proposed by the lawmakers now in session in Washington.

For example, we find that it is the intention to charge an import duty of 10 cents a bushel on raw oats, while manufactured oats—oatmeal, rolled oats, etc.—are to be admitted free.

The idea is almost bewildering. It means, in plain terms, that the American manufacturer is to be discriminated against in favor of the manufacturer outside the borders of the United States.

For example, the home manufacturer dealing with manufactured oat products will have to pay a duty on oats, if he finds that he must import them, and then he must sell his product in competition with outsiders who have brought their wares into the country free of charge.

It has been the cry for a very long time that the tariff laws discriminated in favor of American manufacturers. Perhaps they did in some instances, but it can scarcely be the intention of the new administration to change this process to the end that the home manufacturers shall actually be discriminated against.

Also editorial from the St. Louis Republic, a Democratic newspaper, of date April 18, 1913:

OATS, ROLLED AND UNROLLED.

The Underwood bill as submitted contains one inconsistency which should be removed from it before it goes over to the Senate; that is the provision for free manufactured oats, while raw oats carry a duty of 10 cents a bushel.

Rolled-oats manufacturers are not asking for protection. Our manufacturers stand ready to compete with the cereal products of the world, from Canada to Cathay. But so long as the consumer is permitted to buy without restriction in any market the manufacturer is asking, with entire justice, that the same privilege be accorded him in his purchase of raw material.

The passing of the law in its present form would have a peculiar effect on the interrelations of American manufacturers. There are in the business a large combination having many mills and a number of "independents." The combination has a Canadian mill in a district where the prices on oats rule lower than in this country in most seasons. The owners of this mill would ship its product to this country duty free in seasons when the American crop is short, while their competitors, buying oats in the Canadian market, would pay 10 cents a bushel. The inequitability of this lies on the surface.

This is no veiled plea for protection. Let us have oats as well as rolled oats on the free list in the Underwood bill.

Also following telegrams and letters:

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 19, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Congressman, Washington, D. C.:

Letter received. Free shoes in new tariff bill serious mistake. Large delegation from shoe manufacturers of Missouri and from all parts of country will visit Washington. Would Wednesday, 23d, be best date to meet there or later? Wire collect to-day.

GEO. WARREN BROWN.

—

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 16, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER, *Washington, D. C.*

HONORABLE SIR: We respectfully address you on the subject of the inequality of the tariff schedule on oats and manufactured products thereof, and request your careful consideration of the subject as it pertains to raw oats and its manufactured products.

We ask that this subject be placed on a parity.

The large industries located in the territory represented by your good self will be seriously affected by any decision derogatory to a protection consistent with the natural conditions as they pertain to raw material and finished product.

Your favorable consideration in protection thereto will be appreciated.

Respectfully submitted.

AMERICAN PAPER PRODUCTS CO.,
L. P. REXFORD, *President.*

—

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 16, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER, *Washington, D. C.:*

We wish to register our protest against the new tariff schedule in relation to raw and manufactured oats. If the act is passed a staggering blow will have been dealt the Missouri farmer and the Missouri manufacturers of rolled oats, one of her largest and proudest industries. The situation appears to be desperate, and we respectfully solicit your friendly consideration and help in behalf of all good and loyal Missourians and in behalf of America for Americans.

COMPTON & SON LITHO. & PRINTING CO.

—

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 11, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Proposed tariff, page 72, lines 20 and 21; page 73, lines 3, 4, and 5, on present market will increase cost of burlap bran bags to millers and wheat sacks for farmers at least $1.50 per thousand over present tariff. We urge your consideration and vote, making new duty on bags 25 per cent and on jute cloth used in bags 50 per cent.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS.

—

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 11, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to H. R. bill 10, page 72, lines 20 and 21, and page 73, lines 3, 4, and 5, plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns and bags or sacks made therefrom are both made dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem. This proposed change increases cost to consumers, but would result in turning the manufacture of bags from this country to foreign interests. We respectfully urge, therefore, on behalf of ourselves and our wage earners that you, as our Representative, use your efforts to reduce plain woven jute fabrics to 15 per cent ad valorem, retaining the proposed duty of 25 per cent on bags or sacks.

H. & I. CHASE BAG CO.

—

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 11, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to our letter of yesterday, we respectfully request and urge you to give careful consideration to the letter and the briefs mailed, and as our Representative we solicit and ask your aid to the end that if burlap bags are left at 25 per cent ad valorem burlap cloth be reduced to 15 per cent ad valorem. Some such differential is absolutely necessary to retain the manufacture of burlap bags in this country.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.,
J. S. BEMIS.

—

KANSAS CITY, MO., *April 11, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Referring H. R. bill 10, page 72, lines 20 and 21, and page 73, lines 3, 4, and 5, plain-woven fabric of single jute yarn and bags or sacks made therefrom are both dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem. This proposed change will benefit foreign manufacturers and increase cost of bags to consumers in this country. For this reason we respectfully urge in behalf of ourselves and our employees that you, as our Representative, use every effort to reduce plain-woven jute fabric to 15 per cent ad valorem and retain the proposed duty of 25 per cent on bags or sacks.

KANSAS CITY BAG MANUFACTURING CO.

—

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 14, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your telegram of the 12th was received by us Saturday afternoon, reading as follows:

"Night lettergram relative proposed tariff changes on burlap bags and burlap cloth received. Will do all I can to carry out your suggestion."

We wish to thank you for the attention you have given the matter about which we wrote and telegraphed you.

During the course of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee last winter, when the president of our company was in Washington, Chairman UNDERWOOD made essentially the following statements on one or more different occasions:

No legitimate American industry will be injured by tariff rates to be proposed by the committee.

The policy of competitive rates establishing a proper difference between raw material and finished product will be recognized.

Remembering these voluntary statements of Chairman UNDERWOOD, our conclusion, after reading the proposed rates in the new tariff bill, was that some sort of an error had been made. We could arrive at no other conclusion, hence our letter and telegram to you.

Yours, truly,

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.,
J. S. BEMIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 15, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We beg leave to bespeak your consideration for the sugar industry of the United States which is now threatened with destruction through hostile legislation, and to lay before you the following facts:

First. That every civilized country in the world is trying through tariffs, bounties, and otherwise to raise enough sugar for their own consumption.

Second. That sugar is cheaper to the consumer in the United States than any European country with the exception of England.

Third. That were the United States to be at war with any powerful maritime nation such as England, Germany, France, or Italy her supply of sugar from the outside world would be cut off.

Fourth. That the sugar industry in the United States supports hundreds of thousands of people who, if the sugar industry were destroyed, would have to seek other means of employment, and distributes millions of dollars in this country which would go to foreign countries did the United States not make any sugar at all.

Almost every wholesale merchant of this city is doing a large business in the State of Louisiana, and if the sugar industry is destroyed we will all suffer from the effects. We therefore beg of you, if consistent with your views, to cast your vote, and get your friends to vote, for the present tariff on sugar.

Most respectfully,

L. & A. SCHARFF DISTILLING CO.,
A. SCHARFF, *Secretary.*

—

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 12, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER, *Washington, D. C.:*

We urgently ask you to do everything in your power to prevent proposed sugar tariff. In our opinion it means for national ruin to a large number of sugar planters and beet-sugar manufacturers.

PROVIDENT CHEMICAL WORKS.

—

ST. LOUIS, *April 16, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have before us paragraph No. 337 of the proposed Underwood tariff bill. Comparing this with the tariff act of 1909, we note the changes are radical. In fact, the cut in the tariff is so deep that we feel it will affect not only the lithographing but also the printing industries of the United States.

To show what the proposed reduction in tariff will do to our business, we are advising that last year our sales amounted to $75,000. The net profit on this was $3,600. The percentage of our net profit to our sales was 4.8 per cent. We believe this to be a very low profit, and we think you will agree with us.

There is real competition in our industry. There never has been, is not now, and in all probability never will be a lithographic trust.

The last census report placed our industry sixth in the list of industries. To be sixth in the list of industries means there are many thousands of workmen gaining a good livelihood from our industry. If the proposed cuts in the tariff are made, it will, in our opinion, mean that this country will be flooded with the lithographic products from the oriental as well as the European countries. The oriental countries will probably predominate. The reason for this assertion is that the average workman in Japan thinks he is getting a high wage if he receives 50 to 75 cents in our money per day.

To meet this competition we will be compelled to not only reduce wages but increase the number of working hours each day.

We have tried to explain in our humble way just what any cut on any lithographic products in the tariff act of 1909 would do to our industry, and trust you will give this letter your serious consideration.

Yours, very truly,

ISLER-TOMPSETT LITHO. CO.

—

ST. LOUIS, *April 19, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DYER: Kindly accept my sincerest thanks for the "H. R. 10, a bill," and your promise of assistance.

What we feared has happened. The recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee are such that our industry will be ruined if they should become a law. Upon advice of our national association I have sent a telegram and a letter to the Hon. F. M. SIMMONS, chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, copy of which I inclose. This letter contains all my principal arguments, and I wish you to take notice of them.

As stated in my letter to Mr. SIMMONS, on page 3, the line marked "X," I have submitted a number of photographs to Mr. SIMMONS to prove the quality of the American product, and I would ask you to go there to inspect them.

Thanking you once more for your valuable assistance, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

EMIL FREI ART GLASS CO.
EMIL FREI, *President.*

—

ST. LOUIS, *April 19, 1913.*

Hon. F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman Finance Committee, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We confirm telegram which we have sent to you on April 16, as follows:

"Kindly postpone consideration of sections 99 and 659 of tariff draft relating to stained-glass windows until certain facts can be presented thereon. Tariff draft now before me. Section 99 would do great harm to American stained-glass industry. Proposed section 659, same as 716 of present law, except that the present law, section 716, has line 12 to read 'excepting' instead of 'including,' as in the proposed law. Clause in section 659, lines 12 and 13, beginning with the word 'including,' contradict section 99 and would entirely destroy our extensive American business and force us to quit the country. We would be compelled to locate in a foreign country, manufacturing our goods there on the foreign wage standard, and then ship the finished products to this country as exports."

In further explanation of the points briefly referred to in the telegram, we submit the following for the consideration of the committee.

Section 99 of the proposed tariff bill proposes a reduction of 15 per cent from the present tariff by fixing the tariff duty at 30 per cent ad valorem on stained glass windows. The proposed duty does not balance

the difference in cost of production between the exporting country and this, the importing country, as a comparison of the wages paid here and abroad will show. This wage scale is entered in the tariff hearings of 1908–9, Schedule B, page 1231.

According to section 659 of the proposed tariff bill stained-glass windows are to be on the free list if imported for presentation to a national institution, etc. It will be well to bear in mind that all stained-glass windows are practically donations to the churches.

Those who are familiar with the conditions know that the windows are offered for donations. Thus, each window is practically a donation. There are, of course, some exceptions at the present time. But under the proposed law it will happen that great care will be taken that each stained-glass window shall be surely a donation. The proposed section 659 will bring about this situation by offering the reward for it as set down in the bill.

A comparison of the two proposed sections further discloses this situation: It is assumed that the intention of the bill is to reduce the tariff to the lowest possible rate. In section 99, 30 per cent protection is proposed to be given. Surely the reason must have been because it was thought best that at least that much protection was necessary to enable the American producer to compete with the foreign producers in that field. Why, then, are our productions to be put on the free list, which is practically done in section 659? The proposed section 659 leaves it unclear whether it is proposed that the American artists who find it more profitable to reside abroad shall have their products "imported free." The section speaks first of "works of art," then of "productions" of American artists, and then of "or other works of art." Whether the second and third phrases have any meaning special and apart from the first phrase, "works of art," is not clear to us. But in this matter we are not so greatly concerned, except it be intended that those engaged in the stained-glass industry may leave the country, if they find it more profitable to do so, and may then have their "productions" sent to this country and imported free. It would, of course, be a most singular position to take. But we should like very much to be informed upon the matter.

If the drafters of the bill have concluded that we, as a Nation, shall never attempt to cultivate the stained-glass art itself in its highest form inside of our boundaries, why should we have any protection? Certainly the matters proposed to be imported free are in that very division which involves the highest art. If, then, no encouragement is to be given to the highest art, it would seem really to be more consistent to strike out section 99 altogether. This situation will then at least be thoroughly understood by our young people, studying in our art schools in this branch of the art, not to educate themselves for the profession in this country; but if they hope ever to follow it rather to seek at once the foreign field. My son and his best friend are studying in the art department of the Washington University at the present time to engage in the stained-glass art industry. The pioneer work has been done, and our country is now in a position where it can do something more than be merely admirers of the product of this beautiful art imported from foreign countries. Our country can itself produce the art.

A chief argument of some of the importers is that good stained-glass windows, as required for our better churches, can not be made in this country, and therefore they shall be admitted free. In the first place, the fact is not correctly stated, and, in the second place, were it correctly stated, it would be high time to encourage rather than to discourage the production of this art in our own country. In the last eight or nine years many fine Catholic churches have been built in the St. Louis district, and they and other buildings have been equipped with fine stained-glass windows, and none of them were imported. We have furnished them all. Many of the rectors are highly educated clergymen, with quite a knowledge of art, and they would not continually recur to us if our work would not be of the quality of the imported product, which they could have bought for about the same price. At the present time we are equipping the newly rebuilt cathedral of Belleville, Ill., with stained-glass windows. They could have had the stained-glass windows from foreign houses at our price. That is the situation now under the present tariff. This is a very significant fact in connection with the question of competition. Lower the tariff upon these goods, and you can readily see the reduction in the price of the foreign goods, and you can readily see what this would mean to us. Unless we are equipped to give the same work and quality we would not be requested to furnish the work when the prices are the same. On the question of fact innumerable testimonials can be presented to the committee, testifying that our work is equal to the imported windows. A few photographs of windows which we have lately executed are submitted herewith, representing our regular product, and we invite and urge men of artistic training to compare these with work from foreign countries.

The significant difference between section 659 and the former corresponding section 712 is that in line 12 of the proposed section 659 the words "including stained or painted window glass," etc., are used instead of the phrase in section 712 of the present law, "excluding stained or painted window glass," etc.

Adding to the European selling price of the foreign-produced article the 45 per cent import duty of the present law and all other expenses for importation, the foreign article can be sold in America for about 65 per cent higher than in the place of manufacture. But you must not forget to compare the money values here and in Europe. When you compare the purchasing power of the money, the European stained-glass window is bought cheaper here upon that basis than it is bought on the other side. Are any objections heard that the brickwork, plastering, etc., for buildings in this country are of a much higher price than they are in Europe, because the brickwork, plastering, etc., can not be imported?

We must again refer to the fact that these windows are donations. The churches do not pay for them. It is the donator that pays, and generally he is a more or less wealthy person, who is earning American money values, and therefore it is not unfair, that he who does the paying pays the American price just the same as if he would make a donation to the building itself and got for the donation so much brickwork or plastering work done, according to the American wage standard. It seems to us that this is a very clear presentation of the matter.

The question with us is "to be or not to be," and we trust on careful consideration of the foregoing the committee will decide for such a policy as will enable us "to be." We would not like to be driven out of our own country. But if compelled, there is no other recourse for us than either to wait, temporarily hoping that a different policy will prevail (being perhaps a practically dead establishment in the meantime), or to transfer our seat of operation to a foreign country, paying the wages on the foreign standard, and send our products to America under the same favorable consideration as foreign producers receive.

In fine, we trust that the committee will, on careful consideration, protect us from such a disastrous situation.

Very respectfully,

EMIL FREI ART GLASS CO.,
EMIL FREI, *President.*

KANSAS CITY, MO., *April 11, 1913.*

Hon L. C. DYER,
Representative Twelfth District State of Missouri,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of the widows and orphans I wish to enter my protest against paragraph B of section 2, proposed income tax, which makes proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the person insured income and liable to tax graduated according to the amount and an unnecessary hardship on the policyholders who pay this tax.

CHARLES D. MILL.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 14, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Protest enactment of tariff bill relating to tax upon life insurance measure. Ambiguous, but apparently subjects beneficiaries to possibility of triple tax on behalf of policyholders. A hearing should be had.

D. K. BLAKE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 15, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I beg to urge your support in amending new tariff bill so that the provisions respecting taxes to be paid by life insurance companies be made clear and definite; and, further, to remove from bill present uncertainty concerning the inclusion of proceeds of life insurance policies in income of individuals subject to tax.

W. H. HERRICK,
General Agent Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 14, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Part of tariff bill relating to tax upon life insurance apparently subjects beneficiaries to possibility of triple taxation. Policyholders should be given a hearing as proposed clause is unjust to them.

J. R. BAIRD.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 12, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

I trust you will be able to defeat paragraph B, section 2, proposed income tax law, taxing as income the proceeds of life insurance policies upon death of the insured. An unfair and uncalled for tax on widows and orphans.

S. E. HAYWARD.

ST. LOUIS.

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to call your attention to the indefinite wording of two sections of the tariff bill known as House bill No. 10.

Section B is so worded that it may be so interpreted as to place a 1 per cent tax upon the proceeds of life insurance policies when paid to the beneficiary. If a widow is paid $5,000 under a policy of life insurance, a tax of 1 per cent, or $50, might be imposed.

Paragraph G of this bill, which attempts to define what items are subject to this tax, is so blindly worded that in the items of income it might be possible to include the net addition made during the year to the policy reserve which the companies are compelled to hold under the laws of the several States. This 1 per cent tax on policy reserve will certainly add to the cost of insurance, and be a disadvantage to the large majority of people everywhere.

Can not a conference be called with some life insurance experts and the language so changed as to free policy holders from an unjust tax?

With best wishes, I am,
Yours, very truly,

GEO. BARNES,
6043 Kingsbury Boulevard.

RICE-STIX DRY GOODS CO.,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
St. Louis, April 14, 1913.

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington.

DEAR MR. DYER: I take the liberty of inclosing herewith letter I have just received from Mr. George S. Mepham, expressing his views relative to the tariff question.

The views as therein expressed are indicative of those of many St. Louis business men, and I beg to ask of you to use your influence at the proper time in the proper direction.

With kind regards.
Yours, very truly,

ELIAS MICHAEL.

GEO. S. MEPHAM & CO.,
East St. Louis, Ill., April 12, 1913.

MR. ELIAS MICHAEL,
Care of Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MY DEAR MR. MICHAEL: Your letter of April 5, coming during my absence from the city, has just been read, and I have so much confidence in your knowing what is right that I am sending subscription to the chamber of commerce, as suggested.

I really feel that something must be done in this country to stem the tide of absurd and impossible legislation, which is as needless as it is fruitless, and this, in connection with tariff changes, will undoubtedly bring upon the country a condition of panic that will be worse than anything the country has ever suffered from.

If the suggested Underwood bill is passed and becomes a law, I know of many concerns like our own which will become jobbers of foreign products and not manufacturers in this country, for we can to-day buy

material made in Manchester, pay freight and duty, and lay it down here in East St. Louis in carloads at a less price than our present costs. It is all a question of labor. If the new tariff will bring labor down to a basis of foreign costs it will permit operations, but is this wise? It does not look good to us to cut down the earning power of the country to any considerable extent.

Yours, very truly,

GEO. S. MEPHAM.

CIGAR MAKERS' UNIONS 44 AND 281,
JOINT ADVISORY BOARD,
St. Louis, Mo., April 18, 1913.

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Twelfth Missouri Congressional District.

DEAR SIR:

Whereas the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has reported a bill establishing absolute free trade in cigars and tobacco and other products with the Philippine Islands; and

Whereas the present law permits 150,000,000 cigars from the Philippine Islands to be admitted duty free, which in itself is equal to the annual production of 2,500 American cigar makers; and

Whereas any bill having for its purpose the open-door policy, viz, removing the duty on all cigars and tobacco manufactured in the Philippine Islands, will work considerable hardship on the men and women engaged at cigar making for a livelihood and be a decidedly disturbing factor in the industry many of us have devoted almost a lifetime to:

Therefore, we, the members of Cigar Makers' and Cigar Packers' Unions, Nos. 44 and 281, of St. Louis, Mo., comprising over 1,000 members, most of whom have large families depending solely upon the progress and development of the cigar industry in the United States, hereby enter a vigorous protest against the enactment of any law or rules which tend to destroy the cigar industry of the United States, the result of which deprives us of a livelihood; be it further

Resolved, That we certainly protest most vigorously of being pitted against oriental labor, viz, Filipinos, Chinese, Japs, etc., the cheapest labor of the world, and we insist as American citizens that our welfare be given the first and highest consideration, and in accordance with this spirit we look forward to the Congress of these United States to defeat any measure endangering the means of existence of this Nation's toilers or any portion thereof.

Trusting we may learn your disposition in the above matter.

JOINT CIGAR MAKERS' UNIONS 44 AND 281.
HY. C. PLASSMEYER.
PHIL H. MUELLER, *Secretary*.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN A. M. ADAIR,

OF INDIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, April 25, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic Party has been commissioned by the people to revise the tariff downward in pursuance of its platform pledge, and the Ways and Means Committee has presented a bill for that purpose. I shall not at this time enter into a detailed discussion of the merits of the pending bill, but will use the few moments I shall occupy in pointing out our duty, not only as Democrats, but as patriotic American citizens as well. At a later date I shall discuss at some length the provisions of the Underwood bill, which, in my judgment, is the best tariff bill ever presented to Congress in the history of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for this bill as it was reported from a Democratic caucus without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t." I am one of those who believe in majority rule, and when a caucus of my party writes a tariff bill, regardless of whether each and every item in the bill meets with my approval or not, I shall stand by the action of the caucus and give the bill my hearty and enthusiastic support. No Democrat can do otherwise. I do not criticize or find fault with those who in the caucus offered amendments to the committee bill. I offered a few amendments myself, as all of us had a right to do. In fact, that is what the caucus was called for. It is but natural that we see things in a different light, and it is also true that we are better informed about things produced in our own districts than we are on things produced in other districts, but no honest Representative will vote for a high tariff on everything produced in his own district and a low tariff on everything produced outside of his district. We are here legislating for all the people, and the interest of the entire country must be taken into consideration instead of the interest of a single district. There are 4,000 items in this bill, and each one of us is entitled to his own opinion as to which item or items shall go on the free list. If we were to read out of the Democratic Party all Members who took issue with the Ways and Means Committee in our caucus on certain items of the bill there would be none left to sustain the committee in presenting the bill as finally agreed upon to the House. We should stand squarely upon the Democratic platform in favor of a tariff for revenue, making it lowest on the necessities of life and highest on the luxuries; but the question of what shall be taxed and the amount of the tax is a matter of detail and judgment and not a matter of principle. No one has a right to say that a Member is not a good Democrat if he votes for a revenue duty on any article, provided our party did not specify in its platform that particular article as one that should go on the free list. Neither should a Member be criticized for having the courage of his conviction and voting in accordance with his judgment rather than accept a policy he does not believe in because it is offered by one higher up in official life.

Mr. Speaker, one of the Republican papers of my State has been very unfair and unjust in its criticism of those of us who voted in the caucus for a revenue duty of 15 per cent on raw wool. This, I am sure, is due to the fact that our position is not understood. The present duty on wool is 11 cents per pound, or about 42 per cent. Our platform did not promise free wool, but it did promise a revision of the tariff downward, and I, along with others, voted in the caucus to reduce the duty on raw wool from 42 per cent to 15 per cent, a reduction from the present rate of about 65 per cent.

Of the 4,000 items in the bill but very few were reduced to this extent. No one can truthfully charge that a 15 per cent duty is a protective duty, as it is entirely too small for that. It is nothing more than a small revenue duty, and I am now willing to give up this revenue for the benefit of the consumer, but I was not willing to give it up for the sole benefit of the Woolen Trust. I have stated time and again, both in and out of the caucus, that I was in favor of placing raw wool on the free list provided woolen goods were also placed on the free list, or reduced to a low rate; but, in my judgment, to place raw wool on the free list and then continue a high rate of duty on woolen goods would result in losing the Government $9,000,000 annually in revenue and transfer a like amount of money into the pockets of the Woolen Trust, no part of which will ever reach the consumer through cheaper woolen goods. In other words, by placing wool on the free list you give the manufacturer cheaper raw material and at the same time continue a rate of duty on the finished product which gives him a monopoly of the American market and enables him to extort from the American consumer a price to suit himself. I want the people to have cheaper woolen clothes, cheaper woolen blankets, and cheaper woolens of every description, but they will never get them as long as the Woolen Trust has a monopoly of the market. The records of the Treasury Department show that a large amount of woolen goods made in American mills is exported every year to foreign countries and sold in competition with the world. A clothing manufacturing establishment in New York City has opened up branch houses in London, Liverpool, Berlin, and Paris, from which it sells annually in competition with the world nearly $2,000,000 worth of ready-made clothing made in the city of New York. In view of this fact, what excuse is there for giving them a high rate of duty on clothing and a monopoly of the American market? The only theory upon which the doctrine of free wool and a high duty on manufactured woolen goods can be based is upon the ground that if you add $9,000,000 more to the profits of the woolen manufacturers they may possibly allow a little of it to leak down on the consumer. It has been clearly shown by Senator LA FOLLETTE on the floor of the Senate that the Woolen Trust under the Payne-Aldrich bill has been robbing the American people of over $100,000,000 annually on manufactured woolen goods, and I do not now want to add $9,000,000 more to that robbery. I want to legislate in the interest of the consumer. I want to give to the poor people of the country cheaper woolen clothing, cheaper woolen stockings, cheaper woolen dress goods, and cheaper woolen blankets.

Mr. Speaker, it can not be charged that my position upon this question is due to a demand from home, as the district I represent is not what might be called a wool-growing district. There are not many sheep in it, and I have only had one letter from a farmer on the subject. All the farmer asks is that if he sells his wool on a free-trade market he be permitted to buy his clothing on a free-trade market, or at least on a competitive market; and that is fair and right. No one who is familiar with the history of the Democratic Party will contend that free wool is a Democratic policy.

No platform of our party in the history of the country ever declared for it. Moreover, the last national Democratic platform, adopted at the Baltimore convention last year, indorsed the tariff bills passed by this Democratic House one year ago and

two years ago, both of which carried a duty of 29 per cent on raw wool, and we went to our constituents last fall with that bill in our hands, saying, "This is the legislation we will give you if you return us to power." If our party is committed at all on this subject, it is committed to a tariff on wool by the action of the last national Democratic convention. Two years ago when the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee presented to the House the Democratic tariff bill dealing with the woolen schedule, carrying a duty of 20 per cent on raw wool, a motion was made to place wool on the free list, and every member of the Ways and Means Committee, as well as every Democratic Member of the House, except a very few, voted against placing wool on the free list. As I remember it now, every Member from Indiana voted against free wool except one. If more than 200 Democratic Members of the House were right one and two years ago, I am right now.

Mr. Speaker, the 200 Democrats I refer to who voted against free wool one and two years ago have not changed their views on this question. They believe as I do this very minute, but the difference between them and myself is this: I voted in the caucus in accordance with my honest judgment, and they laid aside their own convictions and voted the judgment of another for reasons better known to themselves. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. UNDERWOOD, stated that his committee agreed upon a duty of 15 per cent on raw wool and wrote it in the bill, but struck it out at the request of the President. Had this request not been made by the President every Democratic Member of the House, including the Ways and Means Committee, would now be voting for a 15 per cent duty on raw wool. I am giving these facts, Mr. Speaker, to show that my position on the wool question is the same as that taken by the Ways and Means Committee and practically every Democratic Member of the House. Four years ago when the Payne bill was passed and hides were placed on the free list I took the same position in relation to making hides free and taxing shoes and leather products that I now take on the wool question. I insisted then that free hides and a high duty on shoes would be beneficial to no one except the manufacturer, and my position has been fully justified. Hides were placed on the free list and a duty continued on shoes, and no one up to this good hour has been able to buy a pair of shoes for one cent less than they did before hides were made free, but the manufacturers of shoes with free hides have increased their profits about $6,000,000 in the last four years. The Ways and Means Committee, recognizing the correctness of my position on the hide question, have made shoes and leather goods also free in this bill. The same thing will be true of free wool and highly taxed clothing. The manufacturer will be the only one benefited. The Government will lose the revenue, and the consumer will pay practically the same old price for woolen goods.

Mr. Speaker, if I had my way I would place both raw wool and manufactured clothing and blankets on the free list, but if a duty is to be retained on clothing and blankets, I would lay a duty of 15 per cent on raw wool, purely for revenue purposes. However, as I said in the beginning, I shall yield my own judgment and abide by the action of our Democratic caucus and vote for this bill. As a whole it is a splendid measure and will result in bringing much needed relief to 92,000,000 people. There are 4,000 items in the bill, and I am in hearty sympathy with practically all of its provisions except as I have indicated.

I realize, too, that all legislation is the result of compromise, and no tariff bill ever written met the wishes of a single Member in every particular. The bill as a whole is a fulfillment of the pledge made by the Democratic Party to the people, and I earnestly urge every Democrat on this floor to give this wholesome measure his earnest support.

Mr. Speaker, I came into this House six years ago, at a time when we were face to face with an industrial crisis without precedent or parallel. Under Republican rule a system of tariff taxation had been permitted to exist until it had distorted the functions of a free government into tools of greed and vehicles of oppression. A system that had resulted in transferring the wealth of the country into the hands of the few. The party then in power was indissolubly linked, as an organization, to the powers of concentration, combination, centralization, and monopoly. There existed an ever-increasing anger and resentment, because of wrongs that had not been redressed, of rights that had been taken away, and of hope that had been deferred. Immediately upon entering this House I proceeded in my humble way to help wipe out and destroy all forms of special privilege and restore the Government to the people. For six years I have stood upon this floor fighting the battles of the plain people, and more than once I have been told that my opposition to the interests would result in my retirement from Congress. Not frightened by such threats, I have at all times maintained that this Government has no right under our Constitution to use its taxing power to create millionaires through a system of tariff taxation. For many years the people were misled and deceived as to the effect of our protective-tariff system, but finally when their eyes were opened, and they saw it in its true light, they drove the party responsible for its existence out of power and commissioned us to revise the tariff downward in accordance with our platform pledge, and we now present a bill, which when enacted into law will bring to an end the day of special privilege, so far as tariff taxation is concerned. For years I have been fighting for this legislation, and the passage of this bill redeems our pledge and brings great relief to the people.

Mr. Speaker, one by one the Democratic Party is bringing about great and important reforms, which shows the party of Jefferson is still the party of the people. We have provided for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. We have enacted a splendid law for the regulation of the railroads. We have written upon our statutes the most liberal pension law ever passed in the history of the country. We have passed more than 20 bills directly in the interest of labor. We have increased the appropriation for the use of the Agriculture Department, and through its operation, investigation, and distribution of scientific information have rendered a valuable service to the American farmers. We are now passing an income-tax law that will remove from the backs of the poor people a burden of taxation amounting to $75,000,000 annually and transfering it to the shoulders of the rich, where it rightly belongs. Under the Wilson administration graft, waste, and extravagance is being weeded out of all the departments of government, and economy and effeciency is taking its place. The Democratic Party recognizes the fact that this Government was not established for the benefit of a favored few, but for the good of all the people, and upon us rests the responsibility of carrying out its purpose, to the end that the strong may not trample on the rights of the weak, but that every man may stand upon one common ground with an equal opportunity of enjoying the blessings so bountifully showered upon us as a nation.

Mr. Speaker, I regard it as one of the greatest privileges of my life that I have been permitted to take an active part in securing these great reforms.

The Tariff.

"The Democratic tariff act is a monument to a guesswork system of tariff legislation."

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM W. GRIEST,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 28, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, tariff discussions are not new to the American people. For more than a century the tariff has been a dominant subject of political discussion. It has been described as both a national and local issue; as both a political and economic question. It involves the problems of direct and indirect taxation, and as a basic principle of government the tariff policy must be either protective or nonprotective. But, casting aside all theories, the patriotic query is whether protection or nonprotection will make the people of these United States happy, contented, and prosperous.

In the First Congress, Mr. Madison, afterwards President, reported a bill the preamble of which declared—

for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures.

This act was the first levying duties on "foreign goods, wares, and merchandise," and President Washington gave it his approval July 4, 1789. This bill, the second enactment of the American Congress, affirmed the power and policy of a protective system. It was passed by the unanimous vote of the Senate and a five-to-one vote of the House. It established the fact that the tariff and protective policy are not unconstitutional.

The American people then and there gave their approval to the policy of protection and thereby, as pictured a century later in the words of President McKinley—

The Nation was quickened into new life and the entire country under the tariff moved on to higher triumphs in industrial progress and to a higher and better destiny for all the people.

From 1789 to 1913 there have been more than a score of important tariff enactments following political campaigns. In almost all of these battles a majority of the people have declared for the protective policy, and following each tariff revision along protective lines have resulted beneficial conditions under which the country has enjoyed real progress and prosperity as never before known in the history of civilization.

Following the tariff-for-revenue-only legislation in 1816, 1833, 1872, and 1894 American history records disaster, injury, and ruin, and, as James G. Blaine said:

A century's experience of the tariff should be their warning and their guide, for—

Says he—

it may be welded for your destruction or it may be welded for your protection and for your safety.

"A tariff for revenue only" means nothing but free trade, and that means death to the policy of protection. The Democratic platform declares the principle of protection unconstitutional, but when empowered with full control of the reins of Government the Democratic leaders are forced to admit that there is merit in the protective principle, and in violation of the campaign declaration they present to the Congress a semi-protection tariff law with the announcement that they will make gradual changes looking to the "ultimate attainment of principles" enunciated in the Democratic platform.

We are told that a Democratic tariff law will do no harm to the welfare of the American people. But are the people to understand that the evil day has been only postponed while a great national experiment is to be tested, and if business is not disturbed or thrown into confusion or panic there will be further legislation until, as promised in the Democratic platform, their tariff principles shall be ultimately attained—or until free trade and hard times shall bring misery and low wages?

Commenting on the principles of "a tariff for revenue only," President McKinley once said that—

A protective tariff as an agent for raising revenue for the National Treasury is just as good as a revenue tariff.

In fact, a protective tariff does accomplish what a revenue tariff does, and more. It raises revenue, regulates commerce for "the general welfare," and insures the employment of labor, giving opportunity for good wages. The adoption of the Democratic tariff principle can not materially cheapen the cost of living unless it cheapens American men, but it will encourage foreign manufacturers and foreign labor to the detriment of domestic labor and home industry.

There are some Democrats who are not wholly afraid of the doctrine of protection, and they have demanded protective rates on certain articles, because with them it is a local issue; but these gentlemen must remember that their party in its platform declaration of principles brands the policy of protection unconstitutional and demands a tariff for revenue only—a tariff based upon a policy of free trade.

This wonderful country has been a workingman's paradise under a protective tariff as compared with conditions of labor and living in foreign lands. But withal we find problems, social, moral, and industrial, worthy of serious attention. The American people are giving consideration to these social and industrial questions, and there is a desire to do equal justice and fairness to the employer and the employee. These are not alone party issues, but questions which have to do with the rights of the people of all parties, and at this vital time the Democratic Party prepares to cut the tariff to a less protective basis. It threatens to deprive Americans of their full share of the American markets, curtail production at home, and pave the way for reduced wages.

The vital issue of tariff rates has again come before the people. If the rates are to insure a fair and reasonable degree of protection, then only by business methods can it be ascertained what rates shall be established, and an honest revision can be made only after data is collected by such a board or commission as was created by the last Republican Congress, advocated by both ex-President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt, and indorsed in the platform of the Republican Party.

The Republican tariff bill of 1909 provided for a tariff board. Its work attracted the attention of unbiased men and prompted a demand from business organizations of the country for the establishment of a nonpartisan permanent tariff board or commission to be appointed by the President. At that time commercial, industrial, and agricultural associations petitioned the House and Senate of the Sixty-first Congress to pass legislation establishing either a board or commission. The bill was considered by both the House and Senate, and in the closing hours of the Sixty-first Congress a Democratic filibuster prevented the enactment of the law. Had the Republican Party controlled the Sixty-second Congress it would have provided for a nonpartisan tariff board, and with figures and facts the Congress could act intelligently on tariff-revision legislation. The Republican Members of the Sixty-third Congress, in a caucus meeting open to the public, affirmed the party pledge favoring the permanent establishment of a nonpartisan tariff body.

The Underwood tariff was prepared in secrecy, and is said to have been agreed upon in private conference between Democratic leaders in the House and Senate, and President Wilson, before the extra session of Congress was actually convened. The public was ignored, and in the words of a prominent Philadelphia newspaper—

The views of the Congress and the public were apparently considered of neither value nor importance

The time is past when the great national policy of this Nation can be toyed with as a game of sight-unseen, or important changes can be made by mere guesswork.

The people are opposed to extortion, but are in favor of reasonable protection. They want to insure the employment of labor at home. They approve of home production under a system that will give every man a fair chance. The policy of protection has given great opportunities for progress; has allowed American workmen shorter hours and higher wages; and to reverse this system by the ultimate attainment of the principles of the free traders must result in a condition which will reduce our people to the level of less prosperous countries and force the reduction of wages to that of the poorly paid labor of the world. What other result can be expected or anticipated?

The conservation of life, property, and the natural resources of the United States is receiving the support of men and women generally. All of these efforts to better conditions are put forth by those who want to develop a nation of respected and self-respecting people. To this end good wages are essential. Wages are high as compared with those paid for similar employment in the years gone by, and similarly the cost of living has increased, but not materially out of proportion to the improvement in the standards of living. The amount of money necessary for a bare subsistence and the ordinary wage rate is larger than anywhere in the world.

In this country we believe in competition, but do not want industries suspended, public works retarded, legitimate business enterprises abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment or reduced to want. Hard times have no fascination for our people, and every patriotic man should study the history of undisputed facts offered by James G. Blaine when he said that in a century's experience with the tariff—

It has been incontestably established that this country under a low tariff, inviting sharp competition and large importations from abroad, has never prospered, but every such attempt has ended in financial and industrial disaster, prostrating every interest, most of all the agricultural, and operating without exception with peculiar severity upon the wageworkers.

Some people have the idea that the tariff is the "mother of trusts," but that opinion conflicts with the history of facts about trusts and great combines in other parts of the world. As early as 1880 trusts and combines to control prices existed in free-trade England, and, as the last Senator Dolliver said:

England was even then plastered all over with trusts.

Great combinations of capital have become common in all parts of the world where manufacturing is plentiful, and it is evident that such trusts and combinations are not confined to countries having a protective-tariff policy. Both England, with free trade, and Germany, under a policy of protection, have trusts and have enacted legislation to control them, and in this country the Federal and State Governments are vested with authority to enact laws to regulate combinations of capital. As far back as 1903 Mr. Roosevelt, then President, said:

The question of tariff revision stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts.

The attempt of the Democratic Party to change the tariff duties can have no effect in solving the so-called trust problem.

Lancaster County, Pa., which I endeavor to represent on this floor, has for 50 years enjoyed the prestige of being the banner agricultural county in the United States, according to the official census. In the last census the county reported a total valuation of farm products approximating $21,000,000. It is therefore natural that our farmers should expect and be en-

titled to a policy of protection which will preserve the home market against harmful competition. They fully realize that there is danger to them in having farm products placed on the free list and in opening the home markets to the products of other countries where lands are fertile and production inexpensive, where labor is plentiful and cheap and where the standard of living is low. Without protection there would be unfair and harmful competition between our American farmers and the farmers of the world.

The Democratic tariff places on the free list such farm articles as potatoes, meats, swine, flour, rye, bran, corn, buckwheat, milk, tobacco stems, fruits, and many other products, allowing other countries free access into the United States to enjoy the privilege of the American market without paying a cent for the benefit, while a reduced duty is levied on butter, eggs, poultry, sheep, hay, etc., making these articles more nearly competitive with foreign farm products. Free trade and strict competition are the objects of ultimate attainment to which the Democratic Party aspires.

The Underwood tariff law is intended as an initial blow at protection. Agricultural products have been added to the free list in response to false complaints against the farmers. There is no well grounded reason for the charge that the farmers are unduly profiting by prosperous times or by the increase in the prices of farm products. The trouble lies largely in the fact that the ratio of production has not kept pace with the ratio in the increase of population, with its proportionate increase in the number of consumers. In other words, much of the cause for high prices in foodstuffs comes from underproduction of farm products, and unless we keep the mills and factories going with work for home workmen there will again come a time of low prices and agricultural overproduction.

The farmer furnishes capital; engages in production; takes the risk of losses; his crops are at the mercy of drought, flood, heat, frost, insects, and other destructive conditions. He must have knowledge of his profession and study the science of agriculture. He is affected by overproduction, by disastrously low prices, by market and credit conditions, and by business changes generally. At every point there are perils to his profits, and the profits, all things being considered, are not so large. In view of the facts, the farmer, like the manufacturer and the skilled craftsman, is entitled to his share of protection and is justified in protesting against drastic tariff legislation.

The farmers are interested in securing a reduction in the cost of living and in the prosperity of the people in the big cities, who are mainly consumers. They recognize that the producers can not prosper unless the consumers enjoy prosperity, and both the farm and the city must have prosperity if commerce, trade, and manufactures are to continue active. But if the people of Canada, Mexico, South America, Europe, and the Orient are to be given an advantage in American markets, then it becomes manifest that the American producers can not escape from injury and loss.

This tariff bill of 1913, after having been submitted to and sanctioned by President Wilson and the Democratic caucus, is a drastic piece of legislation aimed at those who work in the fields and factories.

As an instance, thousands of our citizens are engaged in cigar making. Would not every 100,000,000 cigars imported into the United States under a Democratic competitive tariff law take the place of an equal number of American-made cigars and deprive our workmen of that much labor? Would it not also deprive the tobacco grower, the leaf dealer, and the manufacturer of an equal amount of business? Is it not absolutely certain that the importer would not sell his product in this country at a less price than he sells it now unless the extent of the articles imported from foreign countries would create such open conflict as to make a reduction in the market for homemade goods?

Many farmers grow cigar leaf tobacco, and are largely competitors with Cuba, Sumatra, and the Philippine Islands, with their cheap tropical labor, with wages as low as 10 to 30 cents per day. Our farmers must cure their tobacco in buildings which are costly; their land is high priced, and they give employment to American labor at good wages. The domestic tobacco industry affords business for the packers and leaf dealers and the cigar manufacturers, who in turn give employment to thousands of people engaged in cigar making. They demand and should receive, the policy of protection as a safeguard against the cheapest and most ignorant labor of the world.

The Government has been liberal in its treatment of its foreign wards. It has allowed Porto Rico free entry of its cigars. Cuba has been conceded a 20 per cent discount on the tariff rate on cigars. The Philippines were allowed a limited importation, and now the Democratic Party proposes absolute free trade in both tobacco and cigars.

During the fiscal year 1913 fully 100,000,000 Philippine cigars will be imported into the United States free of duty, an increase of fully 25,000,000 over the free importation in 1912. With the right of absolute free trade, we may expect that capital will be encouraged to invest and produce larger tobacco crops and manufacture greater quantities of cigars, so that within a few years the Philippine Islands may ship into the United States duty free a billion cigars, to take the place of a like number of American-made cigars.

The Philippine farm labor costs but a few cents per day, and their cigar makers work for about 37 cents per day, or $8 to $20 per month, while at the least a cigar maker in the United States is paid $1 per day, and some make as much as $5 per day. The Orientals live cheaply, while our people must have sufficient clothing, good homes, substantial food, and maintain a higher standard, making it impossible to compete with cheap foreign labor.

Our farmers breed some cattle, but this business has become unprofitable, and they are now largely engaged in fattening cattle for market. They do not claim to be the cheapest producers of meat in the world; but if the Argentine, with its limitless grazing lands and cheap labor, can and does undersell American meats in foreign markets, it is hard to imagine how the Democratic leaders can persuade the farmers that they can be benefited by a tariff law which places meats on the free list and leaves a duty on cattle, a scheme that will give the market to the meat producers of Argentine, New Zealand, and Australia. The Beef Trust is probably best able to import these foreign meats cheaply, as by the use of refrigerator ships, with the facilities for cheap transportation, the Beef Trust could derive the advantage of this serious blow to the American cattle business.

The reciprocity act, which was rejected by Canada, provided for free cattle from Canada, but did not open the American market to the meat trade of the world. Canadian reciprocity would have enabled the farmers to buy thin stock for raising and fattening, and the home butcher would have been given an equal footing in the purchase of supplies. But if meats are placed on the free list, with a duty on cattle, the farmer, butcher, and consumer will be at a disadvantage and the Beef Trust and big packers will gain. They can afford to maintain plants throughout the world, as the official statistics, certified by the Secretary of Commerce, corroborate the claim that American meats abroad are undersold by cheaper South American and Australian meats. Free meats and a duty on cattle is a discrimination against the farmers and dairymen, and may also mean the reduction of corn raising, as 85 per cent of the corn crop is said to be used in feeding cattle.

Rye and buckwheat have been placed on the free list, together with flour made of wheat, rye, or buckwheat. Here, again, is legislation to the disadvantage of the farmers who grow these cereals, as free flour represents a practically equal amount of wheat, rye, or buckwheat grown on the farms. With a duty on wheat and flour on the free list, the millers are at a great disadvantage, and flour manufacturers will be seriously affected when foreign flour makers ship great quantities of the finished wheat product into this country as flour, without a duty, instead of wheat at 10 cents per bushel duty. This is a menace to both the farmer and the miller, and to all dependent on agricultural prosperity.

The agricultural free list is not the only bad feature of the Democratic tariff bill, but, as over 4,000 items are involved, each can not here be discussed singly. A revision and reasonable reduction of the tariff rates in some of the items of various schedules has been generally expected, but the harmful cuts made in the rates of certain manufactured articles can not improve home industries; and if the Democratic Party should be retained in power, controlling the Presidency and both branches of Congress, will they not feel emboldened to seek to secure the "ultimate attainment" of the principles of free trade set forth in the Democratic platform?

In cities with a variety of industrial establishments, like Lancaster and Columbia, Pa., where firms are operated independently, the business men and their employees are compelled under the Underwood law to compete in open market with the confessedly lower-paid labor of Europe. The import duty is cut on brass goods, hardware, machinery, harness, stoves, castings, umbrellas and parasols, silk goods, cotton goods, lace, chemicals, asbestos, vehicles, tools, soap, cork, boilers, boots, shoes, linoleums, and numerous other articles made in Lancaster County. The tariff reductions on these articles are not based upon sound business principles.

The Democratic tariff act is a monument to a guesswork system of tariff legislation, and as an illustration one need but examine the import rates on many manufactured articles and the rates on materials used in making the finished product. From responsible men have come protests against such legislation as harmful to business and labor. As previously stated, free flour and the duty on wheat affects the producers of wheat and millers who make the flour.

Another illustration is the tariff reduction on umbrellas and parasols. The duty on the finished product is reduced to 35 per cent and the duty on the goods used in covering umbrellas and parasols is 45 per cent ad valorem. The finished article can be imported at 35 per cent of its cost, and the employment of thousands of wage workers is jeopardized, the advantage being given to foreigners, and the home industry is placed on a strictly competitive basis.

Shoes are placed on the free list, and yet the Underwood bill is said to carry 30 different dutiable articles which enter into the process of shoemaking. Four years ago hides were placed on the free list, but shoes were not sold cheaper, and many are skeptical as to the reduction in the price of shoes. But free shoes with a duty on the articles used in the process of manufacture seems to subsidize the foreigner to the loss of our tanners and shoemakers. Injustice and inconsistency like this characterize the bill throughout.

Owing to the efficiency of our workmen and the use of modern machinery and by reason of good business methods, a portion of the tariff cut can be met, but it is unjust to expect that our people shall be able to compete in all products with the markets of the world and maintain our present wage standard. Thousands of men and women are employed in the factories at remunerative wages, and all that is asked for them or by them is an honest degree of protection, that harm neither now or hereafter shall come to our industries.

This tariff bill directly affects the products of 266,805 business establishments, of which number 242,029 produce goods which are on the dutiable list. These establishments provide employment for 7,700,000 wage earners, producing articles valued at $20,000,000,000. In addition, there are, according to the last census, 7,000,000 farmers, and their interests have not escaped the free-trade winds.

To-day these people are the beneficiaries of the great domestic markets of the United States, which in 1912 were estimated as being worth $33,000,000,000, of which amount the total value of farm products was about $9,000,000,000.

Without a protective tariff policy this great volume of business and these men and women must become direct competitors of the low-priced labor of any and every part of the world. Of the cheap labor of Europe and of the Orient, there are 140,000,000 such in Russia; 300,000,000 in India, many working for a few cents a day; 400,000,000 in China; and thousands just across the boundary lines of these United States.

The sudden reversal of the general tariff policy of a nation of 100,000,000 people should not occur for political purposes. Neither should such legislation be privately arranged between the Ways and Means Committee and President Wilson, as was done before the public or Congress was permitted to know what character of bill would be submitted to the binding, oligarchical caucus of the Democratic Party. They have welded an act which deserved and received the apologies of Chairman UNDERWOOD when he opened the tariff debate, and other apologies for the legislation are soon to be forthcoming.

In the absence of a tariff commission little real information has been furnished the 435 Members of this House who are expected to give consideration to the more than 4,000 items affected by a general tariff bill; and yet the common sense view of the protective system was so convincingly stated by the beloved Lincoln that the principle enunciated by him carries conviction.

President Lincoln said:

I do not know much about the tariff, but I know that if you buy a ton of steel rails abroad you have the rails and the foreigner has the money; if you make a ton of rails here, you have both the rails and the money.

As a patriotic citizen it is my earnest wish that the tariff legislation will be followed by continued prosperity, but scores of tariff rates, compared with facts, prove the injustice of the proposed tariff revision, and are cited to illustrate the effects of unwise and hasty tariff legislation. It is not a cry of dire calamity, nor a forecast of panic, or even business depression, that I utter, but a solemn word of caution against the ultimate attainment of a bad economic policy, the enactment of legislation which will curtail labor, reduce wages, and retard the commercial expansion of the people of our own country.

The Republican Party was born as a protest against slavery and the degradation of labor. Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison, and McKinley fought for the principles of protection and won. Roosevelt and Taft upheld these principles. In 50 years great progress has been made. Labor has been dignified, and the best labor scale in the world has been established and maintained. The American standard of living, and the American home are examples for the people of the world.

The Republican Party of to-day believes in fair competition, and is opposed to oppression, but it does not countenance the destruction of industry. It does not stand for less business and a lower wage. It believes in the policy of corporate regulation, supervision, control, and protection and justice to all, to the end that the people of these United States shall be happy, contented, and prosperous.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. C. DYER,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 28, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave granted to print in reference to the tariff bill, now under consideration by the House, I insert in the RECORD the following letters from constituents of mine in St. Louis which are a few of the many letters and telegrams I have received protesting against the passage of the present bill:

ST. LOUIS, *April 24, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully request that you use your best efforts to have the pending income-tax bill so amended as to exempt from taxation the proceeds of all life insurance policies and all life insurance funds, including the premium refunds (or so-called dividends) to policyholders, on the ground that such refunds are in no sense earnings or profits but are the portions of the premiums collected for emergencies which are refunded to the policyholder if not used.

I protest against the taxation in any form of life insurance conducted on the mutual or participating plan as unjust discrimination and as contrary to sound public policy. I would therefore earnestly request your aid in removing an excessive burden from multitudes of our most provident and deserving citizens, who, by foresight and economy, are seeking to make provision for the future of those dependent upon them, and are thus relieving the Nation and State of heavy charges and responsibilities.

Very respectfully, yours, DWIGHT D. CURRIE.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE OF ST. LOUIS,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
April 25, 1913.

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The sugar industry of the State of Louisiana and the Territory of Hawaii is threatened by the proposed reduction in the tariff on sugar.

Believing that any reduction in the present sugar schedule would not only injure the industry but would materially affect manufacturers, farmers, and laborers alike and no doubt severely cripple business in practically every line in the State of Louisiana and the Territory of Hawaii, the board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, at a meeting held April 22, voted to earnestly request our Senators and Representatives to oppose any reduction in the present sugar schedule.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN L. MESSMORE, *President.*
EUGENE SMITH, *Secretary.*

ST. LOUIS, *April 25, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are writing to you, as our Representative in Congress, to ask you to use your influence in the matter of whatever duty is established for ferromanganese to have it a specific instead of an ad valorem duty. The bill now under consideration in the House provides for a 15 per cent ad valorem. The present duty is specific, being $2.50 per ton, having been reduced from $4 per ton by the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

A 15 per cent ad valorem is a very heavy increase over the existing rate—too large, in our opinion, and, as you no doubt know, rests lightly on one and bears heavily on the shoulders of all other steel manufacturers.

The difficulty with the ad valorem duty is the confusion which arises from that form of assessment, making it almost impossible for a buyer when he places his order to know what the stuff will cost him when it is finally delivered, if we are correct in understanding that the duty is assessed on the market value at the time of the arrival of the material in this country or time of shipment from abroad.

We respectfully urge you also to use your influence for maintaining the duty on pig iron where it is. It has been very heavily reduced in recent tariff acts and has now a very low duty. Recently there have been developed in China and India large iron works, built by American engineers on American models for Chinese and Indian ownership, which are manufacturing pig iron at a very much lower cost than is possible at any point in the United States. We understand American-made pig

iron is being supplanted to a considerable extent on the Pacific coast, and as these institutions grow American manufacturers may expect to have to surrender all of that trade to foreign-made iron and face the possibility of the eastern seaboard being eventually thus invaded. From Asia the danger of competition in future is more serious than anything we may expect from Europe.

Yours, truly,

ROGERS, BROWN & CO.,
By J. MEARS.

HAMILTON HOTEL, *St. Louis, Mo.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the new tariff bill, H. R. 3321, as offered by Representative UNDERWOOD, of Alabama, in the House of Representatives on April 7, in section 2 there appear to be certain ambiguities in two of the paragraphs referring to life insurance companies, which ambiguities should be removed before the bill is passed.

These ambiguities arise from the attempt which has been made in long, involved sentences to cover briefly many diverse matters.

Section B reads as follows (I have omitted a certain part of this paragraph which has no reference to life insurance corporations):

"B. That, subject only to such exceptions and deductions as are hereinafter allowed, the net income of taxable persons shall include gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, * * * or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever, including the income from but not the value of property acquired by bequest, devise, or descent, and also the proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the person insured."

This section attempts to define the net income of taxable persons, which income is subject to the tax under this proposed law. It says that the income shall include gains, profits, income from salaries, etc., and then further includes gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever, including the income from but not the value of property acquired by bequest, devise, or descent. This is perfectly clear; that is, that the income of money inherited is taxable but not the principal: then are added these words: "and also the proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the person insured."

This language has been submitted to many persons conversant with life insurance matters, and it is interpreted in two ways. One opinion is that the intent of these words is that the recipient of the proceeds of a life insurance policy should pay a tax upon the income derived from that sum. Others hold that it is intended to include the proceeds of life insurance policies (that is, the face value of these policies) as a subject of taxation, and that the beneficiary under a life insurance policy would be compelled to pay the income tax upon the full face of the policy.

There being this doubt as to the intent of this paragraph, some wording should be suggested and adopted which will clear up this manifest ambiguity, the question, of course, being, Do the words "and also" connect the last sentence with the immediately preceding sentence, beginning with the words "including the income," or does it connect the last sentence back to the main subject of the section, which is an enumeration of the taxable items?

Paragraph G (2) defines the method by which a corporation shall calculate the basis of its income tax. This section reads as follows, certain irrelevant parts being omitted:

"G (2). Such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of the income of such corporation, joint-stock company, or association, or insurance company received within the year from all sources."

"First. * * *.

"Second. * * * and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than the amounts paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts to policy holders as dividends or as return of premium payment, and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds."

The sentence commencing "and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than, etc.," is certainly very vague. What is meant by the word "sums"? Does it mean all cash payments to policy holders, which may be the intent, as shown by the exception? This word should be certainly corrected and more definitely defined.

Then follows an exception, stating what may not be deducted from the income, to wit: The payments made to policy holders as dividends or as return of premium payment. We will not express any opinion as to the wisdom of taxing these so-called dividends to policy holders, but are simply endeavoring to suggest that the law be so phrased as to be perfectly clear in its meaning.

Following this exception or deduction we find the words: "And the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to the reserve funds." Here there is a great ambiguity. Is it intended by this simple conjunction "and" to connect the net addition back to the main subject of the paragraph, and is it the intent of the law thereby to give the companies the right to deduct the increase in reserve funds from the taxable income? Or is it intended by the conjunction "and" to connect the words "net addition, etc.," with the immediately preceding paragraph, relating to dividends and return premium payments, in which event the net addition to the reserve would be taxable?

I can not for a moment imagine that this is the intent of the law, but it does seem that such an interpretation might be sustained and that the ambiguity must be removed. Those who are not familiar with the details of life insurance business will realize the importance of clearing up this ambiguity when I make the simple statement that the growth in reserves during the year 1912 in the "Home," which is a comparatively small company, was $1,200,000; in the New York Life it amounted to $30,000,000; and in the Metropolitan Life to $42,000,000. (These figures are approximate.) You can readily see what a burden a 1 per cent tax would be upon this one item. It must always be borne in mind in this connection that the burden imposed by this tax, whatever it may be, will of necessity be distributed so that a proportionate and proper share will be borne by each policyholder. There are something like 20,000,000 policyholders in the country, and it is upon them that the burden will fall.

As I am informed there is to be no public hearing upon this bill, at least in the House or before the committee of the House, I can think of no other way of calling attention to this matter than by writing you as I have done.

Trusting the matter will receive your earnest attention, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

J. M. BLOOYWORTH.

APRIL 26, 1913.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 26, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We want to call your attention to that part of Schedule N, section 362, of the proposed tariff bill which, if enacted, will do our business, as well as the business of all other jobbing millinery and importing houses in this country, a great deal of harm, and we want to ask you, in the interests of all, to use your influence and to vote against this clause.

As we understand it, the proposed bill will prohibit the importation of feathers of all wild birds, which would include feathers of game birds, such as pheasants, grouse, partridge, wild ducks, etc., and we believe you will agree with us that it would be unfair to permit the flesh of such game birds which are used for edible purposes to be admitted and yet prohibit the importation of their feathers. This proposed legislation would not only cause great ruin to an important branch of the millinery line, but it would also deprive a great many worthy people, mostly women, of their livelihood and means of support to their families.

We want to ask your cooperation, and hope that you can be instrumental in defeating this clause and, if not, to at least have it greatly modified.

Thanking you in advance,

Very truly, yours,

LEVIS-ZUKOSKI MERCANTILE CO.,
EDGAR LEVIS.

BOECKELER LUMBER CO.,
St. Louis, April 25, 1913.

Col. L. C. DYER,
Congressman, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The income-tax law of 1894 exempted life insurance conducted on the mutual plan, as follows:

Section 32 of the act of August 28, 1894, provided that "nothing herein contained shall apply * * * to any insurance company or association which conducts all its business solely on the mutual plan and only for the benefit of its policyholders or members, and having no capital stock and no stock or shareholders, and holding all its property in trust and in reserve for its policyholders or members; nor to that part of the business of any insurance company having a capital stock and stock and shareholders which is conducted on the mutual plan separate from its stock plan of insurance and solely for the benefit of the policyholders and members insured on said mutual plan and holding all property belonging to and derived from said mutual part of its business in trust and reserve for the benefit of its policyholders and members insured on said mutual plan."

I respectfully suggest that you take whatever action may be necessary and proper to have that language incorporated in the income-tax section of the tariff bill now pending in Congress.

Yours, truly,

H. A. BOECKELER.

ST. LOUIS TOP CO.,
St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1913.

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Member of Congress Twelfth Missouri District,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: As you know there is pending in Congress the Underwood tariff bill, and in that bill it is proposed to make a horizontal reduction of 50 per cent in the duty on rice. Now, you are not from a State which raises rice and you, perhaps, think, as many people think, that the only people interested in rice culture are the people living in the rice-producing States. Such, however, is not the case.

The writer is a resident of St. Louis and a business man and manufacturer of St. Louis, and there would be very little rice produced in the rice-growing States to-day if it were not for the brains, enterprise, energy, and capital brought to bear in the rice-producing States by farmers from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Southern and Southwestern States. Eighty per cent of those engaged and interested in growing rice live in States outside of the rice belt.

The 2-cent duty has made the rice industry worth $200,000,000 by inducing this capital outside of the rice-growing States to be invested in improvements in the rice belt. If the proposed 50 per cent reduction in the rice duty becomes a law, heavy losses will be suffered by those interested in the rice industry, as rice land has no value for growing any other crop than rice. Before the development of the rice industry under the 2-cent duty this land was worth less than $5 per acre. The increase in value is largely represented by expensive improvements (it requires an outlay of about $5,000 for irrigation wells and pumping machinery for each 160 acres of rice land) paid for by outside capital. Is not an industry like rice growing, in which so many growers have so much capital and interests at stake, worth protecting from a merciless competition with Asiatic rice which is produced with cheap labor, as against our high-priced labor? Do we wish to see the United States flooded with Asiatic rice, thereby driving the American rice from the market and ruining the American rice grower without in anyway lowering the cost of rice to the American consumer? The middleman is the cause of the high cost of rice to the consumer and no matter how cheap rice is in the market in wholesale quantities or how little the grower gets for his rice, the price to the consumer is always away up. At the present time the price to the growers is less than 2 cents per pound, while cleaned rice sells at retail as high as 10 to 12½ cents per pound. Who gets this difference? The railroads get less than one-sixth of it.

The cause of high cost of rice to the consumer, then, is not the tariff so much as it is the middlemen—our wrong and wasteful methods of marketing the rice. It now costs the American rice growers 1½ cents per pound to produce a pound of rice. So it is plain that the present tariff is not to blame for the high price of rice.

To show that the American rice farmer's heart is in the right place, even if the middlemen are now getting the lion's share of the money paid by the consumers for rice, we, the rice growers of the United States will not object to a reduction of 25 per cent of the present tariff on clean rice only; the duty on unfinished rice, rough rice, and rice by-products to be undisturbed.

In conclusion the writer will say that he has tried to make the position of the rice growers clear and earnestly hopes that you will vote against reducing the rice duty 50 per cent and will use all your influence and all your power to induce your honorable colleagues to vote for a 25 per cent reduction instead of a 50 per cent reduction, and thus save from ruin a staple cereal crop which is one of the leading crops of the Southern States in the rice belt and an industry in

which large sums of money from different sections of the United States is being invested annually.

Hoping you may see your way clear to act for the interests of the rice growers of the United States instead of the growers of Asiatic countries, and thanking you, I remain,

Yours, very truly, JOHN WOODBURN.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.,
St. Louis, April 23, 1913.

Hon. L. C. DYER, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We take the liberty of writing you in order to solicit your support of and cooperation in obtaining the adoption of a certain amendment to the income-tax section of the tariff bill recently introduced in Congress, in which amendment banks and trust companies located in certain States, among them Missouri, are particularly interested.

I refer to that part of paragraph G of the new bill which permits corporations when making their return of net income to deduct (from gross income) "all sums paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or Government of any foreign country, as a condition to carrying on business therein," etc. Under the administration of practically an identical provision of the present corporation excise tax act of August 5, 1909, section 38, subsection 2, the question has arisen whether banks and trust companies located in those States whose laws require banks and trust companies to pay taxes assessed against their stockholders as individuals have or have not the right to deduct the sums paid under such circumstances from their gross income. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that they have not this right. The consequence of this ruling has been the bringing of a suit by the banks of this city in the Federal court of this district to recover from the Government taxes paid in accordance therewith.

In view of the fact that the provision of the income-tax bill quoted above is no more clear upon the point in question than the present corporation-tax law, it is proposed to settle the matter "out of court," as it were, by amending the former so that it may specifically declare that no tax shall be levied upon sums paid by banks for State taxes whether assessed directly against the capital of the bank or indirectly when assessed against the stockholders.

For your information we beg to state that the American Bankers' Association, through its Federal legislative committee, as well as the Virginia Bankers' Association, are taking steps to bring about the adoption of an amendment of the purport indicated. We respectfully urge your assistance in the premises, on the ground that it is unfair that banks and trust companies, subject to legal regulations existing for the convenience of the tax collector merely, should be obliged to pay a greater income tax than companies not so situated.

Respectfully, yours,

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, *President.*

MISSOURI STATE LEAGUE OF
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS,
SECRETARY-TREASURER'S OFFICE,
St. Louis, April 24, 1913.

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Representative from Missouri.

MY DEAR SIR: As secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State League of Building and Loan Associations, I beg to ask that you favor us with your influence in having building and loan associations exempted from the payment of the income tax now under consideration by Congress.

As you know, building and loan associations are mutual societies for assisting stockholders to purchase homes on easy installments, and as such are favored in many instances by statutes, and were exempted from the payment of the special excise tax imposed by the act of August, 1909.

Trusting this request will receive your favorable consideration, I am,

Respectfully, yours,

BURTON MCGINNIS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

W. T. FERGUSON LUMBER CO.,
St. Louis, Mo., April 25, 1913.

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I most respectfully request that you use your best efforts to have the pending income-tax bill so amended as to exempt from taxation the proceeds of all life insurance policies and all life insurance funds, including the premium refunds (or so-called dividends) to policyholders, as you know that such refunds are in no sense earnings or profits, but are the portions of the premiums collected for emergencies which are refunded to the policy holder if not used.

I do protest against the taxation in any form of life insurance conducted on the mutual or participating plan as unjust discrimination and as contrary to sound public policy. I would, therefore, earnestly request your aid in removing an exceessive burden from multitudes of our most provident and deserving citizens, who by foresight and economy are seeking to make provision for the future of those dependent upon them, and are thus relieving the Nation and State of heavy charges and responsibilities.

Yours, very respectfully, T. C. WHITMARSH.

Also the following newspaper editorial of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, St. Louis, Mo., in its April, 1913, issue, to wit:

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is not a political paper, and we regret very much that protection of American farming, manufacturing, and commercial interests, through the collection of customs duties, is considered a political question, when it really is an economic and business matter, one that can not be decided in connection with social and sentimental questions that so largely influence the alignment of political parties.

We venture the assertion that if the people of the United States were permitted to vote on the tariff question alone, and not have it mixed up with all other subjects that divide people into parties, the vote on the tariff would be overwhelmingly in favor of the protection to American industries of all kinds through the imposition of customs duties, that would shut nothing out entirely but would collect some money for the support of the Government on all raw materials and manufactured goods admitted from foreign countries.

In lawmaking Congress exerts a wonderful power, and it is often exercised unwisely and to the disadvantage of the American people. A case in point is the removal of the tariff on coffee, which enabled the foreign combinations to put up the price before the coffee reached our seaports, and almost doubled the cost to the American importer and trebled the profits of the Brazilian syndicates that control the output.

Another example of misdirected legislation is taking the duty off hides, which has resulted to the benefit of the owners of foreign hides, who simply added the duty to the price. They paid the duties to the United States Government when the duties were collectible by law, and put it in their own pockets when they found that the United States Government had made them a present of it by admitting the hides free of duty.

We understand the general idea in Congress is that all they have to do is to remove the 1½-cent-a-pound duty on dressed meats, or the small duty that is paid on imported beef cattle, and then go around to the butcher shops and buy beefsteaks 10 cents a pound cheaper. They are entirely mistaken. They can make a present of the duties to the foreign syndicates engaged in the meat trade, but they can not prevent them accepting and keeping the present. They can admit cattle on the hoof free of duty, but there the power of Congress ends. They can discourage the American farmer and induce him to get rid of his sheep, but they can not get him to start up again. The wheat grower who has a nice old time producing wheat that will pay a profit of $6 to $10 an acre under present circumstances can easily be induced to quit raising wheat, but when Argentina and Canadian wheats come in on top of a good crop here and the market becomes demoralized for the time being, then look out for the farmer forgetting to sow the usual crop of wheat in this country.

Congress can do much damage, but can not heal the sores again. People in the United States are not going to prosper on the money that goes to Australia for wool, or on the money that goes to Canada for wheat, or on the money that goes to Argentina for beef. We prosper on the money that is paid to our own people. It goes out and it comes back again. It gets into circulation. But the money that is sent abroad remains there, and our exports are not any larger from that source of revenue.

The farm productions of this country are ample for all purposes. One-half of the time our grain productions sell at prices that barely return the cost of production. There has never yet been a time when there was a bonanza in grain growing. Through years of low prices and sacrifice cattle have for once reached what may be called high prices, but only because of the changes that on the one hand have destroyed cattle ranges, but the cattle ranges cut up into farms have not yet produced the maximum of beef. Year in and year out farm productions bring moderate prices, and the burdens of the consumer are not caused by the wholesale cost of anything the farmer raises.

We have no hesitancy in saying as our editorial opinion that the admission of farm products free of duty from other countries will gradually undermine the productive industries of this country. The change will not take place in a day, but we will soon be in the position of a family when the head of it gambles his earnings away instead of taking the money home to his wife. Industrial enterprises will be in difficulties, for the reason that trade will be dull and wages high. Less people will be employed and many industries will be at a standstill. The farmer will be able to feed himself, but he will find himself short of money; he will practice economy and produce crops that cost the least for seed and the least cost for labor.

Farmers will remember that Canada saved us from the acts of our own Congress, so far as the bogus reciprocity bill was concerned, but we can not expect to have Canadians refuse free trade when they are still able to conduct their own protective system. We can not expect much assistance from manufacturers who are protectionists, because they are usually protectionists for themselves alone; and we can not expect much help from anyone unless we do the work ourselves. Congress will finally have to accept responsibility for its acts, but that is away off. When great injury is done and can not be undone, it is poor satisfaction to fix the blame, and that is all the recourse we will have.

In another column will be found an article entitled "Our industrial policy." If every farmer who is interested in this subject will address a Congressman and a Senator indorsing this policy, it will be harder and harder to get a bill through Congress that will do away with the protective policy of the Government, so far as the farming interest is concerned.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. LADISLAS LAZARO,

OF LOUISIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 28, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Speaker, in arising to speak against the bill now under consideration, it may be proper for me to state in the beginning that I was compelled to avail myself of the rule of the Democratic caucus, which permits a Member to refuse to be bound on any question where he, previous to election, had made contrary pledges, or where he had received contrary instructions from his nominating authority; and not only having made pledges and received contrary instructions, but believing, as I do, that this bill in its present form will cripple or destroy the chief farming industries of my section, there was and is no other honorable course for me to pursue.

The people of my section are Democrats, and the history of my State is a sufficient answer to anyone seeking to question our Democracy. The people of Louisiana believed, as I believe they had a right, that the plank in the Baltimore platform which promised and declared that the legislation to carry out the principles advocated by the party should not injure or destroy

legitimate industry was a sufficient guaranty to them that the party they were helping to place in power and with which they had always affiliated would not deal the staggering blow contained in this bill to the main industries of our State.

Now, gentlemen, feeling that you want to do what is fair and just to all interests in this revision of the tariff, I wish to call your attention in particular to the rice schedule of this bill.

I will first take up the rice-flour or rice-meal schedule. The present tariff rate is one-fourth cent per pound; the rate proposed in this Underwood bill is one-eighth cent per pound, or a reduction of 50 per cent in the present rate. This is a grade of rice or by-product that is made in the milling process and consists of fine, broken particles about the size of corn grits. This grade is unsuitable for table purposes. The proportion of this grade of rice, made from millings of rough rice in this country, ranges from 6 per cent to 15 per cent, an average of 10 per cent, depending on the hardness of the grain and the value of the broken rice on the market. When the clean-rice market is low a larger per cent of the rice milled is thrown into the broken grades. Rice flour or meal, being undesirable for bread-making purposes, is unknown to the grocer's trade. The greater portion of the rice flour or meal imported into this country comes from Germany, where the largest rice mills in the world are located. There was imported into this country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 132,116,821 pounds, and we produced in this country less than half that much.

Now, if the manufacturers of this country are not asking a reduction in the tariff on this grade, as I am told they are not, and as they could be the only beneficiaries outside of the German and foreign millers, why, I ask, the reduction of one-eighth cent per pound be made? If the proposed reduction stands, it will cause the mills of this country to sell their broken rice at one-eighth cent per pound less than at present rates, as the foreign broken-rice market would set the price on our market, we having to sell our rice at less than the foreign broken in order to get the business. This will be readily understood when you realize that it is a fact that freights to the Atlantic seaboard ports from the rice belt of this country are about three times that of the rate from European and continental ports to the same markets; that is to say, rates from German ports to New York are about 9 to 11 cents per 100 pounds and from the mills in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas it is from 28 to 30 cents per 100 pounds. Now, why should this reduction in the tariff be made in face of the fact that it will cause a loss of Government revenue, will do no one in this country any good, save and except that the brewers will be enabled to buy their products for one-eighth cent per pound less than at present, at the loss of the farmer and miller who are engaged in this industry?

Let us now take up the unclean rice schedule.

The present tariff rates on this grade of rice are 1¼ cents per pound, and the proposed rate in this Underwood bill is five-eighths cent per pound, or, again, another reduction of 50 per cent.

This grade of rice is being imported largely on the Pacific coast at the present rate of duty and several mills have been erected along the coast to mill the rice, and they are now supplying fully 50 per cent of the trade of that section of the country with imported rice, to the exclusion of the rice belt of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. This for the reason that the freight rates from the rice belt of the United States to the Pacific coast is 60 cents per 100 pounds, while the rates from Japan and China are only from 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds.

If the rates on this grade of rice—tariff rates, I mean—are reduced to five-eighths cent per pound, I feel sure that it will only be a short while before the foreign rice mills exclude our domestic product from the Pacific coast markets as well as the markets along the Atlantic coast and Porto Rico. I therefore feel that if it is the declared policy of the administration to make a reduction, that the reduction on this grade under no circumstances should exceed a reduction of 25 per cent from the present rates. In fact, no reduction at all is needed.

The rough-rice schedule: This proposed bill makes a reduction of 50 per cent in the present rates. The same argument and logic which applies against the reduction in clean rice applies with equal force to this grade. On account of the cheapness of transportation, in years of plenty Asia, Japan, and China, where rice is produced with the cheapest of pauper labor, would use this country as a dumping ground and ruin our domestic industry, which is in the hands of white farmers, accustomed to live like Americans and who pay American wages.

I will now take up the clean-rice schedule. The present rate is 2 cents per pound, and the proposed rate in this Underwood bill is 1 cent per pound. This reduction will affect the industry most seriously for the reason that the freight rates from the rice belt of the United States to the large consuming markets of the country are from three to five times that from foreign countries. As an illustration: Rates from interior points to New York, where 750,000 barrels are consumed and distributed, are 30 cents per 100 pounds, and from foreign points it is only 15 to 20 cents per hundred pounds, and other points are in the same proportion.

Thus you will readily see that it will take a large proportion of our preferential tariff to offset the difference in freight rates; and if it were not for the fact that we grow in this country the finest rice in the world I believe that we would lose all the trade on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. But while we grow the finest rice in the world, we also grow some low-grade rice, because the continuous cultivation of rice land causes deterioration, and no other crop will rotate successfully on rice land. The crop is depreciated by red or wild rice, water-weed seeds, and is often damaged in the field at harvest time by rains. Now, this red, damaged, or seedy rice can not be sold in this country profitably, and we have no market for it except in Porto Rico. Before we had Porto Rico as a market these low grades of rice had been so cheap that it would not pay its freight to market, and my information is that some farmers who shipped these low grades of rice to market were called upon to remit the balance due for freight. This condition, however, has never existed since we have Porto Rico as a market, as the people there have been used to eating the low grades of rice from the Orient and have for some time been taking our low grades at fair prices; but bear in mind, these low-grade rices of the Orient are only worth from $1.65 to $1.85 per hundred pound f. o. b. German and European ports, and freight rates being about 10 cents per 100 pounds to Porto Rico we would have this proposition to compete with:

Cost of rice in German ports	$1.75
Freight to Porto Rico	.10
Duty	1.00
Total	2.85

This means that we would only get that amount for our rices in Porto Rico, less freight from milling points, and which is about 40 cents per hundred pounds from interior milling points in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas to Porto Rico, or, say, $2.45 for 100 pounds of clean rice, and which would mean about $1.75 per barrel, or 50 cents per bushel, for rough rice to the American farmer, and which would be a loss to him on present conditions of from $8 to $12 per acre, depending upon the kind of rice he grew.

We therefore, Mr. Speaker, feel that with the proposed reductions in this Underwood bill our rice farmers and millers in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas will be completely put out of business and this legitimate agricultural industry destroyed, with an almost total loss of all that is invested in lands, implements, canals, ditches, levees, and mills; and all this, Mr. Speaker, with a loss of revenue to the Government and without benefit to the consumer.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as I said in the beginning, I come from a section that has politically always been Democratic, and it is the understanding of my people that the Baltimore platform stood, and stands to-day, for a revision downward without injury or destruction to a single legitimate industry. The party platform and the campaign speeches of our standard bearers lulled our folks into the belief that the radical reductions and free list were to be for those trust-controlled articles and products that are sold cheaper abroad than to the consumer at home. In all frankness, my fellow Democrats, I fail to catch the drift of the logic in the proposition of placing everything that the farmer raises on practically a free list and everything that he has to buy remains on a practically protected list.

The cultivation of rice in this country under the present duty has helped to develop the section where it is raised; it has in my section made good the hope and cry of "back to the farm"; it has developed and fostered prosperous little communities where before nothing but cattle grazed; it has brought to us newcomers, settlers from the East and the West, and now prosperous villages and towns, churches, and schools veritably dot the rice section of my State. This industry has increased the value of our heretofore cheap prairie land from $2.50 to $30 and $45 per acre; it has increased the production and widened the consumption of this staple food and brought about an actual reduction in the price to the consumer.

Rice is essentially a small farmer's crop, and the industry is entirely in the hands of white farmers. Its cultivation should be encouraged and not discouraged. Its value as food for the human race is beyond question, and there are lands enough susceptible of its cultivation to make this Nation produce enough rice to supply any possible home needs that may be developed. But this reduction of 50 per cent is going to prove the ruin and disaster of this growing industry, which is the

mainstay and foundation upon which rests the business interest of my section and upon which it depends. And why is this to be done? To benefit the consumer? Why, my friends, when the rice produced by the pauper labor of the Orient has been dumped upon our shores in sufficient quantities to drive out and ruin the domestic industry, and when there will be no home-grown rice to compete with on the American market, the imported rice of the Orient will be controlled by trusts and combinations, and the poor American consumer will pay a higher price for this staple food. This radical reduction will not benefit the laboring man, the mechanic, or artisan of the large cities, for the simple reason that the high prices paid by them for the produce of the farm is not occasioned by the price received by the farmer, but, on the contrary, these high charges are made by the agents of transportation and the middle men. The farmer who furnishes the raw material to feed and clothe the Nation receives only 25 per cent of the price paid by the consumer, while the transportation companies and the middle men receive the other 75 per cent. You, my fellow Democrats, know this to be so; and if so, why are we undertaking to pass a measure which will ruin the farming people of a whole section of our country?

As a compromise, I endeavored to have the rice schedules amended, so as to make the reduction on the present duty 25 per cent instead of 50 per cent, as provided for in this bill, but you, my fellow Democrats, would not listen to any such suggestion, and to-day, in face of the fact that I hail from a State that is always found in the Democratic column, I find myself placed in the awkward position of having, in obedience to the overwhelming sentiment of the Democrats of my district, to announce that I will have to vote against this Underwood bill if it stays in its present shape.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. LUIS M. RIVERA,

OF PORTO RICO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 28, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. RIVERA. Mr. Speaker, in the debate on this bill, the ablest orators of this House have adduced all the arguments existing in favor and against a substantial reduction of the present tariff rates. I am aware of the fact that it leads to no practical end to further discuss policies which have been agreed upon by the majority in its caucuses. I am likewise convinced that the tariff bill will be passed by the House and sent to the other side of the Capitol as it was presented to us, and that it will become a law by force of the greater number and the mandate of the people, who voted last November for a downward revision of the tariff, from which great benefits are expected.

But, although considering my remarks on this matter of no favorable consequences whatever, it is my duty to voice on the floor of this House the views of my countrymen and to enter their protest against a measure which, in a short period of time, will deprive them of their prosperity, that has already created considerable alarm to business, and that will eventually cause an unavoidable commercial crisis.

The exports of Porto Rico amounted in 1912 to $49,705,413. Out of this total sum $31,544,063 came from sugar, or nearly two-thirds of all the external sales. Porto Rican sugar comes into the United States free of duty and enjoys, in competition with the Cuban product, an advantage of $1.34 per hundred pounds. This premium has served as an incentive to the cultivation of the sugar cane and the establishment of mills. Take it away and you will make impossible even to cover the cost of production. The island's prosperity, attained through 14 years of untiring energy and hard work, will wholly disappear by that single blow, with no hope of it ever appearing again. I maintain most firmly that by putting sugar on the free list the American Congress will enact the ruin of Porto Rico; that is to say, of a million two hundred thousand people who have not even the right to vote in the decision of matters greatly affecting their future welfare.

But even face to face with such a grave situation as this we Porto Ricans would not protest if, after all, the injury done to our products were counterbalanced by benefits to be received by our consumers. Last year we shipped into the United States 367,000 tons of sugar, or 807,400,000 pounds. At $1.34 per 100 pounds, the protection that would be taken away would amount to $10,819,016. And, on the other hand, all products of national industries being shipped into Porto Rico will remain highly protected. The protection upon goods bought by Porto Rico from the United States, about $37,000,000 annually, would have amounted to over $14,000,000 had the tariff duties been collected. Admitting that the prospective tariff rates will cause a reduction of 30 per cent upon the preceding figures, we will as yet continue to contribute $9,000,000 of protection to American industry and agriculture. Our agriculture and industry would receive no due or equivalent compensation, as tobacco and fruits alone would remain protected, with coffee already on the free list. The exports from these products amounted in 1912 to—

Tobacco	$7,406,841
Fruits	2,377,762

The protection in our favor on the above exports did not amount to $3,000,000. And it may be deduced from the foregoing facts that the protection afforded articles Porto Rico buys in the United States will be by $6,000,000 greater than the protection given to products the United States buys from Porto Rico. This would be a great injustice, which the American Congress should not allow, and which it is not in our power to prevent.

Porto Rico would not claim, even in the case of its financial doom, unfair concessions. If Congress desires to reduce the price on articles mostly consumed by the poor classes, well and good. It will do it with our hearty applause. But at the time that sugar is placed on the free list, let rice, codfish, cotton goods, wood, glass, chinaware, hides and shoes, meats, lard and butter, potatoes, beans, jute sacks, canned goods, cereals, live animals, agricultural implements be placed on the free list as well. And by so doing, and in what regards us, a balance will be established in what we will lose and what we will gain when this bill becomes a law and is extended to our island.

Free trade would injure the Porto Rican producer, but would benefit the insular consumer. The Porto Ricans would, indeed, earn much less, but they would have to spend much less for their necessaries, and they would not remain condemned to the dreadful need of having to sell very cheap that which they export to the United States and buy at high prices that which the island imports from the United States. We do not ask Congress to sacrifice national interests to the interests of Porto Rico. But Congress will not wish either to sacrifice the interests of the island to those of the Nation. Since American occupation in 1898 my country has been complaining of its political status.

By artful excuses the Republican Party has refused to recognize the right of my countrymen to govern themselves. We are in America the only people not exercising an absolute sovereignty over the land on which they were born, on which they live, and on which they toil. We were greatly rejoiced over the victory of the Democratic Party. It constitutes our last hope. But we will consider it a great misfortune that the first law enacted by a Democratic Congress and supported by a Democratic President should destroy our only motives of satisfaction at present—our agricultural and commercial prosperity, and the producing and consuming capacity of the people that allows them to proceed on the way of progress, to increase the number of schools, to build public highways, to beautify the cities, and to increase the rate of wages in shops and farms.

Seven hundred thousand Porto Ricans depend upon the sugar industry. Once this industry has disappeared, as it is certain it will, nobody will be able to foresee the consequences that the crisis ensuing will entail. At the mere announcement that sugar would be placed on the free list, banks ceased to give credit, business is at a standstill, prices on land have gone down, and it may be conservatively estimated that a loss of over $20,000,000 has already been sustained. An earthquake as that of San Francisco, or a flood as that of Indiana and Ohio, would be considered small calamities if compared with the one that Porto Rico will have to bear by the reduction in the present tariff rate on sugar. And, to the dissatisfaction felt on account of our sad political situation, there will be added the discontent from a poor financial condition.

Porto Rico sells to the United States about everything it produces and buys from the United States about everything it consumes. And, with the new tariff law in force, all its products with the exception of tobacco and fruits will remain unprotected. Tobacco is controlled by an American trust under the name of the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co., while fruits are also practically controlled by American capital. American goods with a considerable margin of protection will have to be bought by the natives of the island, who will have

to meet competition in selling their products. In this wise the exports of the island will be placed at a disadvantage, while the imports to the island will gain some advantages. This would be an incredible though an undeniable fact. Were I asked a remedy to this situation, I would suggest one of the following three: To declare Porto Rico a free port, doing away with customhouses and tariff duties; to grant the island a form of government identical to that established by England in her self-governing colonies, which have been given the power to pass tariff laws and to negotiate commercial treaties with other countries; or to give the island its national independence, with or without an American protectorate. Any one of these solutions might be adopted and established, but the country should not be condemned to a political inferiority contrary to the principles of democracy, and much less to an economical misery incompatible with the practices of Christian charity.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM W. GRIEST,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, April 30, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, supplementary to my previous remarks relating to the tariff bill, I avail myself of this opportunity to extend in the RECORD certain data and protests in opposition to section 4, paragraph C, of the Underwood bill, providing for absolute free trade in cigars, tobacco, sugar, and rice between the Philippine Islands and the United States.

The tariff act of 1909 restricted the free importation of Philippine cigars to 150,000,000 cigars annually. During the first fiscal year there were imported 84,299,000 Philippine cigars; in 1911 the internal-revenue tax was paid on 27,804,743 and in 1912 on 72,843,780 cigars brought from the Philippine Islands. For the first eight months of 1913 the importation was about 70,000,000 of these cigars.

The director of labor of the Philippine Islands in the 1912 annual report speaks of the "future of the industries of the islands" and says that the sugar and tobacco industries, for example, "have developed in a marvelous manner" since a great market for these products has been opened in the United States.

Further official evidence of the growth of export trade from the Philippine Islands to the United States is found in the following statement from the annual report of the insular collector of customs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, showing annual exportations of cigars.

Figures for each year since 1899 follow:

Cigars.

Fiscal years.	To all countries.		To United States, including Hawaii.	
	Quantity.	Average value per thousand.	Quantity.	Average value per thousand.
1899	167,991,000	$7.71	1,810,000	$3.96
1900	219,098,000	5.43	532,000	3.54
1901	149,496,000	8.36	1,335,000	3.76
1902	225,420,000	7.39	464,000	18.40
1903	119,721,000	7.91	332,000	11.64
1904	104,803,000	9.24	96,000	18.70
1905	106,571,000	9.08	728,000	9.33
1906	93,136,000	9.71	1,288,000	18.17
1907	116,719,000	9.01	1,593,000	16.36
1908	117,564,000	9.22	1,365,000	15.96
1909	116,278,000	9.32	2,696,000	16.25
1910	196,192,000	15.16	88,181,000	22.60
1911	132,217,000	12.86	27,936,000	25.70
1912	175,320,000	15.17	71,973,000	22.50

Confirmatory of that report, there appears in the Daily Consular and Trade Report, issued by the Department of Commerce on April 26, 1913, the following paragraph in a report on the "Foreign trade of the Philippine Islands":

CIGAR EXPORTS SHOW PROMISING GAINS.

The figures for the exports of cigars during the period under consideration are encouraging, showing as they do an increase of 37 per cent over those for the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year—$1,605,123, as against $1,173,120. The average price also shows an upward tendency, being $16.89 per thousand, as compared with $15.17 for the fiscal year 1912. The grades exported to the United States run considerably higher. If the present rate of progress is maintained, the total exports to all countries during the whole of the present fiscal year will approach 190,000,000 in number. Exports of cigars to the United States increased during the fiscal year 1912 much more rapidly than the general exports of that commodity, since the market was recovering from the reaction that followed the expansion of 1910, and it is not easy to say exactly to what extent this rapidity of increase is likely to continue. If it does continue, even in part, the figures at the end of the current fiscal year should show a marked increase, although the total number exported to the United States is likely to continue for the present to fall considerably short of the maximum admitted duty-free under the tariff of 1909. The figure for the whole of the current year may, however, possibly surpass the record of 86,500,000, or 57.7 per cent of the duty-free maximum, set in 1910.

This official report of "foreign trade" clearly states causes which have justified the cigar-tobacco people of the United States in protesting against absolute and unlimited free trade in Philippine cigars and tobacco.

With the permission of the House, I insert in the RECORD the following communications, which illustrate a few of the many telegrams, letters, and resolutions I have received protesting against the passage of the pending tariff bill:

LANCASTER, PA.

Hon. W. W. GRIEST,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

At an informal meeting in Lancaster Township of 75 farmers an emphatic protest was voiced against free tobacco from the Philippines. Tariff removed from tobacco will jeopardize the welfare of the tobacco industry in the United States, and would be especially detrimental to the farmers of Lancaster County.

JOHN H. SHANK, *President.*

—

LANCASTER, PA., *April 1½, 1913.*

To the honorable Committee on Ways and Means.

GENTLEMEN: We, the members of Cigar Makers' Union No. 257, of Lancaster, Pa., in meeting assembled, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas the section of the tariff bill (H. R. 10) which provides that all articles the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from materials the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or of both, or which do not contain foreign material to the value of more than 50 per centum of their total value, or 20 per centum in case of manufactures of tobacco upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed thereon coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, shall hereafter be admitted free of duty;

Whereas the above section inserted into a tariff law which has for its purpose the destruction of monopoly and unfair competition in business can not be considered by the general public anything short of special privilege when it is a known fact for years that certain large cigar and tobacco firms have endeavored to get free trade upon manufactured articles made in the Philippine Islands for the sole object of utilizing and exploiting the cheap labor for their own aggrandizement.

Whereas no place in the world are cigars and tobacco produced as cheap as on these islands, and under such insanitary conditions, making their product a menace to the health of our citizens;

Whereas nothing, in our mind, could be more contrary to Democratic Party pledges than to allow one imported article have advantage over others of the same kind to benefit a particular interest: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Cigar Makers' Union No. 257, numbering 350 working men and women, earnestly and respectfully protest against any lowering of the tariff rates with the Philippine Islands below that of any other foreign country.

HARRY TILLBROOK, *President.*
S. B. DUKE, *Secretary.*

Similar resolutions have been adopted by local cigar makers' organizations, including Union No. 301, of Akron, Pa.; No. 161, of Denver, Pa.; No. 12, of Oneida, N. Y.; No. 42, of Hartford, Conn.; No. 33, of Indianapolis, Ind.; local unions of New York City, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.; Rhode Island State Branch 94; Union No. 132, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and many others.

A PROTEST AGAINST UNLIMITED FREE TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

At a convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union held September, 1912, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the 400 delegates protesting against the importation of cigars duty free from the Philippine Islands and instructing the president to protest to the proper Federal authorities and to the Congress of the United States against such free importation of cigars duty free from the Philippine Islands, which resolution went to popular vote under the referendum and was practically unanimously adopted. Out of a possible 48,457 votes only 186 votes were cast against the resolution.

In compliance with such instructions and in behalf of the Cigar Makers' International Union, we earnestly protest against the proposition of the Committee on Ways and Means which provides for absolute free trade in cigars with the Philippine Islands for the following reasons: The bill not only permits cigars manufactured in the Philippine Islands to come in duty free, but it permits such cigars to contain 20 per cent foreign material. This means that a manufacturer in the Philippine Islands can put in the cigars a combination of American tobacco, Philippine tobacco, and 20 per cent of Havana tobacco, and would give the Philippine cigar manufacturers an unfair and undue advantage over the American manufacturers and be a consequent detriment to American working men and women.

The importation of cigars from the Philippine Islands under the present law has steadily increased. We hold that if Congress gives the Philippine cigars free access, without restraint or limit, to the markets of this country that the American Tobacco Co., which, despite the alleged dissolution acts, is just as effective as it ever was, would immediately establish large factories in the Philippine Islands and continue the manufacture of cigars there on a scale that would seriously interfere with the industry in this country proper. This is not an idle

statement. When Porto Rico was annexed and given free access to the markets of this country the trust immediately proceeded to obtain control not only of the cigar industry but also of the leaf or raw material of Porto Rico, so that to-day they practically control at the very least 80 per cent of the cigar industry of that island. In one year 1,250 cigar factories have gone out of business and thousands of American cigar makers have suffered in employment in this country. The trust, with its exceedingly large capital, will do precisely the same thing in so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned if this bill passes and an opportunity is thus given them to do so.

The proposition of the Committee on Ways and Means we unhesitatingly say is favorable to the trust and strengthens its hand and assists it to more quickly stamp out competition of the independents and to establish an absolute monopoly in the cigar and tobacco industry, though probably not so intended. The Tobacco Trust controls fully 85 per cent of the smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, cigarettes, and little cigars in this country. It controls 80 per cent, if not more, of the cigar industry of Porto Rico, and it controls fully, if not more than, 75 per cent of the imported cigars coming from Cuba.

We earnestly protest against giving them an opportunity to further strengthen their strangle hold upon the independents by giving them the Philippine Islands, which they will exploit for the benefit of the trust and to the detriment of independent manufacturers, of working men and women, of the Federal Government, and of society at large.

The notion that American workingmen can compete with oriental, the cheapest labor in the world, of the Philippine Islands is absurd and preposterous and absolutely out of the question. The wage paid for making cigars in the Philippine Islands is less than one-fourth of the wages received by cigar makers in the United States. In the third annual report of the bureau of labor of the Philippine Islands, page 15, issued 1912, it officially states that wages of 11,300 cigar makers in the Philippine Islands in 53 factories were ₱193 annually, or about $96.50 American money, or 30 cents per day, while the average wages of the cigar makers in this country are at least $1.50 a day, which includes the unorganized as well as the organized. I estimate that the average wages of the union cigar makers is at least $2 per day, and, as a matter of fact, that is pretty nearly the minimum wage, and it ranges from that sum to as high as $5 per day.

The question of transportation should not be lost sight of. A thousand cigars can be shipped from the Atlantic coast to Chicago for about 10 cents, and from coast to coast for about 18 cents or 20 cents. A thousand cigars, the wholesale price of which would be $100, weighs about 27 pounds. The question of transportation then is not a factor, as because of the lightness of the commodity it can be transported at a negligible cost. There are thousands of Chinese and Japs, which with the Filipinos are very apt learners, especially in the cigar industry, as they prefer factory to field work, and the cigar-producing capacity of the islands can be recruited and brought up to any number in a very short time, and this, we assert, without fear of successful contradiction, will surely occur if you give them free access to this country. It is claimed that one-third of the population of Manila is Chinese. If the product of this oriental cheap labor comes into this country the result will be ruinous to the industry here, and would in a measure impair and partly nullify the Chinese exclusion act. The cigar industry in this country pays the Federal Government in internal taxes alone about $22,000,000 annually, and when we include the tobacco trade, which includes cigars, cigarettes, snuff, and manufactured tobacco, it contributed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, $70,500,000. There are employed at cigar making, not counting those engaged in making smoking and chewing tobacco, etc., about 136,000 people, of whom about 110,000 are skilled workers and wage earners, who are directly and indirectly taxpayers and contributors to the maintenance of our Government, while, on the other hand, the Filipinos do not contribute a cent to the maintenance of our institutions.

The aggregate wages paid to cigar makers is $50,000,000 annually. The wholesale value of the output of cigars is about $350,000,000 annually. It ranks about the twelfth in the value of its output among the great industries of our country. The cigar and tobacco industry has always been taxed through custom duties and internal-revenue tax. It as a consequence is extremely sensitive to hostile legislation. During the last fiscal year over 1,250 small cigar manufacturers have been forced out of business. The union cigar maker receives from $7 to $12 per thousand for making the 5-cent cigar, and from $12 to $18 per thousand for making the 10-cent cigar, and from $18 to $50 per thousand for making the clear Havana cigars, or the two for a quarter and more expensive kind.

Under the present law, which limits the importation of cigars from the Philippine Islands duty free to 150,000,000 annually, the importation jumped from 22,900,000 in 1911 to 72,800,000 cigars in 1912.

From information received from the Insular Bureau of the War Department, we find for the first eight months of this fiscal year 65,000,000 cigars were sent here from the Philippine Islands.

Under the economic conditions prevailing here the allowance of 150,000,000 duty free per annum is more than fair to the Filipinos. Given an unrestricted free market in this country and the Cigar and Tobacco Trust will be enabled to increase the amount produced there and sent here and disposed of through its chain of stores to an extent that will be disastrous to American manufacturers and American working men and women. Owing to climate and the bounties of nature the Filipino lives very cheaply. Clothing is of the cheapest kind; he has no expensive rent to pay, no fuel to purchase, while he has self-sustaining food growing in abundance. We, on the other hand, must buy food, fuel, pay high rent, buy more expensive clothing, and with the always increasing cost of living we find the effort to sustain home, family, and life always equal to our income. We earnestly protest against being pitted against oriental labor—the cheapest labor in the world—in our struggle for existence. We protest against the proposed changes in extending the amount of free importation of cigars from the Philippine Islands.

Yours, respectfully,

G. W. PERKINS,
International President.

The Cigar Makers' International Union of America further voice their protest by the issuance of the following statement, a copy of which was given me by a representative of their organization. This document gives emphasis to the injustice of the proposed enactment:

MONGOLIAN AND ASIATIC COOLIES V. ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

One section of the tariff proposes absolute free trade in cigars imported from the Philippine Islands.

First Annual Report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, page 152, cigar makers' average daily wages in the Provinces are, in pesos, 0.74, equal to 37 cents in United States currency.

Province.	Pesos.	Cents.
Occidental Negros	0.17	8½
Cebu	.78	39
Cayagan	1.47	73½

Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor, page 15, states: Fifty-three cigar and cigarette factories paid in wages ₱2,183,049; average wages per annum. ₱193, equal to $93.50 in United States currency—less than $2 a week.

The total number of workers employed was as follows:

Males	5,166
Females	5,143
Boys (under 16)	425
Girls (under 16)	566
Total	11,300

The average number of hours of work reported ranged from 10 to 12 hours per day.

In the United States and in the Philippines cigars are made by hand labor. All attempts to supplant it by machine production within the last 50 years have failed.

For eight months of the fiscal year we received from the Philippine Islands 65,000,000 cigars free of duty.

Unlimited free trade will enable the European and American tobacco trusts to locate factories in the islands and swamp us with the Asiatic product.

One-half of the cigar factories in Manila are owned by Chinese coolies. Is this a fair "competitive tariff"?

—

S. R. MOSS CIGAR CO.,
Lancaster, Pa., April 12, 1913.

Hon. W. W. GRIEST,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Answering your kind favor of the 8th relative to the tariff bill, H. R. 10, we wish to impress upon you that if this bill should pass Congress in the shape in which it is now it would mean a complete paralyzation of the cigar-manufacturing industry of the United States. You well know that the price of labor in the Philippines is far below the rate in the United States, and, owing to this alone, if the above bill should become a law the Philippine manufacturers could import Sumatra wrapper and Havana filler and use these tobaccos on their product, send same into the United States free of duty, and sell the goods from five to ten dollars per thousand less than the domestic manufacturers. In addition, the importation of enormous quantities of Philippine cigars with the tobaccos above referred to would mean decreased output of the American manufacturers, and consequently would throw out of employment thousands of cigar makers, helpers, and other people employed in manufacturing in the United States. Were this bill to become a law we feel that our business would be ruined from stem to stern, all our investments in plants, etc., would practically be worthless, and the business which we have built up in 30 years or more would practically amount to nothing and be destroyed. We consequently would thank you to oppose in every way, shape, and manner the passage of this bill, and whatever efforts you make in our behalf will be very much appreciated.

Thanking you for giving us the information on this subject, we are, with kindest regards,

Very truly, yours,

S. R. MOSS CIGAR CO.,
H. J. RYDER, *Secretary.*

—

THE LANCASTER LEAF TOBACCO BOARD OF TRADE,
Lancaster, Pa., April 16, 1913.

Hon. W. W. GRIEST,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Permit us to call your attention to the following resolutions adopted by the Lancaster Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade at a special meeting called to consider certain passages of the Underwood tariff bill:

Whereas the Underwood tariff bill now in the House of Representatives provides that all tobacco grown in the Philippine Islands, together with such manufactured tobacco and tobacco products as shall contain not in excess of 20 per cent in value of any foreign type of tobacco not grown in the Philippines or the United States, shall be allowed to be brought into the United States free of duty; and

Whereas the cost of labor to the grower as well as to the manufacturer in the Philippine Islands is less than 10 per cent of the cost of labor in the United States; and

Whereas the provision permitting the Philippine manufacturer to use up to 20 per cent in value of any class of foreign tobacco will enable them to manufacture a cigar that will appeal to the taste of the smoker in the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Lancaster Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, in special meeting assembled on April 12, 1913, declare it to be our opinion that if this bill is permitted to become a law it will mean the ruination of our domestic tobacco and cigar industries in their manifold branches.

It will not only close our cigar factories and throw out of employment a vast army of cigar makers, but it will render the growth of tobacco unprofitable to our farmers and destroy the market for one of the very important products of our soil.

It will enable the large corporate interests to profit abnormally at the expense of total and permanent annihilation of thousands of small manufacturers, dealers, and growers.

In view of the above conclusion, we vehemently protest against the passage of this section of House of Representatives bill No. 10 and urge upon the Senate and House of Representatives the necessity of amending this bill, so as to embody the same provisions with reference to Philippine tobacco and cigars as is embodied in the present tariff schedule.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT P. TAYLOR,
President.

Hon. A. B. HESS,
I. H. WEAVER,
LOUIS A. KRAMER,
Committee.

I. H. WEAVER,
PACKER OF LEAF TOBACCO,
Lancaster, Pa., April 9, 1913.

Hon. W. W. GRIEST, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. GRIEST: Your very kind letter of the 8th instant received, and in answer thereto will say that the Democratic tariff bill introduced in Congress Monday (H. R. 10) which I understand includes a section that provides for the free admission into this country of Philippine cigars and tobacco. If this is a fact, I fear the death knell to our cigar and tobacco industry is near at hand. In many parts of these United States the leaf-tobacco business is gradually and permanently dying out, and has been doing so for the last few years. In our own county—Lancaster—there never was such a deplorable condition existing in the leaf-tobacco business as there is to-day. Farmers can hardly sell their tobacco at all, and those that can sell can not get near the first cost of production for their crops grown last summer. This you no doubt know to be a fact without me telling you so. You also know that Lancaster County leaf-tobacco dealers are carrying thousands and thousands of cases of good old Pennsylvania tobacco which they can not dispose of at all. One of the reasons for this is that the new Cantrill bill which Congress passed nearly a year ago did more harm to the Pennsylvania tobacco industry than to any other leaf-tobacco industry in the United States, for the reason that it revealed to the world that there was more surplus Pennsylvania tobacco on hand than any other cigar-leaf tobacco grown in the United States. Consequently the world now knows this, and those who were at that time and are now large holders of Pennsylvania tobacco have suffered and will suffer a greater loss than the average Congressman or Senator of the United States will ever know. The trusts are the only ones that will have any advantage of that bill, because it revealed to them just what they wanted to know, and therefore will eventually put them in a position to buy Pennsylvania tobacco at their own price, and if on top of this cigars would come in free from other countries, why should manufacturers buy United States cigar-leaf tobacco for manufacturing cigars, as it may be very soon that our own country will be flooded with cigars and tobacco coming in from other countries?

Very truly, yours, I. H. WEAVER.

THE CONNECTICUT TOBACCO CORPORATION,
Hartford, Conn., April 24, 1913.

Hon. W. W. GRIEST, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. GRIEST: In further reply to your letter of recent date, beg to say that I do not know of anything that the present Congress could do that would be more hurtful to the cigar-tobacco industry in all its branches than the passing of the present proposed Philippine schedule, and you may depend upon it that the tobacco interests in this section, in fact the entire cigar-tobacco interests of the country, will respond quickly to any arrangement that you may succeed in making in giving us a chance to appear before the Ways and Means Committee, or any work that it is possible for us to do in Washington, either before the committee or with individual Members of Congress. I think that the tobacco industry of the country made its position very clear on this point during the former administration. You can readily see that to open up absolute free trade with the Philippine Islands it will be a great incentive for the American Cigar Co. to go in there just as they have gone to Porto Rico, produce what tobacco they want, and manufacture the cigars with the cheap labor available on these islands, and within a few years, a very few years, we will find ourselves unable to produce the tobacco that will be salable in this country at a living price. It will certainly mean that within the next year or two we will have to reduce the wages of our people, and you know that it would be impossible for us to ever reduce wages sufficiently low to compete with the coolie labor that is available on the Philippine Islands. Of course we realize that it is going to be very hard to do anything with the present Congress, as free trade is one of their articles of faith, but it does seem to me that common honesty and justice would demand that they would consider very carefully a measure that is calculated to do a great amount of damage to a large industry of our home country that this measure would cause. I can only say that we appreciate anything that you may do in securing for us a hearing, or any suggestion you may make as to how we might proceed to get this matter clearly represented before the Members of Congress or before the Senate.

We are organizing to make a fight, in which fight the growers, dealers, manufacturers, and workmen will heartily join. In fact, every phase of the cigar industry will enter their earnest protest against the passage of this bill as now proposed.

If you will be good enough to advise us from time to time just what step we should take, we would appreciate it very much, and in the meantime I beg to remain,

Yours, sincerely, MARCUS L. FLOYD.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN H. STEPHENS,
OF TEXAS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, May 1, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] and other gentlemen on that side of the House have endeavored in this debate to show that this bill favors and is framed in the interest of the Southern States of this Union. This statement is without any foundation. The Democratic leader on this floor has very clearly shown that this charge is false in so far as it affects his State or district, and I desire to show that the statement is also false in so far as my district is concerned. My district is composed of 48 counties in northwest Texas. Sheep, cattle, and live-stock raising are our main industries. Our meats and our wool and our flour are our main articles of export. Our farmers feed the products of their farms mainly to cattle and hogs, and sell their meats and wool and hides on a free market, while they buy from the Northern States in a protected market all their manufactured supplies.

Mr. Speaker, our protective tariff Republican friends have for 50 years held power as a sectional party, and their main stock in trade has been to point in derision to the Southern States and their policies. The weak effort to resurrect from its silent resting place the old questions of sectional strife, only shows the desperate straits to which the standpat Republican Party have been driven by the voters of the United States. The Republican Party has had complete control of the Government for 16 years and the records of its various departments show that 90 per cent of Government employees belong to their party—although the civil service is supposed to protect Democratic employees and to give them an equal pro rata share of places, but this civil-service law has been a farce, a failure, and a fraud. Mr. Speaker, under Republican misrule a most unfair distribution of the Consular Service is shown from the official report of the Civil Service Commission. The following table shows the status, population, and representation in the National Congress and representation in the Consular Service, with salaries received:

States.	Population.	Senators.	Representatives.	Consuls.	Salaries.
Alabama	2,138,000	2	10	3	$6,500
Arizona	205,000	2	1	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,575,000	2	7	1	1,000
Florida	751,000	2	4	3	2,000
Georgia	2,609,000	2	12	6	13,000
Louisiana	1,656,000	2	8	6	13,500
Mississippi	1,796,000	2	8	2	4,000
North Carolina	2,206,000	2	10	9	16,500
South Carolina	1,516,000	2	7	10	17,000
Texas	3,897,000	2	18	13	10,000
Virginia	2,062,000	2	10	16	22,000
Total (11)	20,412,000	22	95	69	105,000
Ohio	4,767,000	2	22	38	109,000

Thus it will be seen that Ohio, one of the Northern States, the home of the retiring President and the late President McKinley, representing one-twentieth of the population of the United States, one-fortieth of the United States Senate, and one-twentieth of the House of Representatives, has 38 representatives in the Consular Service drawing total salaries of $109,000, as against the 11 Southern States shown above, extending from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, with more than one-fifth of the population, more than one-fourth of the Senators, and more than one-fifth of the Representatives, has only 69 representatives in the Consular Service, with total salaries of $105,000.

States.	Population.	Senators.	Representatives.	Consuls.	Salaries.
Alabama	2,138,000	2	10	3	$6,500
Arizona	205,000	2	1	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,575,000	2	7	1	1,000
Florida	751,000	2	4	3	2,000
Mississippi	1,796,000	2	8	2	4,000
Total (5)	6,465,000	10	30	9	13,500
District of Columbia	331,000	.....	.....	24	72,000

The above table shows that the District of Columbia, with a population of only 331,000 and no Representative in the National Congress, has 24 representatives in the Consular Service, with total salaries of $72,000, while 5 Southern States, with a population of 6,500,000, 10 Senators, and 30 Congressmen, have only 9 in the Consular Service with total salaries of $13,500.

The inconsistency of civil service in consular appointments is shown by official figures obtained from the records of the State Department. There are in the Consular Service to-day, of the highest grades, ranging from $3,000 to $12,000 salaries, 98 consuls and consuls general who have never taken civil-service examinations, but were appointed purely as partisan political rewards, drawing a total salary of $428,000, and every one of them are Republicans.

From the records of the appointments, transfers, and promotions in the Consular Service from March 4, 1909, to December 20, 1912, it is shown that in every instance Republicans have been preferred. Whenever a promotion from consular agent to

consul or consul to consul general, or promotion by transfers have been made, the favored ones have been Republicans. There is only one Democrat in the Consular Service receiving as much as $4,000. There are two $12,000 posts, four $8,000, five $6,000, nine $5,500, five $5,000, sixteen $4,500, and numerous $4,000, $3,500, and $3,000 posts—all but one $4,000 held by Republicans, and that is civil service.

The following tables show the truth of the foregoing statements:

	Population.	Consuls.	Salaries.
Alabama	2,138,000	3	$6,500
Arizona	205,000	0	0
Arkansas	1,575,000	1	1,000
Florida	751,000	3	2,000
Georgia	2,609,000	6	13,000
Louisiana	1,656,000	6	13,500
Mississippi	1,797,000	2	4,000
North Carolina	2,206,000	9	16,500
South Carolina	1,516,000	10	17,000
Texas	3,897,000	13	10,000
Virginia	2,062,000	16	22,000
Total (11)	20,412,000	69	105,500
Ohio	4,767,000	38	109,000
Alabama	2,138,000	3	6,500
Arizona	205,000	0	0
Arkansas	1,575,000	1	1,000
Florida	751,000	3	2,000
Mississippi	1,797,000	2	4,000
Total (5)	6,466,000	9	13,500
District of Columbia	331,000	24	72,000

Consuls and salaries, by States.

	Consuls.	Salaries.
Alabama	3	$6,500
Arkansas	1	1,000
California	32	55,500
Colorado	4	6,000
Connecticut	12	14,000
Delaware	2	2,000
District of Columbia	24	72,000
Florida	3	2,000
Georgia	6	13,000
Hawaii	3	4,300
Idaho	1	4,000
Illinois	40	84,000
Indiana	21	34,500
Iowa	26	40,000
Kansas	8	7,000
Kentucky	6	13,000
Louisiana	6	13,500
Maine	13	22,000
Maryland	17	22,000
Massachusetts	37	72,800
Michigan	15	31,000
Minnesota	12	28,000
Mississippi	2	4,000
Missouri	14	37,000
Montana	3	5,000
Nebraska	7	13,000
New Hampshire	3	8,500
New Jersey	14	23,000
New Mexico	5	10,000
New York	89	82,000
North Carolina	9	16,500
North Dakota	2	8,500
Ohio	38	109,000
Oklahoma	5	7,600
Oregon	8	8,000
Pennsylvania	46	80,500
Rhode Island	7	9,000
South Carolina	10	17,000
South Dakota	4	8,500
Tennessee	9	25,500
Texas	13	10,000
Utah	2	4,000
Vermont	8	18,000
Virginia	16	22,000
Washington	5	10,700
West Virginia	5	16,000
Wisconsin	11	37,500

Mr. Speaker, these tables show that the gentleman's [Mr. MOORE] State, Pennsylvania, has 46 of these officers in the Consular Service, who receive a salary of $80,500, and that five of the Southern States, against whom he displays so much ill will, only have 9 of these consular places, with a combined salary of only $13,500. The gentleman seems to be greatly grieved because the people of the South will derive some benefit from a Democratic tariff bill.

The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act that this bill repeals is filled with discriminations in favor of the eastern manufacturing States and against the southern and western agricultural States, and it grieves the soul of this and all other standpat Republicans to be forced to treat all men of all classes and all States and all sections alike, giving none the advantage over the others, and at the same time giving the toiling millions of wage earners in the East a free market basket and greatly reduced prices in the prime necessaries of life.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. CALDER,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 28, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in inserting in the RECORD the following letter from Hon. Charles B. Law, who was a Member in the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses, and one of the ablest Representatives Brooklyn has ever had in the Congress of the United States.

His views on the Underwood tariff bill now pending are exceedingly interesting.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF KINGS COUNTY,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,
New York City, N. Y., April 19, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM M. CALDER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The letter addressed to you by Mr. Julian D. Fairchild, and published in last evening's newspapers is a most interesting contribution to current literature on the tariff. It happens that you and I, as Members of the Sixty-first Congress, voted for the present tariff law largely upon the very grounds now advanced by the treasurer of the Kings County Democratic organization as reasons why there should be no radical changes in its provisions. We encountered fierce Democratic criticism by reason thereof.

Mr. Fairchild reminds us that the effect on trade and commerce of the old Wilson bill of 1893 was so disastrous that it had to be repealed, and then calls our attention to the very obvious fact that the proposed bill is even more drastice and destructive. He wants to know why we should try again the harmful kind of tariff we had in 1893, and asserts that the consequence of the proposed tariff law will be "commercial failures, business depression, and widespread suffering for labor." He believes that free sugar will not result in cheaper sugar, but that, on the contrary, the inevitable closing down of many of our beet-sugar plants will enable not only the foreign producer but the remaining domestic producers to increase prices coincident with the decreased supply, and that the only ultimate beneficiaries of free wool will be foreign sheep raisers and foreign woolen manufacturers with their cheap labor. Generally, he sees nothing but dire disaster in the provisions of the pending tariff bill. Hence, he would be very sorry to see this bill become a law, although he favors moderate reduction of import duties.

In my judgment, Mr. Fairchild's apprehensions are fully warranted, but they come too late. He did not speak while the matter was yet an issue. Mr. Fairchild is a Democrat, and supported the Democratic ticket last fall. He knows perfectly well that the campaign was conducted upon certain clearly defined issues and that the most prominent issue upon which the Democratic Party was swept into power was the tariff and its alleged responsibility for the high cost of living. The Democratic platform said:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue." * * *

Will Mr. Fairchild kindly inform us how "a moderate reduction of import duties" will constitute a compliance with this platform declaration?

Mr. Fairchild naively informs us that "this country is not now as well able to withstand unwise tariff legislation as it was in 1893." This is undoubtedly quite true, but Mr. Fairchild knows that the Democratic platform declaration in 1912, as above stated, is precisely the same as contained in the Democratic platform of 1892. He knew what he was voting for.

Mr. Fairchild makes the shockingly heretical suggestion that the high cost of living may not be due to the present tariff, but he overlooks the fact that in 1910, and again in 1912, the Democratic Party won by taking the affirmative of that proposition. The Democratic platform says:

"The Republican Party in its platform attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions (high cost of living) by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject, and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican Party." * * *

Mr. Fairchild utterly fails to realize that the Democratic Party swept the country in 1910 and again in 1912, first, upon the declaration made not merely in its platform but everywhere upon the stump that the present tariff laws were mainly responsible for the high cost of living; and, second, upon the promise to reduce the cost of living by reducing the tariff, coupled with the declaration concerning the unconstitutionality of protective duties. Is no attention whatever to be paid to these declarations and promises now that the Democratic Party is

in power? Does Mr Fairchild adopt the cynical theory that platforms are not to stand on, but to get in on?

The only logical conclusion possible is that as a matter of plain honesty and good faith the Democratic Party, now that it has been placed in power, must repeal the present tariff laws and put upon the statute books precisely the kind of a tariff law that is now proposed by President Wilson and Representative UNDERWOOD. If Mr. Fairchild did not want this kind of a tariff, he should not by his vote, personal influence, and ability as a financier have supported the Democratic Party last fall. It may and probably will bring disaster, but, as former Mayor Boody so appropriately hints in his statement of this evening, Democrats should not get faint-hearted when it comes to the responsibility of performance. There were three national tickets in the field. The Republican and Progressive Parties both declared allegiance to the principle of protection. The Democratic Party alone declared its belief that protection is unconstitutional. The time for honest performance has now arrived.

As one of Brooklyn's ablest Representatives you have firmly and consistently continued to advocate a reasonable and proper policy of protection to American labor and industry, and to your courageous stand in this as in many other matters is due in large measure the prestige and popular confidence you now rightly enjoy.

Very respectfully, yours, CHARLES B. LAW.

The Tariff—Hair Schedule.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SAMUEL W. SMITH,
OF MICHIGAN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 1, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to print I submit the following:

ASSOCIATED IMPORTERS AND
MANUFACTURERS OF HUMAN HAIR,
New York, April 30, 1913.

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned committee appointed at a meeting of the importers and manufacturers of human hair, are inclosing you herewith a copy of the memorandum submitted to the Senate Finance Committee in opposition to Schedule N, paragraph 362, bill H. R. 3321, affecting the importation of human hair.

We trust that you will give this matter your careful attention.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH HYMAN,
BERNHARD FRANKENFELDER,
G. KIMPEL.
HARRY GLEMBY.

Memorandum on behalf of the Associated Importers and Manufacturers of Human Hair relative to paragraph 362, Schedule N, H. R. 3321.

STATEMENT.

The present tariff bill permits the importation of raw hair free of duty, while the proposed tariff bill imposes a duty of 10 per cent and 20 per cent on the importation of such hair.

POINTS.

I. The phraseology of paragraph 362 is ambiguous, and its interpretation would cause endless controversy between the importers and examiner, due to the improper classification of raw hair.

The classification generally understood in the hair trade by both importer and examiner is as follows:

"1. Human hair, raw, cut or combings, drawn or undrawn, but not turned (rooted).

"2. Human hair, turned (rooted) or bleached.

"3. Human hair, manufactured or articles of which human hair is the component material of chief value."

As classified in paragraph 362, you interweave subdivisions 1 and 2 of the foregoing classification, which naturally will cause dispute.

II. The imposition of a duty on raw hair of 10 per cent and 20 per cent provided for in paragraph 362 will actually result in imposing a duty of 20 per cent and 40 per cent.

The hair, as it is cut from the human head, contains various lengths, ranging from 6 inches to 36 inches. A large part of this hair, in fact, almost 60 per cent thereof, is what is called "short hair," and is of little commercial value, and if a general duty of 10 per cent and 20 per cent is levied upon all such hair it naturally results in the imposition of a duty never intended.

III. The differential between the duty on raw hair and prepared hair, as proposed by the new tariff bill, is not large enough.

The new tariff makes no change in the amount of duty imposed on the importation of prepared and manufactured hair, the only effect of it being to impose a duty of 10 per cent on what heretofore was a free commodity. Under this arrangement the general scheme of the tariff seems to have been abandoned, as it has always been the policy to permit raw articles to enter free. Should the Congress impose a 10 per cent duty upon the raw hair which heretofore entered free, the prepared and manufactured hair, which has always been considered in the luxury class, has not borne the proper proportion of increase to which other luxuries have been subject.

IV. The imposition of a duty on raw hair, while not raising the duty on prepared hair, will force the importers to import the latter, to the detriment of the workmen and the serious injury to the retail trade.

According to the statistics of the Department of Commerce, there was imported into the United States in the year 1911, 1,115,895 pounds of human hair, uncleaned, representing a value of $1,454,115, and there was imported in the year 1912, 1,231,896 pounds of human hair, uncleaned, representing a value of $2,403,053.

From July, 1911, to January 1, 1912, there was imported in value $95,938 of human hair, cleaned and manufactured, and during the year 1912 there was imported in value $205,492 of human hair, cleaned and manufactured.

It will be easily seen, in looking over these figures, that the proportion of human hair uncleaned that was imported against the human hair cleaned and manufactured which was imported under the old tariff was at 10 per cent to 1. The proposed tariff would place a premium upon foreign labor, and it would be an inducing cause to the importer to have the manufactured hair brought in rather than to expend time, money, and detail upon the raw and uncleaned hair, if the duty of 10 per cent is imposed upon the raw hair, and the corresponding duties of 20 per cent and 35 per cent on the manufactured hair are not increased. There are employed in this country in this industry thousands of workmen who are converting raw hair into so-called prepared and manufactured hair, and it will necessarily follow that these workmen will be thrown out of employment. It would also follow that the selling price to retailers will have to be materially increased.

V. The imposition of a duty on raw hair would be a violation of the principles enunciated in the platform of the Democratic Party, namely, that all raw materials be admitted free of duty.

Under the present tariff all raw materials are permitted to enter free of duty, and no valid reasons exist in the mind of your petitioners why a distinction should be made as to human hair.

VI. The impression seems to prevail in the minds of the Congress that in the obtaining of human hair from abroad the purchasers thereof have been unscrupulous as to how same was gotten, and that in many instances the peasants have been robbed and murder almost committed.

The fact is that the possession of hair by the female members of the peasant class has been a source of revenue for the family, and instead of being reluctantly given up, they go out of their way to seek a purchaser therefor.

There is also a false impression that the gathering of human hair is kindred to that of the aigrettes, whereas in fact the two are entirely dissimilar, and the importation of human hair is an industry quite apart from the feather industry.

RÉSUMÉ.

VII. We respectfully submit from the foregoing:

(A) That the classification adopted in paragraph 362 be changed to the classification as heretofore, namely:

"1. Human hair, raw, cut, or combings, drawn or undrawn, but not turned (rooted).

"2. Human hair, turned (rooted) or bleached.

"3. Human hair, manufactured, or articles of which human hair is the component material of chief value."

(B) That the duty of 10 per cent proposed in paragraph 362, Schedule N, H. R. 3321, should be omitted, and raw hair be imported free of duty, as heretofore; or

(C) That if a duty of 10 per cent be imposed upon raw hair, that a duty of greater amount than 20 per cent be imposed upon hair turned (rooted) or bleached.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HYMAN,
B. FRANKENFELDER,
G. KIMPEL,
H. GLEMBY,
Committee.

AUGUST L. MARTIN,
ADOLPH FREYER,
Of Counsel.

The Tariff.

SPEECH
OF
HON. S. KIRKPATRICK,
OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 28, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, as a freshman in the House of Representatives, I desire to say that I was born a protectionist, and as a natural sequence drifted into the ranks of the Republican Party, where by reason of association and environment I was led to believe that it was indeed a grand old party. But it has had its day in court, its day and generation has passed, and now at the hands of a patient and forbearing people let it be buried in the graveyard of political oblivion, and let there be inscribed on its tombstone, "No resurrection."

If I were to change the phraseology of the Payne-Aldrich bill, instead of tariff schedules I would write "subsidy schedules." The bill that we are seeking to amend had its origin away back in the dark ages, and the latter-day sponsors of the measure are in no wise less cunning than their forbears.

But the dawn of a new day is breaking, thanks to the American people. They have at last assailed this system—this abomination with its ravaging effects and influences, this monster conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity—which could well be placed along with slavery and the two properly denominated "The twin relics of barbarism."

I desire to take the time of the House only long enough to submit two or three object lessons. Gentlemen on the other side of the House have seemed moved to the shedding of croco-

dile tears in the use, play, and display of the word "protection," and I have tried to look upon the significance with all possible approval. But I find that in California, by the introduction of Japanese and Mexicans into the lemon and orange orchards, the price of American labor has been reduced one-half. Thus it does not appear that "protection" has protected the laborer. The fact is, the most substantial and effective protection afforded the workingmen of this country can be attributed to their own efforts in the matter of organization. In my opinion, without such organized effort for their own protection their wage scales would be almost wholly at the mercy of their employers.

Is it not high time for the accoucher to change the swaddling clothes of the so-called "infant industries," or are we to stand pat and let the world move on, and thus be compelled to look backward to find us sluggishly trailing in the wake of progressive thought and up-to-date and enlightened economic methods?

In 1868, as I now remember, Congress permitted lumber to be admitted from Canada free of duty, provided that it was used in the construction of railroads. I said at that time, "Why not allow all our people to become beneficiaries?"

And I challenge now any man on the other side of the Chamber to answer this inquiry. Speaking of subsidy duties on lumber, and the conservation of our forests through lumber duties we have nothing to conserve but saplings and hoop poles, not even a hiding place for the raccoon of bygone days.

Mr. Speaker, I represent, in part, a State that teems with hog and hominy. Iowa sits as a royal queen in the sisterhood of a reunited Nation. The products of her fields, mines, and workshops are feeding and filling the arteries of trade and commerce leading to the markets of the world. Always leading in thought and sometimes straddling in politics.

In 1871 there came the great Chicago fire. Congress convened two months later, and said all importations of glass used in the rebuilding of Chicago should be admitted free of duty. Here is another nut for the protectionist to crack. If free glass would benefit that blighted city, why not extend the helping hand to other sufferers of like character?

In 1866 I bought a sewing machine for $70. I learned soon afterwards that the same make and style of machine was being exported and sold for $25, and the excuse for so doing was that the manufacturers had to realize on their investments. It is by just such exactions as these that the enormous fortunes of our manufacturers have been built up, created at the expense of the American purchaser and consumer.

And here is another query to the gentlemen on the other side. Is there a Money Trust? Echo answers, "There is." Are there money kings? There are. And the tariff has been chiefly responsible for their existence by fostering them. The searchlight of investigation now being turned on them is causing some to vacate, to go into seclusion and exile. Having in mind the injustice and exorbitance of the present tariff, I say, "Lay on, Macduff," and so forth, and when the Underwood bill shall have been crystallized into law and its beneficent results given to our people, then can it be truthfully said:

We have fought the fight; we have kept the faith.

The Tariff and Our Foreign Trade.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY T. RAINEY,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, April 30, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave granted to print under the bill we are considering, I insert in the RECORD the following statement made to-day by Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in the matter of the imports and exports of the United States:

BALANCE OF TRADE IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1913.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, in commenting to-day upon the detailed figures concerning the imports and exports of the United States for the month of March and the nine months ended March, made the following statement:

The figures are striking, both in their magnitude and in their details. The aggregate business, inward and outward, of the United States with foreign countries for the nine months was a little in excess of $3,300,000,000—an impressive total, which if maintained at the same rate would bring the business for the entire fiscal year well in excess of $4,100,000,000.

Great Britain is our largest customer, buying from us over $478,000,000 and selling us over $234,000,000, an aggregate for the nine months in excess of $712,000,000, or a total business of nearly $80,000,000 a month. Canada is our second best customer, buying from us $300,000,000 in nine months, equal to nearly $1,300,000 every working day. A pretty fair customer, that. Then Germany comes third, buying $268,000,000 from us in nine months and selling us $146,000,000. She is a pretty fair customer, too—buys over $1,000,000 a day. And fourth comes France, to whom we sold $120,000,000 and from whom we bought $112,000,000.

It is when we come to look at the details of our foreign commerce, by what are called great groups, that we get at the most striking facts. If, for example, one is told that our exports fell off in March, as compared with the same month a year ago, by about $18,000,000, so that we only sold $187,000,000 abroad in March, that might not seem a favorable condition. But, when one looks a little closer, he finds that the falling off was almost wholly in the sales of crude materials for use in manufacturing, and that, so far from a loss, there was an absolute gain in the important items of manufactures, which in the two important classes of manufactures for further use in manufacturing and in manufactures ready for consumption actually increased in the month of March by about $13,000,000. So that our manufacturers held their grip upon the foreign markets of the world more strongly in March than they did a year ago.

The figures for the entire nine months are such as to give just pride to every thoughful American to whose notice they come. Out of the total transactions of $3,300,000,000 there is a balance in our favor of a little over $500,000,000. Doing pretty well, that. But a few comparisons with 1912 make it look even better. For example, our sales of manufactures for further use in manufacturing increased over $56,000,000, and our sales of manufactures ready for use increased over the same period last year $88,500,000, an increase in these two lines of manufactured goods alone of over $144,500,000, as compared with the same period of last year.

This does not look like weakness in competing power, especially when one looks at the table of percentages published with the others and finds that the three groups, which include manufactured goods of all kinds, constitute 59.5 per cent of our total exports.

Merchandise imported from and exported to each of the principal countries during March and the 9 months ended March, 1913, compared with corresponding periods of the preceding fiscal year.

	Month of March—		9 months ended March—	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
IMPORTS FROM—				
Grand divisions:				
Europe	$74,490,005	$71,757,676	$611,189,738	$700,255,585
North America	37,814,007	31,483,733	225,024,087	261,635,202
South America	16,723,342	18,889,383	158,367,200	178,868,009
Asia	20,323,017	26,757,657	168,249,552	210,239,850
Oceania	4,202,421	3,505,041	26,556,176	29,786,628
Africa	4,024,246	2,955,508	14,578,339	20,964,009
Total	157,577,038	155,348,998	1,203,965,092	1,401,749,283
Principal countries:				
Argentina	3,514,373	2,553,665	19,051,912	22,567,788
Australia	1,825,074	1,004,743	7,129,192	8,718,189
Belgium	3,492,645	3,325,623	28,718,741	30,686,260
Brazil	8,729,089	9,447,642	95,700,680	104,485,915
Canada	7,721,846	8,496,538	75,227,620	89,687,518
China	3,247,453	3,437,020	21,791,404	29,520,419
Cuba	20,987,298	13,662,995	78,247,338	90,239,227
France	9,769,807	11,084,508	99,767,276	112,874,498
Germany	14,747,325	13,157,502	130,914,264	146,887,435
India, British	4,893,270	6,991,438	34,765,631	48,414,962
Italy	4,941,394	4,511,919	34,678,203	40,072,949
Japan	6,212,227	7,541,196	61,812,830	72,609,489
Mexico	5,994,963	5,801,817	44,592,961	56,955,955
Netherlands	2,679,215	3,941,669	24,441,408	28,024,516
Russia	2,014,655	2,385,473	16,638,093	24,321,349
United Kingdom	27,419,772	24,052,687	198,509,670	234,227,245
EXPORTS TO—				
Grand divisions:				
Europe	128,968,401	106,124,936	1,066,174,870	1,180,008,659
North America	46,818,966	49,180,849	369,929,078	455,416,304
South America	9,850,587	12,833,594	96,459,953	109,087,145
Asia	11,290,374	10,066,364	87,915,948	81,913,898
Oceania	5,834,912	6,517,679	53,181,433	59,710,734
Africa	2,648,222	2,651,289	17,746,985	21,869,633
Total	205,411,462	187,374,711	1,711,408,267	1,908,006,373
Principal countries:				
Argentina	3,719,147	4,697,650	40,422,223	39,946,501
Australia	3,353,063	3,355,979	29,204,525	33,102,462
Belgium	4,949,802	3,797,818	40,565,294	53,981,914
Brazil	2,437,305	4,091,655	22,906,890	32,057,631
Canada	29,639,097	32,919,319	230,569,042	300,824,450
China	2,014,241	2,171,491	18,173,309	12,894,104
Cuba	5,910,259	5,994,788	48,238,161	53,456,663
France	10,636,822	8,804,263	107,840,031	120,786,314
Germany	30,205,258	26,576,279	255,915,346	268,091,878
India, British	1,376,704	1,238,295	11,864,122	8,659,181
Italy	8,062,083	6,662,849	50,276,845	59,861,256
Japan	5,884,026	4,731,074	40,357,413	42,808,913
Mexico	5,138,383	3,897,643	38,703,566	42,680,962
Netherlands	9,434,746	11,486,479	81,771,246	96,109,941
Russia	3,238,710	1,766,964	19,121,739	20,048,756
United Kingdom	54,208,116	38,669,746	459,614,090	478,408,725

Imports and exports of the United States, by great groups, during March and 9 months ended March, 1913, compared with corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Month of March—		9 months ended March—	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
IMPORTS.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	$16,569,115	$17,459,171	$164,354,323	$168,196,169
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	25,370,942	17,998,496	139,136,638	145,303,870
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	55,701,596	55,662,489	389,654,729	485,429,495
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	24,778,709	31,410,927	215,575,433	262,879,107
Manufactures ready for consumption	32,815,960	31,537,475	280,725,155	327,673,383
Miscellaneous	2,340,716	1,280,440	14,518,814	12,267,259
Total imports	157,577,038	155,348,998	1,203,965,092	1,401,749,283
EXPORTS.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	8,364,652	13,877,220	87,713,041	148,431,473
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	29,729,318	28,759,084	251,185,606	345,548,656
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	73,096,747	36,081,437	614,970,057	607,627,607
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	29,297,966	35,196,394	247,828,018	303,417,594
Manufactures ready for consumption	61,193,709	68,607,315	481,841,972	570,323,612
Miscellaneous	809,455	878,430	5,645,359	5,648,120
Total domestic exports	202,491,847	183,399,880	1,689,184,053	1,880,997,062
Foreign merchandise exported	2,919,615	3,974,831	22,224,214	27,009,311
Total exports	205,411,462	187,374,711	1,711,408,267	1,908,006,373

Percentage of imports and exports, respectively, formed by each group, 1912 and 1913.

	Month of March—		9 months ended March—	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
IMPORTS.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	10.51	11.24	13.65	12.00
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	16.10	11.59	11.55	10.37
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	35.35	35.83	32.37	34.63
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	15.73	20.22	17.90	18.75
Manufactures ready for consumption	20.82	20.30	23.32	23.38
Miscellaneous	1.49	.82	1.21	.87
EXPORTS.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	4.13	7.56	5.19	7.90
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	14.68	15.69	14.87	13.05
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	36.09	19.67	36.41	32.30
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	14.47	19.19	14.68	16.13
Manufactures ready for consumption	30.23	37.41	28.52	30.32
Miscellaneous	.40	.48	.33	.30

NOTE.—The percentage which manufactures formed of the exports in March, 1913, was larger than in March of any earlier year.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. SAMUEL W. SMITH,

OF MICHIGAN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 1, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, early in April of this year the seventeenth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held in this city.

During the course of its deliberations Mr. W. A. Erwin, retiring president of the association, declared that if the rates suggested in the pending bill were to be made effective the injury to the industry would be unparalleled, and that a condition of depression would follow in cotton manufacturing which would be appalling.

It seems that most of the members of the association are from the South and are Democrats, and Mr. Erwin made it very clear that if it had been known during the election that cotton was to be put on the free list President Wilson could not have been elected.

This is what he said:

COTTON MAKERS ARE ANGERED BY TARIFF—SAY WILSON COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ELECTED ON PLATFORM OF "FREE COTTON."

"It is with the greatest regret and consternation that we have seen the publication of rates on cotton manufactures in the tariff bill of the Ways and Means Committee. In all sincerity we state that if the rates thus suggested are made effective we believe the injury to our industry will be unparalleled, and that a condition of depression will follow in cotton manufacturing which will be appalling."

With the unanimous adoption of a resolution of which the above paragraph is a part, the seventeenth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association adjourned to-day.

The manufacturers made it plain that they are by no means in sympathy with the attitude of the present administration toward duties on cotton. Most of the members of the association are from the South, and are Democrats, but W. A. Erwin, retiring president of the association, declared that a reduction of the tariff beyond the competitive point, such as is contemplated in the Underwood bill, is not Democratic.

"The Democratic platform declared in favor of free wool, free sugar, free steel, and other commodities, but it said nothing about free cotton," said Mr. Erwin. "If the Democratic platform or President Wilson, in any of his preelection addresses, had declared in favor of free or near-free cotton, Mr. Wilson would never have been elected President."

Mr. Erwin also took occasion to answer that portion of the address delivered yesterday by Secretary Redfield, of the Commerce Department, relating to the tariff. Mr. Erwin said the Secretary ought to study the tariff and the cotton industry.

—

TO GET WHAT THEY VOTED FOR.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Erwin, the retiring president of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, "that President Wilson will insist that certain measures be enacted in conformity with party pledges, possibly free wool, free steel, and free sugar. But I have never seen any pledge regarding free or nearly free cotton. If there had been such a party pledge, Mr. Wilson would not have been president of the United States to-day." Why not, Mr. Erwin? You and your fellow members of the association who are interested in southern cotton mills knew perfectly well last November that you were voting for a free-trade President on a free-trade platform. What right have you to a tariff on cotton goods in a bill which provides for free trade in wool, in sugar, and in steel? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. You are getting precisely what you voted for.

—

BUFFALO, N. Y., *April 3, 1913.*

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH,
Representative from Michigan, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As you are doubtless aware from petitions with signatures coming to you from your district the farmers and citizens of the said district are very anxious that the present duty on flax straw of $5 a ton of 2,000 pounds and manufactured tow from flax straw, $20 a ton of 2,000 pounds, should be retained.

Tow is not only used for upholstering, but it is used for lining refrigerator cars, which is an entirely new enterprise, and not less than 200,000 tons of flax straw a year are made into tow for lining refrigerator cars and used for that purpose, the lining firms having their own tow mills at their factories—for instance, at Winona, St. Paul, etc. The tow manufacturers use about the same amount, buying the straw in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio, and a tremendous loss to the farmers would be caused by a very large reduction on the present tariff of flax straw, who receive from $3 to $4 a ton in the Northwest and up to $9 in Ohio, Michigan, and partly Wisconsin, depending on the length and the quality of the straw. Canada, raising nearly as much straw as the United States, with Russia, could flood this country with flax and tow ten times over, and they were only kept out on account of the tariff. As I said, you have received petitions, and most of you gentlemen and several of the honorable Senators from the Northwest know all about these, the farmers' necessities.

The Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has received many petitions with several thousand signatures of the farmers of the Northwest, praying that the duty be left as it is now, as above stated. I appeared before the committee on the 25th day of January as the representative of over 50 commercial clubs, western and northwestern banks, and citizens, and submitted powers of attorney from many of them and prayed the committee to leave the duties as they are.

As I stated, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be lost to the American farmers of the West and Northwest if the duty were taken off or considerably reduced, for they would have to burn their flax straw, as they did in the past, when there were no tow mills or only a few of them, and when flax tow had not been used for railroad-car linings or for lining large buildings, storage plants, and private houses as it is done now, for formerly, when fruit cars from California to New York needed three icings, now cars lined with tow need one icing—for instance, at Denver.

Now, therefore, in the interest of your constituents, farmers and business men of the West and Northwest and the manufacturers of tow, I, as their representative before Congress, pray that you use your influence to see, when the matter comes before Congress at the head of Schedule J, that you do your best that the duty remain on flax straw, flax tow, and all kinds of flax. The United States Agricultural Department at Washington is making strenuous efforts to have the farmers raise good flax for spinning, and it is already done in Michigan, Ohio, and partly in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and surely they deserve encouragement—all of which efforts would be destroyed were the borders opened to please the great monopolies of thread and cordage manufac-

turers, such as the Barbour Co. or other flax-spinning concerns, who do not care what becomes of the farmers as long as they get their trust share. I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully, V. R. BLEHDON.

(Inclosed copy letter March 21 to OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD.)

(Schedule J: Flax, etc. No. 333, flax straw, $5 per ton. No. 336, tow of flax, $20 per ton.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., *March 21, 1913.*

Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: On the 25th day of January I appeared before your committee as per record, pages 3503 and 3507, inclusive.

I appeared as the chosen representative of 32 towns in North Dakota and Minnesota, their commercial clubs, manufacturers of tow, and the farmers, as sellers of flax straw or owners of small tow mills.

I then submitted a lot of petitions with many signatures, and since that time there have been submitted direct from the farmers and myself a very large number of petitions and signatures, all praying that in order that they may sell their flax straw the present duty on the same may be continued, to wit, $5 a ton of 2,000 pounds on flax straw, and that the present duty of $20 per ton on tow, which is made out of flax straw, be sustained and continued, for if no tow can be made in this country the flax straw can not be sold.

Tow is used for upholstering furniture and lining of refrigerator cars, and thousands and thousands of tons of straw are bought of the farmers at from $3 to $9 a ton.

Canada raises as much straw as the United States, and Russia raises many times more, and as the wages in Canada are only one-half and in Russia about one-sixth what they are in America, and as flax straw can be bought over there at one-half the price, the farmers could not sell their straw, and thereby would be deprived of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, some farmers having 10 tons for sale, some a few thousand tons.

The selling of flax straw is an absolute necessity to the farmers in order to make the raising of "flax," as it is called by them, profitable, and the United States Agricultural Department has for the last few years made great efforts to encourage the raising of flax.

Of course, were the duty taken off, or in any considerable way lowered, the farmers could not compete, for they have to pay to hired men during seeding and harvesting from $3 to $5 a day, whereas the same labor can be had in foreign countries for from one-sixth to one-fifth the price.

In good years about 3,000,000 tons of flax straw is raised in the United States, for which there was no market in the past until tow mills were built about 30 years ago, and about 5 years ago the car-lining factories were started to line refrigerator cars with tow, and by this the icing of railroad fruit cars between California and the East has been reduced to one icing, where formerly, when charcoal, cattle hair, and cork were used, three icings were necessary.

The farmers in the Northwest are very much concerned that the duty should remain.

The price of tow ranges from $25 to $60, and even $80, per ton for best qualities, for the making of flax straw into tow it takes from 3 to 6 tons of straw to make 1 ton of coarse or fine tow, some of the straw having to run from two to five times through brakes, pickers, shakers, all driven by steam or electricity, and from 12 to 50 men are employed in tow mills.

Two concerns at St. Paul, Minn., and Port Huron, Mich., and several others make binder twine out of American flax straw.

The said flax straw is raised in the States of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio, and in some of the States large sums are now invested to manufacture wrapping and writing paper out of American flax straw.

Now, therefore, the raising of flax, or flax straw, as it should be technically called, should certainly be protected in order to make a great industry out of it, as it will be in time.

Some of the witnesses before you on the 24th and 25th of January—those connected with the Barbour Co., at Allentown and Paterson, and several other concerns who manufacture thread—had the temerity to say that no good flax for spinning is raised in the United States, whereas, as a matter of fact, the States of Michigan and Ohio and some parts of Wisconsin, and even in Minnesota, raise flax straw which is perfectly fit for spinning; but it is not encouraged by these big firms who manufacture and make prices on thread, and they prefer, for some reason, to import European flax because it is cheaper than it could be produced here under American labor wages.

The Barbour Co. has imported many cars of finished flax from Canada, which was imported as not hackled, and experts had to be called in to relieve the minds of the United States collectors, in preference to importing it from Europe, when they and their friends talk of Belgium and Russian spinning flax being the best.

One man, by the name of Mr. Loughlin (p. 3484), states that Canadian flax is the poorest he has ever seen and no good, whereas the Barbour Co., who make some of the finest articles, use it by the carload, importing it via Suspension Bridge.

I never heard of "flax dressers" in this country, unless they were employed by some of these million-dollar concerns who make prices.

These tremendous monopolies or corporations do not care what happens to the farmer as long as they get their tremendous profits, and not for the world would they want to have a reduction on finished thread or their goods, but they want what they call flax straw and tow on the free list.

As a matter of fact, tow can not be used for spinning, for it is used only for upholstering, refrigerator-car linings, and wrapping and writing paper.

Flax for spinning is not a raw material at all, for it takes great labor and large expense to make long spinning flax out of flax straw, for, as I said, flax straw is worth from $3 to $9 a ton, whereas long spinning flax is worth from $250 to $350 a ton.

Now, look at the statement of the United States Linen Co., Chicago, who came before you and told you honestly that it is false that no spinning flax can be raised in this country. (See p. 3490.) They declare these statements false and unfounded; and I, with great respect to your committee and with truth and honesty, do declare these statements false, and I say:

Gentlemen of the committee, give the farmers of the United States a chance to raise the same flax straw as they do in Europe and they can raise it, and they will raise it, as the United States Linen Co. tells you, and as the International Flax Twine Co., of Chicago, who make binder twine, could tell you; but the farmers must be given a chance, that, with the high wages they have to pay in this country, the duty will remain to protect them, and not open the country to these millionaire thread and twine manufacturers.

Less than 40 years ago all the flax straw raised in the United States was burned; now the Amenia & Sharon Land Co., of Amenia, N. Dak., and others have imported thousands of bushels of Russian and Irish flaxseed to this country and have sold it to the farmers, and are raising now flax straw, some of it a yard long, and as good as they do in foreign countries; and they will do more, and the United States will raise flax straw and flax as good as others, and the farmers therefore pray for protection, that the duty remain as it is.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

V. R. BLEHDON,
Representing the flax-raising States in the Northwest, as per petitions and thousands of signatures turned over to the clerk of your committee, Mr. Daniel C. Roper.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BOARD OF TRADE,
New York, April 5, 1913.

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH,
Representative in Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a pamphlet containing a copy of a letter addressed to the chairman and members of the House Ways and Means Committee, the chairman and members of the Senate Finance Committee, and the President of the United States, protesting against any increase in the value of articles purchased abroad that Americans may bring into the United States free of duty. Such admissions of duty-free purchases, under section 709 of the free list of the present tariff act, is limited to articles of a value not exceeding $100. Our protest against any increase is on the ground that it would be indefensible class legislation and the granting of special privileges to the well to do and the wealthy who travel abroad in the way of tariff exemptions denied to Americans of lesser means who remain at home.

Inclosed letter is self-explanatory and is sent to you in the hope that you may be disposed to vote against any increase in the amount of the exemption should the new tariff act provide for any increase in the amount of the exemption.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

A. R. SMITH, *President.*

THE AMERICAN SPICE TRADE ASSOCIATION,
New York, April 15, 1913.

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In the bill just presented by the Committee on Ways and Means whole spices are made dutiable by a small duty, which, on the basis of the importations for the year ending June 30, 1912, would yield a revenue of $768,462. The duties collected under the existing tariff on ground spices amounted to $318,209.

Ground spices, heretofore subject to a duty of 3 cents per pound, are made subject, under the new bill, to the same duty as whole spices. The use of spices for food can not be increased except by growth in population, whether ground in this country or in Europe; no more will be used than the sense of taste requires; no one would be tempted by cheap price to use more pepper or any other spice than he liked on the food on which or in which it was required as a flavor.

Many persons would drink an extra cup of coffee when the price is low which he would go without if the price was high, but there is no one in this whole country who does not have all the pepper or any other spice he wants and could not be persuaded to use more than he likes if it were given to him.

It seems to the spice trade that the committee was in error in classifying spices as luxuries. Spices are part of the regular stock in trade of every grocer; they are uniformly in every kitchen; pepper is on every table as generally as salt or sugar. They are used in food in some form every day by every person in the country. There is not a mining or lumber camp, there is not a fishing smack or ship of any kind, not a farmhouse or tenement house, there is not a picnic party, not an exploring expedition without spices to make the food palatable.

The poorer the person and the coarser the fare the greater the need of condiments to furnish flavor and variety.

It is claimed that food which is unpalatable is indigestible, and the use of spices is exactly to make food palatable. To tax spices is not to tax luxuries, but to tax food—to tax what has become a necessity of life; to increase the cost of living.

To tax whole spices is to hurt our export trade, which shows a considerable extension, and turn it over to England, where spices are not taxed and where shipping opportunity is better.

To levy the same duty on ground and whole spices would greatly injure our domestic trade, because it costs more to grind and pack spices in this country than in England, because of dearer labor here and because they are sold in small packages of tin or paper, which when imported pay no duty when they come in as containers but which when used by American grinders are subject to a protective duty on paper, labels, and tin plate.

The duty would be paid on the landed weight; there is shrinkage in weight in warehouse and loss in weight in grinding and packing. The American grinder would not sell the weight he paid duty on. This would mean that the rate of duty would be increased by the percentage of loss between the arrival and sale of the goods.

Further, it means to impair the protection afforded by our pure-food laws, because the American grinder uses better qualities of spices than the English grinder, due to the fact that wormy or damaged spices may not be imported here, while there is no restriction on the grinding of such abroad, and chemical analysis can not detect in the ground spice the character of the whole spice from which they were ground.

To reduce the duty or make free of duty large articles of everyday use like sugar, tea, coffee, and salt, and tax smaller articles like spices, which are just as necessary and fully as universally used, is inconsistent and unfair; it is hitting and injuring a small article simply because it is small.

Whole spices and mustard seed should be free and ground spices subject to a small duty, say, the duty now provided for whole spices in the tariff bill just presented to Congress by the Ways and Means Committee.

No study, no ingenuity, or skill can overcome the disadvantage of arbitrary higher raw material, cheaper labor, and protected accessories like labels, cans, and paper.

While there is no trust or combination in the spice trade, and while no one since the war became rich in the trade, but only the severest competition, a low duty on ground spices would permit importations of ground spices—a few come in even at 3 cents per pound—and check any exuberance of feeling or excessive price among the American trade.

This would not be fostering a trade exotic to this country, but only establishing equal facilities. A one-armed man is handicapped in standing off a man with two arms. All we want is equal opportunity.

Very respectfully,

E. W. DURKEE,
Chairman Tariff Committee.

THE LANCASTER LEAF TOBACCO BOARD OF TRADE,
Lancaster, Pa., April 16, 1913.

Hon. S. W. SMITH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Permit us to call your attention to the following resolutions adopted by the Lancaster Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade at a special meeting called to consider certain passages of the Underwood tariff bill:

Whereas the Underwood tariff bill now in the House of Representatives provides that all tobacco grown in the Philippine Islands, together with such manufactured tobacco and tobacco products as shall contain not in excess of 20 per cent in value of any foreign type of tobacco not grown in the Philippines or the United States shall be allowed to be brought into the United States free of duty; and

Whereas the cost of labor to the grower as well as to the manufacturer in the Philippine Islands is less than 10 per cent of the cost of labor in the United States; and

Whereas the provision permitting the Philippine manufacturer to use up to 20 per cent in value of any class of foreign tobacco will enable them to manufacture a cigar that will appeal to the taste of the smoker in the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Lancaster Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade in special meeting assembled on April 12, 1913, declare it to be our opinion that if this bill is permitted to become a law it will mean the ruination of our domestic tobacco and cigar industries in their manifold branches.

It will not only close our cigar factories and throw out of employment a vast army of cigar makers, but it will render the growth of the tobacco unprofitable to our farmers and destroy the market for one of the very important products of our soil.

It will enable the large corporate interests to profit abnormally at the expense of total and permanent annihilation of thousands of small manufacturers, dealers, and growers.

In view of the above conclusion we vehemently protest against the passage of this section of House of Representatives bill No. 10 and urge upon the Senate and House of Representatives the necessity of amending this bill so as to embody the same provisions with reference to Philippine tobacco and cigars as is embodied in the present tariff schedule.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT P. TAYLOR,
President.
Hon. A. B. HESS,
I. H. WEAVER,
LOUIS A. KRAMER,
Committee.

MUSKEGON, MICH., *April 3, 1913.*

SAMUEL W. SMITH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In connection with Schedule A of the tariff bill and relative particulars to the duties on tanning extracts, we wish to submit the following for your very careful consideration, and trust the same may be given due weight in your action relative to the duties upon the above-mentioned extracts.

The Muskegon Extract Co., of Muskegon, Mich., are manufacturers of tanning extracts from the waste sulphite cellulose liquor of the pulp mill at this place. We have now been on the market for about three years, and are beginning to get established in a substantial way. We have an investment here up to the present time in this business of practically $175,000. This money has been spent in developing the industry and establishing the product on the market. This product is made from a refuse material, notably the waste sulphite cellulose liquors of the pulp mill. This waste liquor is a public menace in a great many places, pollutes the streams, rivers, and lakes, and the further development and enlargement of this industry will mean not only converting a waste material into a useful commercial product, but will at the same time aid in the further doing away with a public nuisance which in a great many cases will sooner or later force the closing of certain pulp mills.

Abroad, particularly in Germany, a number of pulp mills have been forced to shut down because of their inability to find some means of doing away with these waste liquors and keeping them out of the streams and rivers. Some of the German paper-pulp manufacturers are now, and have been for some time past, endeavoring to develop by-products similar to ours from these waste liquors. The lowering of the duty on waste sulphite cellulose liquor tanning extracts, or what is known generally by the name of sulphite cellulose extract, would work a great injury to us and might be the means of forcing us out of business entirely, as the German manufacturers would be willing to make and market this particular product at less than cost in order to keep their pulp mills going. The removal of the duty on all of the extracts, particularly upon quebracho extract, would likewise work an injury to us.

We would ask your most careful consideration of the above, and believe that your fair-mindedness will see the injustice of the removal of the duty on this particular material.

Very truly, yours,

MUSKEGON EXTRACT CO.,
GEO. H. TOUSEY, *Vice President.*

MENZIES SHOE CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., April 16, 1913.

Hon. S. W. SMITH, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: As an American shoemaker I am getting exceedingly worried. We do not want free shoes. The men, women, boys, and girls in our factory can not afford to work for the same prices as they do abroad.

If you would investigate our factory in Detroit you would find experienced men and women earning from $15 to $30 a week, and I don't see how they can really live like American citizens for any less. Even boys and girls in our factory are earning from $5 to $10 a week. I am given to understand, and by good authority, that the highest paid men and women do not earn over $8 a week in foreign countries.

If the good wages and prosperity of our people are to continue, I want to go on record as saying it will not continue unless a tariff is maintained; and also, if this tariff is removed, that the burden of it is going to fall on the workers in our factories and all workers in the United States.

We are living in a different age, and the people in this country are a different element, living on a different plane entirely—shorter hours, more leisure, have more of the nice things that make life worth living, especially in Detroit, where life is worth living.

If you want a continuation of prosperity in our factories and the medium and middle classes throughout the United States, I believe we must maintain a little tariff, sufficient for protection of the laborers.

I earnestly solicit a closer examination and investigation by you into the prices of labor in the United States and foreign countries.

Very truly, yours,

H. D. MENZIES.

AN APPEAL FOR FAIRNESS.

To Hon. S. W. SMITH,
Representative in Congress from the State of Michigan:

The American shoe-manufacturing trade respectfully ask from every Member of Congress, regardless of party, very serious consideration of all aspects of the industrial and commercial situation, with reference to shoes, in determining upon action in the matter of the duty on shoes imported into this country. The data presented herewith are believed to be dependable, being taken from Government reports, etc.

Respectfully submitted.

MENZIES SHOE CO., *Detroit.*

THE SHOE TRADE PROTESTS AGAINST REDUCTION OF DUTY.

A critical situation presents itself to the American shoe-manufacturing trade, an industry which employs an army of more than 200,000 workers and in which some $300,000,000 capital is invested, with a value of annual product reaching well toward $600,000,000, a sum in excess of the value of shoe production of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Austria.

The industry is confronted by a threat of national legislation on tariff which apparently is to some extent based upon a disposition to single it out for discrimination and for punishment, regardless of any question as to its general services to the American consumer, and in spite of the probable effect upon the wageworkers in the shoe industry.

ALREADY CUT IN HALF.

The duty on shoes imported into this country was for a long time fixed at 25 per cent, a rate much below the average. Three years ago, in the Payne law, this duty was cut in half; notwithstanding this, last summer a bill was passed by both Houses of Congress taking away the other half and throwing shoes upon the "free list"—alone among all articles worn by man, woman, or child, from head to foot, in thus being exposed to the open competition of labor abroad, invariably cheaper than American labor. There are aspects of the situation which are puzzling to the shoe trade, and which may well be puzzling to members of any trade, if they represent general tendencies or a settled program, with reference to coming business legislation at Washington.

ALL BRANCHES AGREE.

The retail dealers in shoes not less than the worker, the manufacturer, and the wholesale dealer, view with apprehension anything tending toward the serious disturbing of conditions and the sharpening of an already very keen competition, which has resulted in placing shoes at the bottom of the column in margin of profit in making or selling, as compared with any other general commodity or line of merchandise. The National Association of Shoe Dealers joined with the manufacturers and the wholesalers in the brief that was presented to the Ways and Means Committee. It is the manufacturer of shoes, however, upon whom falls the chief burden of defense of the trade. That defense had been seriously undertaken and fairly conducted by men of ample technical knowledge and practical experience, broad enough to believe that fairness is the soundest policy, and desiring nothing more in their own behalf at the hands of Congress.

The statement is made that "no damage is intended to any business"; but this is not saying a great deal, for it is seldom that a law is passed with the avowed intention of admission that it is intended to be damaging to any honest line of endeavor.

THE NARROW MARGIN.

The American shoe manufacturer is not unduly timorous, but he knows exceedingly well the very narrow limit of profit upon which he is now working; knows the American labor market, in which he has to purchase his operative help, in competition with industries the products of which are "protected" by duties triple and quadruple that are levied upon shoes; and knows how swiftly a small margin of profit can be changed to a fatal measure of loss.

American shoe manufacturers therefore protest against reduction of the duty upon footwear, for what seem to them to be ample reasons, some of which may here be considered. They protest—

Because the shoe trade took its reduction three years ago, when the Payne law cut the former duty of 25 per cent in half, by lowering the schedule to 10 per cent on shoes of bovine leather and 15 per cent on shoes of "kid" leather.

LOWEST ON THE LIST NOW.

Because the duties levied on shoes are already far below those on other wearable articles, as shown in the following brief tabulation:

	Per cent.
Hats	50 to 60
Shirts	60
Underwear, all kinds	45 to 55
Handkerchiefs	50 to 60
Clothing, all kinds	45 to 60
Hosiery	55 to 85
Shoes	10 to 15

Because whatever may be the prevailing opinion as to the merits of "protection" as a principle, any duty acts as a protection, as far as it goes, and helps to establish conditions to which all industries are subject.

THE CONSUMER WELL SERVED.

Because the mechanical skill, administrative ability, and merchandising economy of the American shoe trade as a whole have made this the best shod of nations, and have made it at least relatively (and probably absolutely in many grades of quality) the cheapest place in the world for the consumer to buy shoes.

Because, resulting from the above, "one day's work will buy a better pair of shoes in the United States than it will in any other land by fully 40 per cent"—a statement which is within the limits of conservatism, which presents a remarkable truth, and is deserving of deep consideration in estimating the service the American shoe trade renders to the American consumer.

LABOR COMPARISONS.

Because of such showings as the following, the figures being taken from dependable sources, including Government reports by the Department of Commerce and Labor, the United Kingdom—England, Wales, and Scotland—being the most dangerous competitor of the United States.

	United States, per week.	United Kingdom per week.
Cut sole leather, dieing-out machine, skilled	$14.00	$7.29
Cut sole leather, dieing-out machine, unskilled	9.00	2.92
Foreman, sole-leather stock fitting	20.00	9.73
Miscellaneous unskilled work, boy	7.00	2.43
Pull over, Rex machine	13.50	7.29
Operate consolidated lasting machine	15.00	10.22
Operate Rex rotary pounder	11.00	7.29
Tack on outer soles	12.00	7.29
Operate standard screw machine	16.50	8.50
McKay sew	15.00	8.51
Level, Hercules	12.00	8.51
Total	145.00	79.98
Ratio ..... per cent..	100	55

Because in the markets of the world there are but few examples of lower duties than those now levied on shoes by the United States.

Because other nations, which are defending their own trade, not alone against this country but against each other, levy duties upon shoes, as shown in the following table, taken from the Government report on foreign tariffs:

Canada	per cent	30
Mexico	per pair	$0.30 to $1.50
France (new tariff)	do	$0.57 to $0.95
Germany (estimated)	per cent	20
Italy	per kilo	$0.20
Russia (estimated)	per pound	$1.00
Argentina	per cent	40
Japan	do	40
Australia	do	40

Because the question is not local, since the business of shoe manufacturing is not local; 20 States figure with large output in the Government reports of production, and the second largest producer lies west of the Mississippi River.

Because practically all of the materials which enter into the manufacture of shoes bear duties, these running as high as 60 per cent.

Because with all the advantages of cheap labor and cheaper materials in favor of the foreign manufacturer, he is sufficiently favored with reference to the American market by the present small duty. Further encouragement must be at the expense of American workers, for there is nowhere else to cut except in the wage scale.

AGAINST MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

They protest against the persistent repetition of totally erroneous statements, bearing upon the shoe industry.

They protest against the continued repetition of the absurd theory that "free hides were an equivalent for free shoes," in the face of the fact that the raw hide in a pair of shoes forms only from one-fifth to less than one-tenth of its value.

They protest against the repetition of the false statement that "the shoe manufacturers agree to 'free shoes' if hides are made free." No such statement was made by anybody; and if it had been made by anybody it would have been against the wishes and beliefs and intentions of the rest of the 1,300 shoe manufacturing concerns of the United States.

They protest against talk of a "shoe trust," a thing which never existed in any form, or in any imaginable approach to reality.

They protest against being blamed for the situation regarding the cost of shoes, as it has developed within the past few years, this blame taking the form of a reproach: "The shoe manufacturers promised cheaper shoes if hides were made free, but shoes cost more instead of less"—such a reproach utterly ignoring the fact that the shoe manufacturer has no control whatever over the prices of shoe materials, and that hides began rising in price immediately after the duty was annulled, as shown by Government reports. Nobody made such a "promise"; and it would have been a promise utterly impossible of fulfillment if it had been made.

AGAINST OFFICIAL ANIMUS.

They protest against the disposition manifested in the reported declared intention of an officer of Congress "to get even with the shoe manufacturers," with reference to the duty on shoes—a purpose as improper as would be that of a judge on the bench who should declare his intention of "getting even with that litigant before me." The maker of law has more power than the interpreter of law, and should be the more bound by considerations of impartiality and fairness.

They protest against the theory that an American industry must suffer a certain amount of foreign competition, as a test of its efficiency, and respectfully point out that such a principle would operate as an encouraging of inefficiency and a penalizing and at least a partial nullifying of energy and enterprise. If the American maker of shoes has dominated the American market, it is because he has served the American consumer much better than the shoemakers of any other country in the world, wages and conditions being considered.

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

They protest against having their commodity product being singled out as a basis for campaign material, as used in speeches less than six months ago, in referring to the so-called "Farmers' free-list bill" and declaring that "We have given the people free meat, and free bread, and free shoes"—an argument unworthy of a statesman in its specious framing, and of a character fit only for appeal to the ignorance of natural-born paupers.

They protest against the ignoring of the truth that all duties are "protective" as far as they go, whether called so or not, except as they apply to a commodity not produced in this country at all.

They protest against undue weight being given to the present exportations of American shoes, in view of the fact that it is "fit and fashion" which are largely instrumental in selling the American high-grade shoe abroad, these qualities being held commercially desirable by the public, with reference to any article of clothing, but being subject to rapid change in demand. That is to say, the exportation is dependent to a large extent upon intangible and undependable style qualifications, rather than upon an economic mastery of foreign markets, defended, as most of them are, by duties larger than our own.

And they most earnestly request and urge that the brief submitted in their behalf, and the report of the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, be fully and fairly considered by every Member of the House and Senate and by the President of the United States.

—

DETROIT, MICH., *April 15, 1913.*

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The State of Michigan, and especially the city of Detroit, being the largest buyers and consumers of the base metal aluminum in the United States, we beg to refer a matter to you that is of utmost importance to our manufacturers in this industry, in hopes that you will at once take the matter up in the proper quarters with a view of having a more equitable and practical adjustment for all concerned in the proposed changes of the new tariff affecting this commodity.

The proposed new duty on aluminum, we presume, means that duty is 25 per cent on the general market price of the metal at the place from where shipped at the time of shipment. This is beautiful in theory, but will be most confusing and impossible in practice. Aside from the difficulty of fixing the general market price at the place of shipment, at the time of shipment, it is a matter of guesswork within certain limits, and the Government will fine you if your guess does not come within 1 per cent of its guess. It would have worked this way had it been in effect during 1912; and you never could tell from month to month what the base metal was going to cost you. That is to say, notwithstanding had you placed a contract during January for monthly shipments for total requirements throughout the year at 11¾ cents per pound, say, f. o. b. New York, duty unpaid, you would have paid duty ranging from a little over 2¾ cents to nearly 5 cents, depending on the market price at time of shipment of the various shipments. It must be remembered that aluminum went as high as 27 cents per pound in New York, and that the highest price duty unpaid was 70 per cent higher than the low price of the year duty unpaid. We sincerely hope that the ad valorem will not go into effect. It would be a handicap and a hindrance to everybody in connection with aluminum except the Aluminum Trust; the more others are hindered from importing foreign aluminum, the better they like it. At present prices they would have a protection of 25 per cent, ad valorem basis, amounting to 5 cents per pound, and we have no doubt they are pleased with the proposed "reduction."

A far more just, equitable, and practical working plan would be a fixed specific duty, as at present, only the same should be cut in two or reduced to, say, 3 cents per pound, which should be more than ample (taking in addition the transportation and handling charges) to offset the difference between European and American labor items, and considering the further great advantages of the lesser cost of manufacturing and production by the American trust, with their up-to-date and scientific methods of production.

Will you kindly acknowledge and give us your views on this matter, and we will be very pleased to furnish you promptly any further facts and data you may desire on the subject.

Yours, very truly,

UNITED STATES MCADAMITE METAL CO.,
J. P. CARRITTE, *Treasurer.*

—

PENINSULAR MILLING CO.,
Flint, Mich., April 5, 1913.

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It is reported that the forthcoming tariff bill proposes to put flour on the free list, while wheat will be protected by a tariff. We do not want to take up your time with an argument, but wish to protest against this, as it would ruin the milling industry of the United States. If free flour was accompanied by free wheat it would not be so bad, but as it would discourage wheat growing it would incidentally injure the milling business.

Kindly give this your consideration.

Yours, truly,

PENINSULAR MILLING CO.,
C. J. DE ROO, *Manager.*

—

MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION,
Lansing, Mich., April 3, 1913.

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: News comes to me that there is a bill in the Ways and Means Committee of the House now which contemplates free flour, with 7½ to 10 per cent ad valorem duty on wheat.

Millers of the United States, including Michigan, are very much disturbed over this proposed amendment to our tariff, and believe that legislation to this effect would mean serious detriment to the milling industry. Some go so far as to assert that it would mean practical extinction of our American milling industry.

Of course, you can readily see that the millers are anxious to put a stop to this sort of legislation. Anything that you will do to aid us in this will be very much appreciated by all of Michigan millers.

With kindest regards to you, I am,

Very truly, yours,

HARRY E. HOOKER, *Secretary.*

—

LANSING, MICH., *April 2, 1913.*

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: It is rumored that the Ways and Means Committee are contemplating a bill admitting the free admission of flour into the United States and an ad valorem duty on wheat, and we beg to call your attention to this early, possibly prematurely, as the enactment of any bill admitting flour free would practically mean the extinction of the flour-milling business in this country.

The millers of Michigan have been seriously handicapped in the past few years through the light crops of wheat harvested, and could not stand the strain of free flour from, say, Canada, with that section so advantageously situated to flood this State with flour.

We sincerely hope this measure will not pass the committee, but if it should we trust you will do all in your power to prevent its becoming a law.

Thanking you, we beg to remain,

Very truly,

THOMAN MILLING CO.,
J. P. THOMAN, *Manager.*

THE MICHIGAN BEAN JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Owosso, Mich., April 15, 1913.

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I see that the proposed new tariff bill will reduce the tariff on beans from 45 cents to 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Now, I do not suppose that you will be able to do much under existing conditions, but we, the bean jobbers of Michigan, trust you will make a strong effort to prevent the proposed reduction. As you know, the growing of beans has become a very large and important business in Michigan. We are producing about 6,000,000 bushels annually, or 70 per cent of the crop of the United States. This crop has paid the farmers of Michigan from ten to twelve million dollars annually. Almost every year there are some beans imported from Europe, but not enough to seriously affect our market, but with the opening of the Panama Canal and a lower duty Japan c[illegible] ruin our market for the reason that they have cheap labor and a surplus of beans. The export of beans by Japan from Manchuria in recent years has been greater than the entire crop of the United States.

I have a letter from the Bean Association of California, and they are making every effort to prevent the reduction in tariff.

Even with the present tariff Japan has for some years imported into California about 300,000 bushels of beans, and if the tariff is lowered they could control entirely the market of this country.

Thanking you in advance for your efforts in behalf of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, I am,

Yours, truly,

FRED WELCH.

LOZIER MOTOR CO.,
Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1913.

Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have received several communications from Honolulu in reference to free sugar, stating that if same goes into effect it will affect our trade relations with them.

Sugar represents 90 per cent of the industry of Hawaii, and if it should be put on the free list it would so seriously affect the welfare of the country that their purchases from the United States would be very seriously affected.

Free sugar means simply putting the American people absolutely in the hands of the trust—buying their sugar in foreign markets—and the wrecking of the cane and beet sugar interests of the United States.

I sincerely hope that you will vote against any provision to put sugar under the free list at any time.

Yours, very truly,

H. M. JEWETT, *President.*

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, May 3, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, under general leave to print, I desire to have appear in the RECORD a number of resolutions in favor of a protective tariff. These resolutions originate with sundry bodies of organized labor in my county. I take issue with the official statements which we have heard that organized labor does not believe in a protective tariff. I call attention to the fact that the international president of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, John F. Tobin, recently appeared in person before the Ways and Means Committee to ask for a duty on boots and shoes:

GLOUCESTER, MASS., *December 30, 1912.*

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 14307, of Gloucester, Fish Skinners, Cutters, Trimmers, and Pressmen, American Federation of Labor, desire to call the attention of Congress and the Senate of the United States to the fact that we respectfully ask that American wage earners be protected from the competition of the lower wages paid in foreign countries by the passage of such a tariff bill as will at least equalize the difference paid in wages here and abroad: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we go on record as a body that we favor such a tariff as will adequately protect the American wage earners, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of our meeting, and a copy be sent to Congressman A. P. GARDNER and the honorable Senators of this State with the request that they place our petition before the Congress and Senate of the United States.

JOHN E. SOUZA,
Secretary Local 14307, F. S. C. T. & P., Gloucester, Mass.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., *December 31, 1912.*

Whereas the protection of the fish industry of Gloucester is a matter of vital importance to us who make our living at the industry in the local plants; and

Whereas the wages paid in foreign countries are so much lower than those paid in the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union No. 14317, Fish Workers (women), of Gloucester, Mass., hereby petition Congress for such a tariff as will protect our wages and conditions against foreign labor; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and a copy be sent to Congressman A. P. GARDNER and the honorable Senators of this State with the request that they place our petition before the Congress and Senate of the United States, asking them to do whatever possible to protect our conditions.

CLEMMIE BURKHART,
Secretary Local Union No. 14317, Gloucester, Mass.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., *January 1, 1913.*

Whereas the protection of the fish industry at Gloucester is a matter of vital importance to us who make our living by working at the industry at the local plants; and

Whereas the wages paid in foreign countries are so much lower in all industries than those paid in the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 14336, American Federation of Labor, at Gloucester, Mass., hereby petition Congress for such a tariff as will adequately protect the wages and conditions of the American wage earners; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting and a copy sent to Congressman A. P. GARDNER and the honorable Senators of this State, with the request that they place our petition before the Congress and Senate of the United States.

GEORGE ROBERTS,
Secretary Ship Riggers' Local Union 14336.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., *January 5, 1913.*

Whereas the wage earners of the United States are enjoying higher wages and working shorter hours than those wage earners employed in European and Asiatic countries; and

Whereas the wages and living conditions of American wage earners have been secured under a tariff law which has protected American industries, thereby giving employment to the American wage earner: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Gloucester Teamsters' Local Union 266, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hereby petition Congress to protect our employment and scale of wages by the retention of a protective tariff high enough to equalize the difference paid in the wages in the United States and abroad, to the end that our wages and working conditions may be protected from competition of the poorly paid foreign labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of our meeting and a copy sent to Congressman A. P. GARDNER and the honorable Senators of this State, with the request that they place our petition before the Congress and Senate of the United States.

GLOUCESTER TEAMSTERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 266,
JOHN F. FOLEY, *President,*
WILLARD F. MITCHELL, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

GLOUCESTER, MASS., *January 19, 1913.*

Resolved, That we, wage earners, members of Teamsters' Union, Local 266, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hereby petition your honorable body to protect the fishing interests of Gloucester, Mass., the principal industry of our city, by the retention of a protective tariff high enough to equalize the difference paid in wages in the United States and abroad, to the end that our wages and working condition may be protected from competition of the poorly paid foreign labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our records, and also a copy of same be presented to Congressman A. P. GARDNER and the honorable Senators of this State, with the request that they place our petition before the Congress and Senate of the United States.

WILLARD F. MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

SALEM, MASS., *February 10, 1913.*

Whereas the wage earners of the United States are enjoying higher wages and working shorter hours than those wage earners employed in European and Asiatic countries; and

Whereas the wages and living conditions of American wage earners have been secured under a tariff law which has protected American industries, thereby giving employment to the American wage earner: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, Local 334, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hereby petition Congress to protect our employment and scale of wages by the retention of a protective tariff high enough to equalize the difference paid in the wages in the United States and abroad, to the end that our wages and working conditions may be protected from competition of the poorly paid foreign labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of our meeting and a copy sent to Congressman A. P. GARDNER and the honorable Senators of this State, with the request that they place the same before the Congress and Senate of the United States.

EDMOND J. GADBOIS, *President.*
JOSHUA N. HENEON, *Secretary.*

SALEM, MASS., *February 12, 1913.*

Whereas the wage earners of the United States are enjoying higher wages and working shorter hours than those wage earners employed in European and Asiatic countries; and

Whereas the wages and living conditions of American wage earners have been secured under a tariff law which has protected American industries, thereby giving employment to the American wage earner: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, Local Union No. 262, affiliated with the

American Federation of Labor, hereby petition Congress and the Senate of the United States to protect our employment and scale of wages by the retention of a protective tariff high enough to equalize the difference paid in the wages in the United States and abroad to the end that our wages and working conditions may be protected from competition of the poorly paid foreign labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of our meeting and a copy sent to Congressman A. P. GARDNER and the honorable Senators of this State, with the request that they place the same before Congress and the Senate of the United States.

JOHN J. MASON, *President.*
W. F. JOHNSON, *Recording Secretary.*

—

LAWRENCE, MASS., *February 20, 1913.*

Whereas the wage earners of the United States are enjoying higher wages and working shorter hours than those wage earners employed in European and Asiatic countries; and

Whereas the wages and living conditions of American wage earners have been secured under a tariff law which has protected American industries, thereby giving employment to the American wage earner: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the International Association of Machinists, Lincoln Lodge, No. 172, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hereby petition the Congress and Senate of the United States to protect our employment and scale of wages by the retention of a protective tariff high enough to equalize the difference paid in the wages in the United States and abroad to the end that our wages and working conditions may be protected from competition of the poorly paid foreign labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of our meeting and a copy sent to Congressman M. F. PHELAN and the honorable Senators of this State, with the request that they place the same before Congress and the Senate of the United States.

CHARLES A. RYAN, *President.*
HERBERT HOYT, *Secretary.*

—

LAWRENCE, MASS., *February 21, 1913.*

Whereas the wage earners of the United States are enjoying higher wages and working shorter hours than those wage earners employed in European and Asiatic countries; and

Whereas the wages and living conditions of American wage earners have been secured under a tariff law which has protected American industries, thereby giving employment to the American wage earner: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 785, Woolen and Cotton Yarn Workers of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hereby petition Congress to protect our employment and scale of wages by the retention of a protective tariff high enough to equalize the difference paid in the wages in the United States and abroad, to the end that our wages and working conditions may be protected from competition of the poorly paid foreign labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of our meeting and a copy sent to Congressman MICHAEL F. PHELAN and the honorable Senators of this State with the request that they place the same before Congress and the Senate of the United States.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR, *President.*

—

LAWRENCE, MASS., *March 5, 1913.*

Whereas the wage earners of the United States are enjoying higher wages and working shorter hours than those wage earners employed in European and Asiatic countries; and

Whereas the wages and living conditions of American wage earners have been secured under a tariff law which has protected American industries, thereby giving employment to the American wage earner: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Lawrence, in mass meeting assembled at city hall, hereby petition Congress to protect our employment and scale of wages by the retention of a protective tariff high enough to equalize the difference paid in the wages and cost of production in the United States and abroad, to the end that our wages and working conditions may be protected from competition of the poorly paid foreign labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Congressman MICHAEL F. PHELAN and the honorable Senators of this State with the request that they place the same before the Congress and Senate of the United States.

JAMES R. MENZIE, *Chairman.*

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD E. BROWNE,

OF WISCONSIN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 1, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of a downward revision of the tariff, and would like to vote for some of the provisions of the Underwood tariff bill, but under the order of the Democratic majority one must vote for the bill as a whole or vote against it. I must therefore vote against this tariff bill.

I would not for a moment refuse to vote for the pending bill because it is a Democratic measure. I will cheerfully vote for any measure that is presented here by Democrats, Progressives, or Republicans that I think is right, regardless of what a caucus of the Republican Party, the party in which I claim an honorable membership, should dictate.

It is hard for me to comprehend the partisanship in this the greatest legislative body in the world.

In Wisconsin we have no such partisanship. As a member of the senate of that State for six years I can truthfully say that during that time there has not been a single caucus by the Republican Party—and I do not think by the Democratic Party—on a matter of legislation. I do not know of a single legislative measure in that State upon which party lines have been drawn.

As a result there has been written on the statute books of Wisconsin in the past 12 years some of the most wholesome and salutary laws that can be found on the statute books of any State.

I refer to the Wisconsin primary-election law, the railroad-rate law, the public-utility law, the antilobby law, workingmen's compensation law, State-aid road law, and other progressive legislation.

These laws were not written in a partisan spirit. They were not written by Republicans alone, but the Democrats of Wisconsin have sat down at our tables and assisted us.

The same nonpartisan spirit has been shown in the appointment of our commissions and in the election of our judges from the lowest to the highest.

It is therefore hard for a Wisconsin Representative to understand this strong partisan spirit that is exhibited in the framing of this tariff bill and in the temper of the discussion of it on the floor of the House.

It is hard also to understand how our own colleagues from Wisconsin on the Democratic side can be so subdued and curbed by the Democratic caucus as to vote against their own convictions and the interests of the people of the great State they represent.

One of the first things the Republicans did upon the convening of the Sixty-third Congress was to have a conference and agree that all future conferences and caucuses should be open to the public, and that no Member should be bound by a vote of the conference or caucus.

The Democrats have criticized, and justly, "Cannonism" and the arbitrary dictation of caucuses, and this was part of their thunder in the last two campaigns. But listen to the confession of the distinguished Democrat, Mr. ADAIR, of Indiana. I quote from his speech, delivered April 25, 1913, on page 417 of the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for this bill as it was reported from a Democratic caucus without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t." I am one of those who believe in majority rule, and when a caucus of my party writes a tariff bill, regardless of whether each and every item in the bill meets with my approval or not, I shall stand by the action of the caucus and give the bill my hearty and enthusiastic support. No Democrat can do otherwise.

In this frank and somewhat remarkable speech the learned Representative from Indiana admits that free wool is wrong. He admits that putting wool on the free list will do the woolgrowers in the United States an irreparable wrong; that it will also result in losing the Government $9,000,000 annually in the revenue and transfer a like amount into the pockets of the Woolen Trust, no part of which would ever reach the consumer through cheaper woolen goods.

In his exact language, the Representative from Indiana says:

In other words, by placing wool on the free list you give the manufacturer cheaper raw material and at the same time continue a rate of duty on the finished product which gives him a monopoly of the American market and enables him to extort from the American consumer a price to suit himself. I want the people to have cheaper woolen clothes, cheaper woolen blankets, and cheaper woolens of every description, but they will never get them as long as the Woolen Trust has a monopoly of the market. The records of the Treasury Department show that a large amount of woolen goods made in American mills are exported every year to foreign countries and sold in competition with the world. A clothing manufacturing establishment in New York City has opened up branch houses in London, Liverpool, Berlin, and Paris, from which it sells annually in competition with the world nearly $2,000,000 worth of ready-made clothing made in the city of New York. In view of this fact, what excuse is there for giving them a high rate of duty on clothing and a monopoly of the American market? The only theory upon which the doctrine of free wool and a high duty on manufactured woolen goods can be based is upon the ground that if you add $9,000,000 more to the profits of the woolen manufacturers they may possibly allow a little of it to leak down on the consumer. It has been clearly shown by Senator LA FOLLETTE on the floor of the Senate that the Woolen Trust under the Payne-Aldrich bill has been robbing the American people of over $100,000,000 annually on manufactured woolen goods, and I do not now want to add $9,000,000 more to that robbery. However, as I said in the beginning, I shall yield my own judgment and abide by the action of our Democratic caucus and vote for this bill.

Undoubtedly what actuates the honorable gentleman from Indiana actuated the rest of the 200 Democrats he refers to in his remarks, and, in fact, all the Democrats in the House.

It has been said by several of the Democratic leaders in this debate—and is undoubtedly true—that the House of Repre-

sentatives should frame a tariff bill without interference; that it should not delegate any of its authority to anyone, but should jealously guard every power given it by the Constitution as the originator of revenue measures; and yet listen to the confession of one who attended and participated in and was an honored member of the Democratic secret caucus which framed the Underwood tariff bill:

Mr. Speaker, the 200 Democrats I refer to who voted against free wool one and two years ago have not changed their views on this question. They believe as I do this very minute, but the difference between them and myself is this: I voted in caucus in accordance with my honest judgment, and they laid aside their own convictions and voted the judgment of another for reasons better known to themselves. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. UNDERWOOD, stated that his committee agreed upon a duty of 15 per cent on raw wool, and wrote it in the bill, but struck it out at the request of the President. Had not this request been made by the President, every Democratic Member of the House, including the Ways and Means Committee, would now be voting for a 15 per cent duty on raw wool. I am giving these facts, Mr. Speaker, to show that my position on the wool question is the same as that taken by the Ways and Means Committee and practically every Democratic Member of the House.

I quote the Representative from Indiana in the same speech, page 417 of the RECORD.

The bold, frank admission that if some one outside of this body who had valuable favors to bestow on the members of the Democratic caucus had not demanded that the tariff on wool be stricken out, we would have had a tariff on wool in the present bill, and the United States Treasury have been $9,000,000 a year richer in the revenues and the manufacturers of woolen goods, the great Woolen Trust, $9,000,000 a year poorer; but the Democratic majority is willing to bow to that power, surrender the right of voting according to their convictions, presumably for the thousands of offices that have not yet been distributed.

The Democratic House one and two years ago passed tariff bills which carried a duty of 29 per cent on raw wool. These tariff bills were voted for practically unanimously by the Democrats and indorsed by the Baltimore convention.

I am glad to know the reason why this change of heart in the Democratic Representatives, and accept the explanation from one of their own number.

The same motives have also caused this same secret Democratic caucus, which is now king, to remove the tariff on practically all farm products and raw material, without taking it off to the same extent on the finished product, no matter whether the finished product is manufactured by a trust, and selling its wares in the markets of the world, or not.

I represent a district, Mr. Speaker, that has as great agricultural interests and possibilities as any in the United States—a great potato, stock, butter, cheese, and poultry country. Over 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes are shipped from my own city annually, and of the 87 starch factories in the United States 6 are located in this potato district.

Figuring the price per bushel received by the farmers for a period of 10 years, the price of potatoes will average from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. It costs on an average in Wisconsin to raise potatoes and market them from 20 to 30 cents per bushel, making a profit for the producer on an average of from 10 to 15 cents per bushel, which you must agree is not a large profit.

In the year 1912 there was imported into the United States 13,735,690 bushels of potatoes, which paid a revenue of $3,433,925—at the rate of 25 cents per bushel.

Certainly as a revenue producer this tariff on potatoes was a success, and at the same time it protected the farmer against competition with the farmers who have cheaper land, cheaper help, and are cheaper men. There is a great deal of land in Wisconsin and other States that is adapted to the raising of potatoes which can not be utilized or made profitable for raising other farm products. The farmer, by getting a good price every three or four years, makes it average up with the years when there is an overproduction and he has to sell at a loss.

The charge that the farmer is responsible for the high cost of living is untrue. If you figure the value of his land and the cost of producing the crop, including the value of the farmer's own work at the going wages for farm hands, you will find that the farmers are not getting 5 per cent interest on their investment.

If farmers are making a large profit, why do not the capitalists of the country buy more farms and hire the work done? Now and then a capitalist buys a farm and uses it as a plaything, but does not pretend to make a profit. As one of these "rocking-chair farmers" said to his guest at his dinner table, "You can take champagne or milk; both cost me the same."

Why is it that farmers in all sections of the United States are leaving the farms and going into the cities and seeking other employment if farming is so very profitable?

If conditions are so good in the United States for farming, why is it that in the past three years over 100,000 American farmers have gone to Canada, where they can get cheaper help and cheaper lands?

The late census shows that the rural population in the last 10 years in the great agricultural States of the Middle West has decreased.

What protection the farmer has he needs.

Why do you take the tariff off from potatoes and practically all other farm products? You answer, it is to give these food products to the people cheaper. What does that mean? It means, then, lowering the price the farmer receives; and God knows the American farmer is earning every dollar he gets for his products and earning it by the sweat of his brow.

If you want to strike at the high cost of living, enact a law that will facilitate distribution of farm products; give the Interstate Commerce Commission the same power that we give our Railroad Rate Commission in Wisconsin to lower freight rates. Do not allow the railroads of this country to pay dividends on from $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 worth of watered stock. Create a commission and give it ample powers and equipment to assist the farmer to cooperate so that the ultimate consumer will buy more directly from the producer, and by doing this you will bring down the high cost of living without driving more farmers off their farms.

Our last Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, in his report for 1911, made a conservative statement when he said that "the farmer does not get 50 per cent of the price the consumer pays for farm products."

Who gets the other 50 per cent? Or, in other words, of the $10,000,000,000 crop that was produced in the year 1912, who got 50 per cent, or $5,000,000,000 of it? The railroads for transporting it and the commission men, wholesale merchants, jobbers, and the dozen and one other hands the farm products go through before reaching the consumer.

In the palmiest days of feudalism no feudal lord dared to exact from the tiller of the soil, his tenant, 50 per cent of the fruits of his toil; yet we allow it in America, and then attribute the high cost of living to the farmer.

The cost of living is undoubtedly higher than it should be, but in the large centers of population the trouble is not only the high cost of living, but the cost of high living.

POTATO STARCH.

Another part of the potato industry is the production of potato starch.

Potato starch is a by-product. It would not pay anyone, as you will see by the figures I submit, to raise potatoes for starch. The only reason or justification is that every few years there is an overproduction, and then the price of potatoes drops way down below the cost of producing them.

Potatoes are then made into starch, and what money the farmer who raises the potatoes gets from the starch company is that much saved from the failure caused by the overproduction and consequent low price.

Even though the farmer can not make much more than good wages for himself and team for hauling, if he has to haul a considerable distance, to say nothing about the cost of producing the crop, the money paid for starch potatoes materially iessens the losses in such years.

Under the present law there is a tariff of 1½ cents per pound on potato starch. This is reduced one-half cent per pound, or 50 cents per 100 pounds, by the Underwood bill; but it is a sufficient reduction to cripple if not wholly destroy the business.

In many places the starch factories are owned by associations of farmers and run as cooperative plants.

POTATO STARCH AND OTHER STARCHES.

At the outset I want to emphasize the distinction between potato starch and all other starches, whether corn, wheat, rice, tapioca, or any other starch.

I earnestly request that you carefully consider this industry from four different standpoints, viz:

First. As to trusts and competition.
Second. As to exports.
Third. As to imports.
Fourth. As to revenue.

There is no trust or combination.

The potato-starch industry in the United States is confined to 87 factories, 70 of which are located in the county of Aroostook, Me., and the remaining 17 in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, 6 of these factories being in my congressional district.

The largest number of factories owned by any one man, firm, corporation, or association is 8; the next largest, 7; and of the remaining 55 no more than 2 have the same ownership.

I would further say that there exists between all of these different manufacturers free and untrammeled competition. There is no "gentlemen's agreement" of any kind, either to control the price paid the farmers for potatoes or the price asked for the finished product.

There is no potato starch exported.

At all times within the last 10 years there has been a substantial importation of the foreign potato starch. These figures appear in the following table:

Potato starch imports.

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Duty collected.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
1903	4,888,341	$94,338.00	1½ cents per pound.	$73,325.17	77.72
1904	4,438,038	104,575.64	.....do.....	66,570.65	63.66
1905	4,462,459	114,260.00	.....do.....	66,936.98	58.58
1906	3,825,387	93,811.00	.....do.....	57,380.88	61.17
1907	4,826,167	104,641.00	.....do.....	72,392.57	69.18
Total	[1] 22,440,392			336,606.25	
1908	4,544,520	$113,807	1½ cents per pound.	68,168	59.90
1909	15,418,259	351,256	.....do.....	231,274	65.84
1910	9,812,905	255,040	.....do.....	147,194	57.71
From Cuba	4,609	124	1½ cents per pound (less 20 per cent).	55	
1911	7,724,912	202,482	1½ cents per pound.	115,874	57.23
From Cuba	4,672	147	1½ cents per pound (less 20 per cent).	56	
1912	14,010,532	405,135	1½ cents per pound.	210,158	51.87
Total	[2] 51,520,409			772,779	

[1] 11,220 tons. [2] 25,710 tons.

All figures in these tables taken from Department of Commerce and Labor.

An analysis of these figures will show that although the quantity imported varies from year to year, according to the amount of potato starch manufactured either here or abroad, the total importations in the last five years exceed by over 100 per cent the total importations for the five years immediately preceding, viz, 25,710 tons were imported during the last five years, while only 11,220 tons were imported in the previous five years.

Considering the above figures, it is apparent that not only has there been during every year of the past 10 years a substantial importation of the foreign product, but also that the extent of the importation shows a remarkable increase.

During the fiscal year ending July 30, 1912, the total importation was 7,005 tons, which would show the amount considerably above the average for the last five years, but as these figures may be somewhat exceptional we have here given the average instead of the figures for that year alone.

Reference to the above table will show that the amount of revenue contributed by potato starch under the present rate of duty is very considerable as compared with the total annual consumption in the United States. It has, of course, increased in exactly the same ratio that the imports have increased, the total of the last five years being over 100 per cent greater than the preceding five years, viz, $772,779 being collected during the last five years and $336,606 during the five years immediately preceding.

The consumption of potato starch in this country in the last 10 years has been 136,930 tons, an average of 13,693 tons per year. Of this amount consumed the proportion of imported has gradually increased, until it has reached during the year 1912 the amount of 7,005 tons, paying a revenue of $210,158.

If the duty is reduced to 1 cent per pound the imports must be increased to 10,507 tons to maintain the present revenue, leaving only 3,186 tons for the American production.

If any potato starch is to be produced in this country it will be far in excess of 3,186 tons, necessarily reducing the importations of this article, with a corresponding reduction of revenue.

In conclusion, I would urge that, inasmuch as there is no trust, combination, or monopoly of any kind in this industry, as there is already an active and growing importation, as none of the product is exported, substantially none is used for household purposes, and as potato starch already yields its fair proportion of revenue to the Government, no valid reason exists for the lowering of this duty, with the injurious results necessarily entailed to the manufacturers engaged therein and the farmers benefited thereby, especially as the only requests for a reduction in the duty come not from consumers of the product, but from representatives of German factories and American dextrine manufacturers.

The following figures are offered as showing the necessity of maintaining the present duty if this industry is to continue. All averages given are based on the past 10 years, exclusive of 1912, as the figures of that year are not yet available.

Total potato starch manufactured past 10 years--pounds--	200,000,000
Total value, at $0.038 per pound	$7,600,000
Total number of starch potatoes used----------barrels--	10,000,000
Paid for same at average price, 45 cents	$4,500,000
A ton of potato starch costs the manufacturer:	
100 barrels starch potatoes, at 45 cents	$45.00
Overhead charges	15.20
Operating expenses	10.00
Total	70.20
Or $0.351 per pound.	
Average profit last 10 years:	
Selling price	$0.0380
Cost	.0351
Profit per pound	.0029
Or 29 cents per 100 pounds.	
Average price of foreign potato starch last 10 years	.0240
Duty	.0150
	.0390
Average price domestic potato starch last 10 years	.0380
Difference	.0010
Or 10 cents per 100 pounds.	

It is very evident if the potato-starch industry is to be maintained and continue to furnish a market for these otherwise valueless potatoes the present duty must be maintained.

We would further suggest that although the total of the above figures seem insignificant and its value to the farmers of the country as a whole too slight to be of importance, nevertheless, the factories being practically all located in a few localities, the preservation of the industry is of enormous importance to the farmers of those sections.

PROTECTION FOR THE PAPER INDUSTRY.

I have a petition, Mr. Speaker, signed by over 14,000 wage earners in 149 pulp and paper mills, asking that the tariff on wood pulp and paper remain the same as it was under the Dingley law.

The first Federal tariff bill framed placed a duty on the imports of foreign-made paper.

The framers of our early tariff laws did not proceed on the theory of the framers of the Underwood tariff bill, that the only object of a tariff act was for the purpose of raising revenue.

The preamble of the act of July 4, 1789, our first tariff law, declared that the purpose of the act was "for the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers." Such was the policy adopted by the founders of the Government and framers of the Constitution, and they based it upon the constitutional provision which empowered Congress to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and to legislate for the general welfare."

Yet despite all this the last Democratic platform declared that a protective tariff was unconstitutional.

That good old Democrat, Andrew Jackson, said:

> The right to adjust duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, if not possessed by the General Government, must become extinct, and our political system would present the anomaly of a people stripped of their right to foster their own industry and to counteract the selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations.

Until the act of 1911 there was no marked change in the policy of the Government to encourage and protect the paper industry.

The Walker Act of 1846 gave to the paper industry a duty of 30 per cent, and even the Gorman-Wilson Act of 1894 levied a duty of 15 per cent on print paper, 20 per cent on writing paper, and 30 per cent on surface-coated paper.

Under such a policy the manufacturing of paper in the United States increased and prospered, and instead of 4 mills at the time of the Revolution, the Tariff Board reported in 1911 that there were 824 plants making paper of some kind, with a total productive capacity of 5,196,398 tons.

In Wisconsin, and in the district I have the honor to represent, the paper industry bids fair to become one of the greatest manufacturing industries of Wisconsin. It was not believed that it was the intention of Congress, when it passed the reciprocity pact, to place wood pulp and paper under 4 cents a pound on the free list regardless of Canada's action, but this was a joker which was placed in the bill.

We believe that this and the whole reciprocity treaty should be repealed, and the tariff on wood pulp and paper remain the same as it was before.

To-day the Canadian press is enthusiastic over the likelihood that the present tariff bill will pass, and it has been reported

that Canadian lobbyists have worked for the passage of this bill.

The reciprocity pact with Canada still remains on the statute books awaiting the approval of Canada, which is only withheld because of the prejudice of the bogey of annexation. This law not only on paper but upon its agricultural schedule, is the most unjust and discriminating law to the great agricultural classes of the country, in my mind, that was ever written, and was so characterized by every grange and farmers' society in the United States. I condemned it when President Taft was urging it, and I condemn it now and urge its repeal by the Democratic Party that is responsible for it and has a majority close to 150 in this House.

Canada, with its 8,000,000 inhabitants, has more acres of land that are subject to cultivation than the United States. It has water transportation, and its great system of governmental railways gives its shippers advantages that ours do not have, and with their new cheap land and cheap labor they are going to compete for the great markets of America, where over 90,000,000 of consumers buy.

Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, is quoted in the papers as saying:

> It will hardly be contended that our farmers can not raise potatoes save for the high duty, or that the Government needed the million or more which was collected in this single winter on potatoes. It seems to be a sad and shameful thing that the food of the many should have been taxed at many times the highest rate known for any real estate tax. I think too highly of our farmers to believe that they would desire, much less claim, that such a condition was necessary for their protection.

Looking up Secretary Redfield's biography, we find that he was born 55 years ago at Albany, N. Y.; has been director of the great Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York; interested in a great manufacturing plant; is a city man and undoubtedly does not know the cost of raising a bushel of potatoes, a bushel of wheat, and other farm products, but looks at prices from the city standpoint of a Brooklyn or New York consumer.

I prefer to take the testimony of the great agricultural papers which voice the thought and sentiment of the farmers of the land.

The National Farm and Stock Grower, an independent newspaper, in a recent article said:

> We have no hesitancy in saying, as our editorial opinion, that the admission of farm products free of duty from other countries will gradually undermine the productive industries of this country. The change will not take place in a day, but will ultimately come.

Bismarck, the great German statesman, the founder of the German political and industrial empire, urged Germany to imitate the tariff system of the United States, because he said:

> It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws.

A tariff bill that reduces the tariff from 30 cents to 15 cents per bushel on barley and places the tariff on barley malt at 25 cents per bushel and on pearl barley at 1 cent a pound, or 48 cents a bushel, discriminates against the farmer in favor of the malster, brewer, and the manufacturer of prepared foods.

A tariff bill that takes the tariff off of rye and protects the distiller $2.60 per gallon on rye whisky discriminates against the farmer in favor of the distiller.

A tariff bill that reduces the tariff on live poultry to 1 cent per pound and places a tariff of 2 cents per pound on poultry after it has been killed discriminates against the farmer in favor of the packer and market men.

A tariff bill that lets practically all agricultural and dairy products, all vegetables, like onions, cabbage, and so forth, into this country free of duty, when there is a bare margin of profit in the raising of these products, is unjust, and strikes a blow at the greatest industry which we have in America, and the one upon which the prosperity of this country is most dependent.

The Underwood tariff bill does all this, and is more radical and sweeping than the Wilson tariff bill, which brought upon this country disaster and panic.

Sixteen years ago President McKinley called Congress in extra session to repeal the Wilson tariff bill and to pass a tariff bill along protective lines. The repeal of the Wilson bill and the passage of the Dingley tariff bill was followed by a wonderful era of prosperity.

Now, President Wilson calls Congress in extra session to revise the tariff on a basis still lower than the Wilson bill, and he uses almost the identical language of President McKinley in his proclamation in calling the special session.

The passage of the Underwood bill will be a reversal of a great industrial policy of the United States, an industrial policy which has brought us great prosperity.

If this prosperity continues under the new industrial policy of "tariff for revenue only" it will be the first time in our country's history.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DENVER S. CHURCH,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, April 25, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I have sat here for several days listening to gentlemen from both sides of the aisle giving reasons for the tariff hope that is within them. The advocates of a tariff for protection I find have two arguments which they bring forth on all occasions and upon the slightest provocation. The first of these arguments runs something like this: "Look at the wonderful development of this country during the last 50 years while the grand old Republican Party was steering the ship of state; look how our cities have grown, our country developed, and how our ships carry our products to every land." I might quote on and on, for there have been volumes written on the subject and orators by the thousands have proclaimed themselves hoarse in different parts of the country painting word pictures as to what the grand old party has done. Those making this argument ought to know that during the last 50 years in this goodly and favored land any people would have prospered under almost any form of government dominated by any political party. It is not the Republican Party that should have credit for the country's prosperity during the last 50 years.

The credit is due to the Creator of all things, who made and gave to us this goodly land. You might as well give a person credit for eating when he is hungry as to give our people credit for prospering under our marked and wonderful conditions. Is the Republican Party responsible for the great Mississippi Valley, rich as the Valley of the Nile; for the mountains of iron in Pennsylvania and the mountains of gold in Colorado? Is it responsible for the mother lode in my native State, California? Is the Republican Party responsible for the great West, which, 50 years ago, was a land almost unknown; for Alaska, the land of hardship, of glaciers, and river beds of gold? With these resources I submit any people that ever lived would have prospered. During the last 50 years gold mines, the marvel of the entire earth, have been discovered. The greatest valleys in the world have been redeemed from nature's hand, and with such a broad and sweeping domain undeveloped and unexplored, with such fertile soil, such healing air, with such an energetic people, and with such a flag, it would have been strange indeed had we not developed with the years.

The second argument, so often and tempestuously used, is this: The only time the Democratic Party has been in power in 50 years its administration was marked by a blighting panic. I have heard gentlemen use the above argument on a score of occasions. It has been made by old and battle-scarred Republican veterans—and, by the way, there are many scarred Republicans now—as well as by the later arrivals, whose feet seem uncertain on this floor. I observe this argument is not addressed to the bold, fearless spirits of this country who only ask the question, "Is it right?" but to the weaklings and cowardly ones whose criterion has always been, "Is it safe?" My answer to this grubstake argument is, "The premises are not true. The panic of the nineties referred to began in 1892, long before election and while the Republican Party was still in power; thus one might as well blame the city of Galveston for the disturbance in mid-sea that caused the tidal wave, because later it was in the pathway of the storm, as to blame the Democratic Party for this panic that received its impetus and was far on its sweeping way before the Democrats were in power.

A young man here, making his first speech, rose to his full height the other day and said, "The Democrats have done nothing for this country in 50 years but to bring on a terrible panic in 1893." A Democrat calmly rose and said, "Does the gentleman know the panic referred to started during the administration of the Republican Party in 1892?" I will not try to portray the effect this question had upon the orator of the wilds. He soon sat down, gazed toward the open window, and seemed to be longing for the quietude of home.

I think my Democratic brother ought to be a little careful in asking questions so promiscuously, for perchance he may ruin some one and his politics just in the dawn of a noisy and conspicuous career.

After all, when we consider what the conditions are in this country and what they ought to be under the natural advantages we possess; when we consider the poverty there is here, and that 53.5 per cent of the families are living under rented roofs; that under the protective policies of the Republican Party a small per cent of the people own a large per cent of the wealth; that we have two classes in our midst—the extremely rich and the extremely poor—we are forced to the opinion that the political party that has been in power during all these years is in no position to boast in regard to what has come to pass.

I am greatly pleased with the income provision of our bill. It removes in a measure the burden of taxation from the poor and laboring man and casts it upon the shoulders of the rich. Heretofore the laboring classes have borne 99 per cent at least of the indirect taxation levied for the support of the Government. This is made manifest when we remember that not one in a hundred is rich. The income tax solves two great problems which have been vexing the American people for years—first, the procuring of sufficient funds necessary to defray our Federal expenses; second, it curtails to a degree the flowing of the money into the coffers of the rich.

I note with interest a statement in the New York World, to the effect that 29 great millionaires of this country will pay, according to the terms of our measure, between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 per annum. This money, instead of serving no purpose whatever other than to swell the already inflated fortunes of the rich, will be turned back to the Government and the people to serve its purpose and for redistribution.

It is claimed by the framers of this income measure that it will provide, to be used in defraying Federal expenses, $70,000,000, none of which will be paid by the poor and needy, but by men having an annual income of $4,000 or more. I have every faith in this system of taxation, and firmly believe that in the future, when the theory is developed by practical experience, it will solve more thoroughly than is now generally understood the one great menace to our country, namely, the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased with our new tariff bill, which is so soon to become a law. I do not consider it an infallible measure, and I presume there are few who do. It does not suit me in every particular. It would be strange, indeed, if it suited everyone, but in my enthusiasm for the bill I almost forget the things I do not like.

I think the lemon industry of my State will suffer greatly by the tariff reduction. I have done all that I can to prevent it, and will work in the future along the same lines, trusting to see the same properly adjusted. I do not maintain the views I do in regard to lemons, simply because they are grown in my district, for the hatchet of the great Ways and Means Committee has fallen heavily upon a dozen other commodities in which my people are directly interested, but against which I have made, and will make, no complaint.

Lemons are grown for commercial purposes in southern Italy, Sicily, and in southern California only. Without California, the Italian growers would monopolize the world, and even now they do, outside of this country, and with the duty of 1½ cents per pound they defy our tariff laws and our lemon growers and supply one-half of what we use. In view of this it seems to me it was not necessary to reduce the tariff on lemons to secure greater competition from abroad. Bold, indeed, is the demand that the Italian should be permitted by American laws to have his duty cut from 1½ cents per pound to enable him to extend his market further in this country.

How can the Italians grow lemons and ship them to our shores and compete with our people? Is it because they have better climate or soil? Are the natural conditions more favorable to them? Is it a fact that the Creator has done more for that Italian land than he has done for our people in the Golden West? No; our sun is as warm, our sky is as blue, our air is as pure, and our soil is as deep. The causes are of an artificial nature. We pay our men in California $1.75 to $3 per day for working our orchards. They pay in Italy, for the same work, from 20 to 60 cents a day. In this country we encourage the men to do the work, while in Italy one-third of the labor in the orchards is done by women and children, with an average daily wage of from 20 to 25 cents. In this country, for the good of our citizenship, we have humanitarian laws restricting the hours of labor, and laws preventing women and children from being worked too hard, obstacles which the Italian lemon grower never encounters. Again, our freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard are 84 cents per box for lemons, while their freight rate by sea from Sicily to the same ports is but 30 cents per box.

From the above facts it seems a tariff duty must be placed high enough on imported lemons to cover the difference in labor costs and the shipping rates between this country and Italy, otherwise the home lemon industry will be severely injured if not killed, the very thing the Democratic Party declared it is not in favor of doing—injuring a legitimate industry. I call the attention of the gentlemen to the fact that in addition to not injuring a legitimate industry we believe in a tariff for revenue only.

By reducing the tariff on lemons we accomplish two results, each contrary to our avowed desires. First, we injure a legitimate industry, and, second, we reduce in this bill for revenue only our revenue from $2,184,548.14 to $901,250, the estimate under the new rates fixed—page 177—by the committee. So it seems by injuring this legitimate home industry the Government also injures itself by the loss of $1,283,298.

What are its advantages, if any? "Oh," says one, "it brings down the price of lemons to the consumer," and I submit this can be the only purpose in the reduction, for, from the standpoint of revenue, it is a failure, and from the standpoint of stimulating healthy competition, it is not necessary, for competition is 50 per cent now.

There were consumed in this country last year about 1,280,000,000 lemons. Divide this number by 100,000,000, approximately the number of people now in the United States, and we find the per capita consumption is a dozen lemons each year. It will also appear that this terrible burden cast upon the consumers of lemons in this country, when we take the whole revenue derived from lemons last year, $2,184,548.14, and double it, making $4,369,096.28, on the theory that the duty on imports increased in like proportion, the selling price of the home product, we find the annual per capita tax on lemons amounts to a trifle over 4 cents. Abandon $1,280,000 of revenue annually and our party's declaration that we will injure no legitimate industry for the sake of saving between 2 and 3 cents per capita to the American people annually, the entire 4 cents and a fraction per capita would not be totally saved to the consumer owing to the fact that we still propose to get, as mentioned before, nearly one-half the revenue formerly obtained.

Some one says the reduction will enable the sick people suffering in hospitals to secure the necessary lemons for medicinal purposes. T. Harold Powell, while before the Ways and Means Committee on the 20th of January last year, stated:

> I secured data recently from 15 of the leading hospitals of New York and found that the annual per capita consumption of lemons in these 15 hospitals is about a tenth of a lemon a year.

From the above it would appear that no hasty and radical move is absolutely necessary in order that the sick people of New York shall not suffer for want of lemons. I do not believe, gentlemen, that if this new rate on lemons is put in force you will find men standing in groups on the streets rejoicing in the fact that the Democratic administration has saved them each between 2 and 3 cents on their annual cost of lemons; but I do know that now, out in California, as fair a land as there is on earth, a cloud of despondency has settled above the homes of those law-abiding and heretofore happy people by reason of this proposed tariff reduction, and the people stand in groups at this, to them, an evil hour, discussing the perplexing problem as to what will become of the lemon industry, in which they have an investment of $30,000,000.

Should the lemon industry be killed by this tariff reduction, many predict we will have established by our tariff enactment a lemon monopoly across the sea, that which the Democrats most of all men despise, which will result when there is no competition here in raising the price of lemons to the consumers of this country, and thus in the end we will have brought to pass another condition which the Democrats declared against.

In my judgment, the lemon consumers of the United States are not interested in the reduction of the tariff on lemons, for at the late hearings before the Ways and Means Committee no one representing the consumers appeared, but a number of people came and asked, almost with tears in their eyes, for a reduction, all of them representing either commission merchants, shippers, jobbers, manufacturing "shook" interests, or, last but not least, the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York. I do not mean by this that I think the lemon producers of this country will be driven out of business, for I have the utmost faith in the justness and wisdom of this great committee, and I believe before such a deplorable condition will come to pass the true facts will be known and the duty, at least in a measure, will be restored.

For every objection I have to this bill there are a hundred points that strongly appeal to me. I like it because it places

agricultural implements on the free list, so the farmer can buy his plows, his harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, wagons and carts, and all other agricultural implements of any kind and description, either in whole or in part, including repair parts, without paying a tribute to the smokestacks and manufacturing establishments of our country. This helps 12,000,000 farmers; and what helps the farmer helps one and all, for upon the farm we all depend.

I like the bill because sewing machines are on the free list. This will cause common rejoicing in every home.

And typewriting machines are free, and the girl who chooses activity to an idle life, or who must work for her daily bread, will not be taxed to enrich a favored few.

This is the time when the cry of better roads is echoed everywhere. I like the bill because tar and oil spraying machinery used in the construction and maintenance of roads, as well as all other machinery used in making roads, are free.

I have a few hundred cattle in California, but it pleases me that meats—fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork; bacon and ham; meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not otherwise provided for—are free. These articles of necessity are the poor man's friend and can be purchased without rendering a tribute to the packing Cæsars of this country.

I am glad potatoes and white flour are on the free list, a benefit to the laboring classes everywhere. I am pleased that barb wire bears no duty, so the small farmer in the West may fence his range without being reminded of interests big and far away.

I am glad the tax on common soap has been lowered from 20 per cent to 5 per cent; that the furniture of the poor man's house has been lowered from 35 per cent to 15 per cent; that the tax on bread and biscuits of 20 per cent has been removed and that these necessities are now free; that the tax on cotton clothing has been reduced from 50 per cent to 30 per cent; that flannels have been reduced from 93 per cent to 25 and 35 per cent; that the tax on women's and children's dress goods has been reduced from 100 per cent to 35 per cent; that the tax on shoes has been removed, an article that every man, woman, and child, rich or poor, must use; that the manufactures of cotton have been reduced from 46 to 30 per cent; that the manufactures of wool have been reduced from 56 per cent to 18½ per cent.

I might go on for an hour and tell why I like the bill, but with the heretofore mentioned facts in its favor, I do not know how anyone can raise his voice against it. It places necessities on the free list, and thus helps the poor. It procures the revenues from luxuries, and thus injures no one. It interrupts the amassing of large fortunes by taxing incomes. It assists the majority of our people and the laborers everywhere. This bill is not the rich man's enemy, but is the poor man's friend. It comes as a relief to the American people, as a pledge fulfilled on the part of the Democratic Party. At its passage we should have seasons of rejoicing. It is what we have been proclaiming and looking for for years.

The Alaska Coal Problem.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, May 3, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, a colleague from my State of Washington having declared "That the greatest band of cutthroats in the world now have a strangle hold on the throat of fair Alaska," I desire, under the general leave to print, to submit the following paper, which has been carefully prepared by Mr. T. P. McDonald, 1220 Alaska Building, Seattle, Wash., discussing the problem "How shall the Alaska coal land be opened up for development?" His paper follows:

THE ALASKA COAL PROBLEM.

In the year 1906 Alaska was very prosperous and was evidently on the eve of great development of her matchless mineral and coal resources. Railway construction was started from two good harbors on the southwest coast to the interior that would develop the two high-grade coal fields—the Matanuska and the Bering River—and would also afford rail transportation to the interior that would assure the development of many important mining districts, both placer and quartz.

This important era of development was brought to a sudden halt when like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky an Executive order was issued on November 12, 1906, withdrawing the coal lands from entry, thus abrogating the coal-land laws and bringing all progress to a sudden stop.

It has been quite generally stated that this Executive order was without authority of law, but that did not affect its effectiveness. The law remains suspended to this day, and the problem that has confronted Congress for the past six and one-half years is how to open the Alaska coal lands to development. All realize that railroads can not build nor can the country progress until the coal is developed. No coal had passed into private ownership at the date of the withdrawal.

The seriousness of the situation is well illustrated by the condition existing at Fairbanks, the most important mining town in the interior of Alaska. This is a placer-mining community, and the gravel beds being frozen to unknown depths must be thawed to facilitate mining.

This requires a large amount of fuel. Coal not being available the miners have drawn on the timber for their fuel supply. The demand has been so great that the timber has become exhausted for many miles surrounding the mines, with the natural result that wood is very expensive. A stranger on approaching Fairbanks last September would have observed the hillsides covered with stumps that had been dug up and piled in great heaps to be burned for fuel. This, too, in spite of the fact that one of the greatest coal fields on the American continent is only a few miles distant, but is withheld from development by this paralyzing policy of locking up the coal from use.

One of the burning questions confronting Congress at this time is the proper solution of this problem of enacting a law to open the Alaska coal lands to development.

All recognize the necessity for legislation that will promote the fullest development, effectually prevent monopoly, and, most important of all, furnish an ample supply of fuel to the consumer at the lowest price consistent with approved mining methods.

THREE METHODS OF DEVELOPMENT.

There are three methods pursued for the development of the coal industry:

First. By retaining the title to the land in the sovereign and lease to a tenant for a limited time on a royalty.

Second. By State operation.

Third. By granting a fee-simple title to individuals or corporations for a cash consideration.

THE LEASING SYSTEM.

This system is based on the theory that the title to the land should remain vested in the sovereign as a permanent asset, and that a revenue be derived by charging rentals or royalties for the benefit of the public treasury. It is argued that the State can better prevent monopoly by retaining supervision over the industry.

This system has been adopted by a number of the British colonies, notably in the States comprising the Commonwealths of Australia, New Zealand, and some of the Provinces of Canada.

The land, including all minerals, in those colonies is the property of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, and during the early development of the English colonies the laws for the government of the colonies were promulgated from the home office, often in total disregard and defiance of the expressed wishes of the colonies. This policy led to the Revolution, and 13 American Colonies successfully rebelled and organized an independent Government of their own about the year 1776.

Later the British policy was modified, conferring on the colonies the right to make their own laws for their government, including the disposition of lands and minerals, subject to the approval of the home Government.

These colonies have very generally adopted the policy of treating the natural resources as an asset from which to derive revenue for the public treasury, and have thus quite naturally adopted the leasing policy in the development of coal and minerals; in fact, some of them lease all agricultural and grazing lands and adopt a general paternalistic government, the State making loans to the citizens to aid them in building homes, developing mines, etc.

It is important to note that in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand the laws for the disposition of the lands are not enacted by the Dominion Parliament of Canada, the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia and New Zealand, but by the Provincial Parliament of each separate Province or State. This with the very laudable object of placing the administration of local affairs in the hands of local people.

Experience proves that the most satisfactory government is one administered by officials who are in sympathy with the governed; officials who know the aims and ambitions, the needs and requirements, of the people whose affairs they administer.

Acting in the light of experience, Great Britain has unwisely placed the administration of the natural resources in the hands of each individual State in her colonies.

STATE OPERATION OF COAL MINES.

In New Zealand and in the State of Victoria, Australia, the State operates coal mines to supply fuel for the State-owned railroads and for the commercial market as well.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL MINES UNDER TITLE IN FEE.

In establishing a land policy the United States sought to encourage the development of its agricultural and mineral resources by a wide distribution of ownership of the lands among its citizens. The principle on which this Government was founded is that the people are sovereign. Hence the policy that the most humble individual sovereign citizen should have the opportunity of acquiring title to a piece of land over which his rule should be supreme.

The statesmen who formulated our land policy evidently believed that to attach a people to a country make them owners of its soil. Thus they become loyal citizens. A man will fight for his home, but who will fight for a boarding house?

The United States sought to establish competition in all lines of industry by creating conditions that would make all lines of endeavor open to every citizen on equal terms. The natural resources were not disposed of for purposes of raising revenue, but for merely nominal prices to encourage development.

All are familiar with the method that has been pursued during all our development, of granting a title in fee for a merely nominal consideration to the individual who applies to purchase coal land under the terms of our coal-land laws; and all are familiar with the abuses that have grown up under that system whereby vast areas of coal lands have passed under the control of railroads and private corporations, thereby securing a monopoly and reaping undue profits from the transportation and sale of the coal.

The anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania, containing less than 500 square miles and being the only field of importance of this class of coal, long since passed under the control of the railroads that carried the product to market. It is now quite generally admitted that this should not have been permitted. Competition has been eliminated in the production and sale of hard coal.

According to the report of the United States Geological Survey, there is estimated to be 500,000 square miles of bituminous coal land in the United States.

The ownership of this coal land is very widely distributed, and a monopoly in ownership of the coal land would seem impossible, but, in view of the vast combinations of capital to control our various industries during the past few years, it seems only the part of prudence that legislation should be enacted that will make monopoly of our bituminous coal industry impossible.

To-day the bituminous coal of the United States is mined and marketed under keen competition, which necessitates the practice of every possible economy and the installation of the most up-to-date machinery, resulting in the cheapest fuel supply for the industries of the United States of any important coal-producing country on the globe. In fact, the competition has of recent years become so keen that the producers in the great coal-producing States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia have been diligently seeking some means of relief from this destructive competition and low prices.

The situation has of recent years become so acute that it has engaged the serious attention of our ablest coal-mining engineers and economists. The great captains of the bituminous-coal industry have been diligently seeking some method of evading the "Sherman law" to the end that they may form a monopoly in the way of organizing selling agencies to control the market, limit production, and fix the selling prices at figures that will assure them the handsome dividends enjoyed by those industries that are controlled by monopoly.

The area of our coal lands is so great and the ownership is so widely distributed that the financial interests despair of being able to control by centralized ownership of the lands.

In a speech delivered before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Spokane, Wash. in 1909, Prof. Edward W. Parker, one of the best posted men in the coal industry in the employ of the United States Government, after reviewing the deplorable situation existing in the bituminous coal mining industry, by reason of overdevelopment and the evils of competition, suggests a possible remedy in Government regulation, and says (p. 1016, Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers):

"Under such Government control bituminous-coal mining could be regulated through a system of license, and in order that restriction on coal production may be secured no license should be issued for the opening of a new mine until ample proof is shown that the necessities of the people or of trade require it."

Thus, it appears that these mining engineers are seeking to restrict production and thus secure monopolistic control of the bituminous-coal industry, and here is a prominent representative of a great bureau of our Government most intimately connected with our mining industry suggesting a method of accomplishing this end.

Recognizing the seriousness of this situation in the bituminous-coal industry, the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in a speech before the American Mining Congress in Chicago, in 1910, in outlining the policy of the Government in advocating a law for the development of the Alaska coal lands proposed to protect the coal operator against competition in the following language:

"The prime requisites of a leasing system are that only sufficient coal lands should be leased to meet the existing market conditions and encourage its development."

He thus made a strong bid for the support of those interests seeking a monopoly of the coal industry in Alaska. However, the people of the United States do not desire to give any corporation a monopoly of this or any other industry. The fight the people are making is against monopoly and for the establishment and maintenance of unrestricted competition, to the end that the law of supply and demand may fix prices, unhampered by great combinations of capital or Government restrictions that enable monopolists to charge extortionate prices for the necessities of life.

No complaint has come from the public, however, on account of the low prices of bituminous coal and no statesman has yet proposed legislation for the relief of these coal companies that are supposedly losing money for the purpose of affording cheap fuel to the industries of our country.

There are doubtless a few isolated instances of a local monopoly in the coal trade, as is charged in Colorado, where a great corporation controls such a large portion of the output that it can exact an exorbitant price. However, such instances are rare and purely local.

In the appendix will be found a table giving the production value at the pit mouth and annual production per employee in each State which proves that, with the exception of a very few States, where the production is small, the price is very low.

In many parts of the country the consumer is paying an exorbitant price by reason of the high freight rate or of combinations among the selling agencies. It can not be disputed that the selling price of bituminous coal at the point of production has for years been as low as can be hoped for and pay the miners living wages. The miners, be it said to their lasting credit, have, by maintaining a strong organization, kept wages as high as is paid in any coal-producing country.

Every man posted on the coal-mining industry knows that the low price of coal is due to competition in production, the result of wide distribution of the ownership of the coal lands. Any man or corporation in any part of the United States who owns a sufficient area of coal land to justify equipment and operation, and can demonstrate that he can operate at a profit, can finance his property on his title in fee and operate a coal mine.

Prevent monopoly in ownership or control of the coal lands and competition is assured in production, with reasonable prices for coal at all times.

PREVENT MONOPOLY.

Many of our able economists and statesmen fear the railroad or other corporate interests may, at some time in the future, secure control of a sufficient acreage of our coal lands in the West and Alaska to create a monopoly, prevent competition, and levy an unjust tribute on the consumers. They propose as a remedy that the title to all the coal lands of the public domain be retained in the Government and the coal developed under a leasing system, administered by a bureau under the supervision of the Interior Department. They point to the leasing system as being successful in operation in the various States of the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and in some of the Provinces of Canada.

This matter is of great importance to Alaska as affecting the economical development of its many resources. The vital economic result sought to be attained is to deliver the coal at the point of consumption at the lowest cost per ton, to the end that industry of all kinds may be encouraged.

Congress desires to enact a law that will protect the rights of the public, encourage development and insure competition, and effectually prevent monopoly in the coal industry. Cheap coal is secured by competition and not by monopoly.

THE OPERATION OF THE LEASING SYSTEM—EFFECT ON PRICES.

The several States of the Commonwealth of Australia have for many years been developing their coal lands under a leasing system. The same is true of New Zealand and some of the Provinces of Canada. It will be noted that in every instance the laws are State or provincial laws, and that in no instance is the central Government endeavoring to control the industry or administer the leasing laws.

In Australia and New Zealand there is a strong tendency to retain the title to all lands of every character in the State, and in some of the States not only the mining but the agricultural and grazing lands are leased. Royalties and rentals seem to be an important part of their system of taxation. However, in some of these States the royalty on coal is quite low, varying from 4 cents to 17 cents per ton, and they have endeavored to create conditions favorable to development with the evident purpose of encouraging competition.

The State spends large sums in prospecting for coal, and the annual mining reports show large expenditures for extensive drilling operations to encourage the investment of capital in new coal mines. Almost all the railroads are owned by the State, and in some instances the State operates coal mines to supply its railways and the general public as well.

A study of the economic operations of the leasing and Government operation of coal mines is of especial interest at this time. If these countries have prevented monopoly and secured ample development under competitive conditions, with economy of operation and consequent low prices so necessary to encourage the development of manufacturing and other industries, the system should prove the solution of this vexatious problem with us.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales produces something like 80 per cent of all the coal in Australia. According to the report of the minister of mines, the production for 1911 was 8,691,604 tons, and coal at the pit mouth sold for $1.82 per ton, as against $1.11 per ton in the United States, producing 496 tons for each employee engaged in the production during that year. The great bulk of this coal was produced by a few large mining syndicates. These mining companies do not market their coal in competition, as is the case in the United States, and, in the absence of a "Sherman law," they hold a meeting annually and fix the selling price of the coal, as reported by our consul, G. B. Killmaster, reporting from New Castle in 1910. He says: "The colliery proprietors have decided that the price of coal for 1911 shall remain the same as in 1910, which was $2.68 per ton for round (lump?) coal. It was thought some time ago that the proprietors might seek to improve the trade by making some slight reduction in last season's selling price, but no good purpose would be served by any such move. A slight decrease in the declared price would not be likely to cause any appreciable increase of the trade outside the Commonwealth and the interstate trade would not be affected at all." (Daily Consular and Trade Reports, Feb. 2, 1911, p. 445.)

No competition, no consultation with the State officials or the consumer. In our country we call this a monopoly, and it would not seem that the leasing system has resulted in development to the extent that competition exists or that economy of operation has been stimulated.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Production for 1911, 249,890 tons, valued at $2.22 per ton at mine, as against $1.11 in the United States, and a production of 539 tons per employee. (Report of Superintendent of Mines for 1911, p. 5.) This showing requires no comment.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is the only Canadian Province that has developed her coal resources under a leasing system. All the great coal mines of Alberta and British Columbia were developed on lands that were Crown granted.

Nova Scotia charges 10 cents per ton royalty on regular leases and limits the acreage, with an exception that will be noted later. The report of the minister of mines for 1912 shows a production of 6,208,444 tons, with a value at the mines slightly in excess of $2 per ton, as against $1.11 in the United States, and with an annual production of 496 tons per employee. The Dominion Coal Co. produced about 60 per cent of all the coal, and has for many years produced on an average of 60 per cent of the total, the other 40 per cent being divided among some dozen or 15 other companies. Can anyone doubt but that the control of 60 per cent of the total production means monopoly, and especially when the table of production shows that a steel company and three railway companies produce another 20 per cent?

One of the strong recommendations for the leasing system is that the Government has at all times control of the industry and that the tenure is a limited one. An official publication, entitled "Opportunity in Canada," page 59, states that the Dominion Coal Co. has in excess of 125 square miles under its control. Its coal reserves have been proven to contain a supply of 3,500,000 per year for 1,000 years. It was a matter of wonder how control of such a large area of coal land could be secured under the leasing system. The love of dominion over a monopoly of the coal supply seems to be as strong in the coal operators in Nova Scotia as elsewhere. This large holding was desirable to retain the monopoly the company had enjoyed for so many years, and the Parliament, in recognition of the debt of gratitude due this corporation, showed its appreciation by enacting the following statute:

"Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the governor in council that any company or person working or proposing to work any coal mine is willing to pay a greater royalty per ton than that fixed by this chapter or is prepared to prosecute coal-mining operations on such an extensive scale as would, without a higher rate of royalty, largely increase the revenue derivable from royalties, the governor in council may authorize the commissioner to accept the surrender of any lease or leases for the purpose of mining coal held by such company or person, and to issue in lieu thereof a new lease or leases for such term of years, and covering such tract of ground, and containing such terms and conditions, and providing for payment of such rate of royalty, not less than 12½ cents, on every ton of 2,240 pounds of coal sold or removed from the mine or used in the manufacture of coke or other form of manufactured fuel during the whole or any part of such period as the governor in council directs, and may regulate the taxation to which the property of such company or person shall be liable." (R. S. C. 18, S. 191.)

This statute is the law to-day in Nova Scotia, and under this law the Dominion Coal Co. and the Acadia Coal Co. have secured leases of very large areas of coal land—leases that no doubt are practically in perpetuity, with favorable conditions in relation to taxation. We can readily see how such lease might easily be preferable by a large corporation to a title in fee. The royalty of 12½ cents per ton in lieu of all taxes, with a nonforfeitable lease in perpetuity.

In none of these countries is there any law that gives protection to the consumer against combinations in restraint of trade or in any manner prevents absolute monopolistic combinations among the colliery proprietors.

STATE OPERATION.

VICTORIA.

This is another of the States composing the Commonwealth of Australia. According to the report of the minister of mines the total production for 1911 was 653,864 tons, with a value at the mine of $2.31 per ton. Of the total output the State coal mines produced 506,059 tons. So it appears that the State had a monopoly of production, and the selling price does not indicate economy of operation. It would not seem from this showing that development by private capital under the leasing system has been encouraged in Victoria, notwithstanding that very large sums have been expended by the State in drilling the coal fields, as shown by the report referred to above.

In 1912 the State mines produced 396,042 tons of value at mine of $2.28 per ton. (See statement by the general manager, George H. Broome, in appendix.)

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand operates two coal mines, under the management of W. C. Gosquain, Esq., and his statement for the operations for the year ending March 31, 1912, is found in the appendix to this article. This statement shows a total investment of over $1,000,000, and charging no royalty for coal mined. His report shows a net profit of less than $500, with an output of 271,626 tons, with a value at the mine slightly in excess of $2 per ton, as against $1.11 by the United States. A large proportion was sold to the general market. The total output of New Zealand for the year 1912 was 2,066,073 tons, but prices are not given. (Official papers and reports relating to mines and minerals of New Zealand for 1912, p. 98.) The average tonnage produced per employee for New Zealand for 1912 was 481 tons, while the average for the State mines was 468 tons. These figures do not indicate either competition or economy of operation.

Now compare the results of coal mining under the leasing system and State operation with private ownership as it exists in the United States, as it affects efficiency and the price of bituminous coal to the consumer:

	Tons per year per employee.	Selling price at mine per ton.
New South Wales (leasing)	496	$1.82
Western Australia (leasing)	539	2.22
Nova Scotia (leasing)	496	2.00
New Zealand (State mine)	468	2.00
Victoria (State mine)	(1)	2.28
United States (private ownership)	738	1.11

[1] Not reported.

It is admitted that the mining conditions are as favorable for the economical production of coal in these countries as in the United States. Then why the great difference in production per man employed? The coal miners of Australia and Canada are just as competent and industrious as their brothers in the United States, as every coal operator can testify, for we have employed many coal miners coming from these countries and find they are just as competent as our miners. The individual coal miner will mine as many tons of coal per day in Australia or Canada as he will in the United States, and does do it.

The smaller number of men employed in and about the coal mines in the United States is made possible by the installation of mining machinery and labor-saving machinery for automatically handling the coal after it is mined. Keen competition in the United States forces the mine manager to adopt every possible economy to reduce the cost of handling his coal or he can not market it at a profit. He must produce his coal at a low cost or close down his mine. These competitive conditions have been brought about by the widely distributed ownership of the coal lands.

A title to coal land encourages development, for the title furnishes a basis for security to float bonds to enable the operator to equip his mine for operation. A wide distribution of ownership assures a large number of operating companies and thus creates competition, so necessary to assure economy of operation and low selling prices for coal.

The keen competition in the production and sale of coal in the United States under our system of private ownership of the coal land is saving the industries that consume our coal, as compared with those countries operating under the leasing system, hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Our present consumption is about 400,000,000 tons per year. Now, compute the annual saving to the industries of the United States on this annual coal bill of 400,000,000 tons as against—

New South Wales, a saving of $0.64	$256,000,000
Nova Scotia and New Zealand, $0.89	356,000,000
Western Australia, $1.11	444,000,000
Victoria (State mine), $1.17	468,000,000

This indicates a saving to the industries of the United States of approximately a million dollars per day, no mean advantage when we are seeking a world's market for the products of our mills and factories.

This is a fair illustration of the difference between private ownership and the leasing system in the production of coal. It fairly represents the difference between competition and monopoly.

Statistics prove that we are not suffering greatly as yet from monopoly in the bituminous-coal industry, but we are told that it is coming and we must take steps now to prevent it. Granted. However, is it wise to lightly abandon a policy that is giving us cheaper coal than is enjoyed by any other industrial nation on earth and adopt a system that has resulted in monopoly wherever it has been tried? Would it not be better to cure the defects in our own system?

It has never been the policy of the United States to seek to enrich the Federal Treasury from the proceeds of the sale of the natural resources. The object has been to secure the widest possible distribution of the lands among the people, and to this end liberal land laws have been enacted, placing the agricultural and mineral lands within the reach of the humblest citizen.

The coal-land law of 1873 was enacted upon the theory that every citizen should have the right to secure 160 acres of coal land. When the entryman had secured title to his land he had all the rights of ownership, including the right to buy or sell as his interests might dictate. It was at all times known that to justify the investment of the large sums of money necessary to equip and operate a commercial coal mine required more than 160 acres of coal land, but to insure the widest distribution of the benefits to be derived from the entry of these valuable lands it was deemed wise to limit the right of each citizen to one entry. The wisdom of this provision is proven in hundreds of instances when the farmer or small business man has entered 160 acres of coal land and sold it to a coal-mining corporation for a few thousand dollars that has put him on his feet in business or enabled him to improve his farm and establish a comfortable home.

Abuses have grown up under this law whereby large corporations have secured great areas of coal land that in some isolated instances have tended to create monopoly and strangle competition.

The wisdom of our policy of a wide distribution of ownership of our lands, both agricultural and mineral, has been amply demonstrated by the greatest development in our western country during the past 50 years known to history. The people of all civilized nations have flocked to our country to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by our public-land policy.

It is significant that while Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are spending vast sums of money to induce immigration to develop their great natural resources the United States has never made appropriations to induce immigration, but is advocating laws to restrict immigration. No system of disposition of public lands has ever shown such beneficial results as has been attained under our beneficent land laws. This upon the self-evident theory that to attach a people to a country makes them owners of its soil.

When a man owns a farm or a mine self-interest as well as pride of ownership prompts the best care and permanent improvement, but on rented property it is necessary for the landlord to employ agents to see that the proper care is exercised.

The wide distribution of ownership of our coal lands has created these conditions, resulting in competitive development that has given our industries fuel at such a low price as to encourage the successful operation of many lines of industry that would not have been possible with high-priced coal.

The results obtained under the coal-land leasing system in Australia, New Zealand, and Nova Scotia prove beyond question that the leasing system inherently makes monopoly inevitable. The lack of a title in fee prevents the financing of commercial coal mines, save by capitalists of sufficient wealth to underwrite the bonds of the company, thus confining the industry to a few wealthy syndicates and assuring monopoly. This condition creates a monopoly and the ability to arbitrarily fix the selling price of coal, destroys the incentive necessary to insure economical operation, and results, as we have seen, in a high cost of production in all these countries. In addition to these natural impediments to economy in production the Government must have a small army of salaried agents to care for its interest, all of whom are nonproducers and must be supported at the expense of the coal industry.

The inherent defects in the coal-land leasing system, as shown by its operations for many years where it has been in operation, are:

First. It discourages prospecting by depriving the discoverer of the opportunity of receiving a reward for his efforts.

Second. It discourages the development of the coal-mining industry, as is proven by the expense incurred by the State in prospecting its coal lands in efforts to induce capital to invest in the coal-mining business.

Third. By limiting the industry to a few wealthy syndicates it creates a monopoly and destroys all competition, resulting in high cost of production and arbitrary selling prices.

There can be no question of the wisdom of a wide distribution of ownership in the coal lands. If titles were granted on such terms as would effectually prevent any corporation from owning or controlling a large acreage of coal land, competition would be assured and monopoly made impossible.

The people of Alaska are asking that the coal lands be opened to development under private ownership with a reasonable limit on the acreage that any company may own or control; that combinations to limit production or control the selling price of the coal be prohibited; that all railroads, whether owned by private corporations or the Government, afford equal facilities to all coal operators to ship their coal to market. This will afford the operator of moderate means an equal opportunity with his stronger competitor. Such conditions will promote competition and assure efficiency in operation.

The people of Alaska have a deeper interest in the subject than any other body of men can have. The successful development of the many industries of Alaska will be largely influenced by their ability to secure fuel at reasonable prices. The people of Alaska understand local conditions better than it is possible for strangers to understand them.

It is the universal experience of all nations in the Government of colonies that such laws should be promulgated as meet with the approval of the citizens of such colonies. After a long and remarkably successful experience in colonial government, Great Britain long since adopted the plan of having the local parliament of each colony enact laws for the control and disposition of its lands and other natural resources, subject to the approval of the home Government.

The laws of any country must meet with the approval of the people of that country or serious trouble invariably ensues.

The people of Alaska want their coal resources opened to development under laws that assure an equal opportunity to all her citizens—laws that will encourage development, assure legitimate competition, and prevent monopoly. We hope some heed will be given their demands.

A SUGGESTED REMEDY.

We respectfully suggest the enactment of a law for the development of the coal lands of Alaska that will—

First. Limit the ownership or control of any coal company to 4 or 6 square miles, or such acreage as may be deemed sufficient.

Second. Fix adequate penalties to prevent combinations to control output or prices.

Third. Empower the Interstate Commerce Commission or some other competent court to make thorough investigation and fix minimum and maximum prices upon a proper showing by either a coal producer or a coal consumer and thus prevent the crushing of independent operators by their more powerful rivals on the one hand or the charging of extortionate prices on the other.

Fourth. Fix a permanent tax of a few cents per ton to be paid into a Territorial fund to defray the expenses of proper supervision of mining methods under laws to be enacted by the Territorial legislature, to protect the lives and health of the miners, and to provide a laborers' compensation fund.

Such a law would preserve the principle necessary to secure competition, a wide distribution of ownership, and enable the operator of moderate means to finance his enterprise, and provide for the welfare of the miners.

Fifth. The coal-land law of May 28, 1908, was intended to restrict the amount of coal land any company might own or control and to prevent monopoly; but that law is only applicable to such lands as were located prior to the withdrawal. That act has been nullified to all intents and purposes by construction and such drastic rulings by the Land Department that no titles can be issued under it.

I have appended hereto some statistics relating to the production of coal in countries operating under the leasing system and of State coal-mine operation, comparing some with the operations in the United States. These statistics are taken from the official reports of the various countries and tell their own story. If you are interested, study them. They prove beyond question that the leasing system means monopoly, inefficiency, and high-priced coal.

This question demands the conscientious and careful consideration of statesmen, and upon the wisdom of its solution depends the future of Alaska.

Coal production of the United States, 1911, by States.

[From report by Edward W. Parker, U. S. Geol. Survey, 1911.]

[Value per ton and price per ton per employee.]

States.	Tons.	Average per ton.	Tons per employee.
Alabama	15,021,332	$1.27	662
Arkansas	2,106,789	1.61	372
California and Alaska	11,647	2.00	.....
Colorado	10,157,383	1.45	710
Georgia and North Carolina	165,330	1.49	.....
Idaho and Nevada	1,821	2.68	.....
Illinois	53,679,118	1.11	701
Indiana	14,201,355	1.08	670
Iowa	7,331,648	1.73	442
Kansas	6,254,228	1.54	538
Kentucky	13,706,839	.99	628
Maryland	4,685,795	1.11	779
Michigan	1,476,074	1.89	444
Missouri	3,760,607	1.71	376
Montana	2,976,358	1.79	770
New Mexico	3,148,158	1.54	788
North Dakota	502,628	1.43	.....
Ohio	30,759,986	1.03	688
Oklahoma	3,074,242	2.05	350
Oregon	46,661	2.32	.....
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	44,754,163	1.01	860
Tennessee	6,433,156	1.12	601
Texas	1,974,593	1.66	.....
Utah	2,513,175	1.69	821
Virginia	6,864,667	.91	929
Washington	3,572,815	2.29	550
West Virginia	59,831,580	.90	896
Wyoming	6,744,864	1.56	851
Total	405,757,101	.....	.....

Average selling price per ton at pit mouth $1.11
Production per employee per year ..... tons.. 738

Coal production, selling price per ton at mine, and number of tons per each employee per year.

[From the Production of Coal in 1911, by Edward Parker, U. S. Geol. Survey, pp. 27, 47, 64.]

Year.	Tons.	Value per ton.	Number of tons per employee per year.
1901	225,828,149	$1.05	664
1902	260,216,844	1.12	703
1903	282,749,348	1.24	680
1904	278,659,689	1.10	637
1905	315,062,785	1.06	684
1906	342,874,867	1.11	717
1907	394,759,112	1.14	769
1908	332,573,944	1.12	644
1909	379,744,257	1.07	.....
1910	417,111,142	1.12	751
1911	405,757,101	1.11	738

Average production for 11 years ..... tons.. 330,485,203
Average selling price at pit mouth for 11 years $1.11
Average number tons per employee per year for 10 years.. 699

Coal production, value, selling price per ton, and number of tons produced per each employee per year.

[From Official Yearbook for New South Wales, Australia, for 1911, p. 331.]

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Value per ton.	Number tons per employee per year.
1901	5,968,426	$10,899,605	$1.82	489
1902	5,942,011	11,032,950	1.85	463
1903	6,354,846	11,598,300	1.83	488
1904	6,019,809	9,959,760	1.65	428
1905	6,632,138	10,017,305	1.51	473
1906	7,626,362	11,686,135	1.53	510
1907	8,657,924	14,612,095	1.68	507
1908	9,147,025	16,765,465	1.83	515
1909	7,019,879	13,092,980	1.86	400
1910	8,173,508	15,048,285	1.84	464

Average for 10 years ..... tons.. 7,154,193
Average value for 10 years $10,472,295
Average value per ton for 10 years $1.75
Average tons produced per employee per year for 10 years, 1901 to 1910 ..... 469.

Production value for the year 1901 to the year 1911, inclusive.

[From report of minister of mines for State of Victoria, Australia, 1912, p. 26.]

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Value per ton.
1901	209,329	$735,955	$3.51
1902	225,164	779,250	3.46
1903	64,200	204,090	3.17
1904	121,741	351,040	2.88
1905	155,135	395,175	2.54
1906	160,630	401,420	2.50
1907	138,584	384,405	2.87
1908	113,425	323,265	2.84
1909	128,172	384,350	3.00
1910	369,059	944,885	2.56
1911	653,864	1,494,145	2.30

Average tons per year 212,667
Average price per ton $2.73
Number of employees not given.

STATE COAL MINE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

[Report of George H. Broome, general manager.]

Profit and loss account for year ending June 30, 1911.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To working expense, raising and dispatching coal	143,098	16	2
To salaries	1,589	3	4
To interest	2,467	10	6
To owners' contribution to accident fund	479	13	2
Bad debts	28	12	5
Balance net profit for the year	24,101	18	9
	171,765	14	4
CR.			
By sale of coal	163,524	9	0
By unpaid accounts	5,136	18	4
By sundry rents	182	7	6
By cash on hand June 30, 1911	2,922	0	0
	171,765	14	4
Number tons mined			396,042
Number tons used at mine			19,972
Number tons sold			376,070
Value at mine			$857,910.00
value per ton			$2.28

[From report of minister of mines for 1912.]

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loan liability account No. 2240				141,000	0	0
Sundry credits	3,207	15	11			
Deposits account coal purchased	243	10	1			
				3,451	6	0
Net profits				24,101	18	6
				168,553	4	9

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unexpended balance loan	39,815	17	7			
Less accounts due and unpaid	4,267	67	3			
				75,548	4	4
Land purchased	3,672	9	4			
Shaft sinking, development, etc	44,041	3	10			
Building, etc	17,396	2	4			
Machinery	17,256	9	2			
Rail, tubs, ropes, plant, etc	10,487	3	8			
Horses, harness, etc	2,014	18	3			
Office furniture, investments	890	10	9			
				95,729	17	4
Stores on hand				22,809	1	4
Cash on hand				2,922	0	0
Sundry debtors and accounts on sale				5,187	15	3
Cash interest account				243	10	1
Cash at credit of sinking and depreciation fund (Above item £14,267 13s. 3d. for depreciation fund.)				15,575	1	6
Outstanding journal entry included				537	14	11
				168,553	4	9

New Zealand, 1912.

[From papers and reports relating to mines and minerals.]

Year.	Tons production.	Persons employed.	Annual production per employee.
1901	1,239,688	2,754	450
1902	1,365,040	2,885	477
1903	1,420,229	2,852	498
1904	1,537,838	3,288	469
1905	1,585,756	3,269	485
1906	1,729,536	3,692	468
1907	1,831,009	3,910	468
1908	1,860,975	3,894	477
1909	1,911,247	4,191	456
1910	2,197,362	4,599	477
1911	2,066,073	4,291	481

Average production per employee per year for 11 years, 473 tons.
Value per ton not given.

NEW ZEALAND STATE COAL MINE.

Report for year ending March 31, 1912.

[By W. C. Gasquaine, general manager. Balance sheet, p. 6.]

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Debenture loan				150,000	0	0
Sundry credits	17,550	3	3			
Accrued interest	2,389	4	11			
Debenture sinking fund	13,400	0	0			
Reserve fund	10,226	8	6			
				43,365	16	8
General profit and loss account:						
Balance of profit Mar. 31, 1911	50,552	1	4			
Net profits year Mar. 31, 1911	96	9	9			
				50,648	11	1
Total				244,014	7	9

ASSETS.

Point Elizabeth colliery and development account.

	£	s.	d.
Cost at Mar. 31, 1911	18,775	8	11
Additional outlay during year	1,411	3	5
Total	20,186	12	4
Depreciation	1,009	6	8
Balance	19,177	5	8
Machinery, plant, ropes, and cars, rolling stock:			
Cost at Mar. 31, 1911	35,217	10	10
Additional outlay during year	1,019	7	3
Total	36,236	18	1
Depreciation	1,853	11	1
Balance	34,383	7	0
Building at mines:			
Cost at Mar. 31, 1911	2,752	7	11
Additional outlay during year	66	5	9
Total	2,818	13	8
Depreciation	144	17	3
Balance	2,673	16	5
Cottages:			
Cost at Mar. 31, 1911	2,677	10	6
Depreciation	140	18	5
Balance	2,536	12	1
Stores (stock on hand)	1,754	18	1
Timber (stock on hand)	198	10	11
Coal on hand and at wharf	259	4	1
Coal afloat	1,893	0	11
Total	4,105	14	11
Point Elizabeth Colliery No. 2 (development and property account).			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	40,052	12	9
Additional outlay during year	24,966	9	11
Total	65,019	2	8
Machinery, plant, ropes, and rolling stock:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	13,283	4	1
Additional outlay during year	10,532	0	1
Total	23,815	4	10
Buildings at mine:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	1,081	16	8
Additional outlay during year	45	3	6
Total	1,126	19	8
Cottages at mine	175	4	11
Timber account	9	3	4
Total	153,022	11	6
Seddonville Colliery (property account and development).			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	11,145	16	10
Depreciation	586	12	6
Balance	10,559	4	4
Machinery, plant, ropes, and rolling stock:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	11,118	1	11
Additional outlay during year	30	0	0
Total	11,148	1	11
Depreciation	585	3	3
Balance	10,562	18	8
Buildings at mine:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	331	17	9
Additional outlay during year	47	18	9
Total	379	16	6
Depreciation	18	19	10
Balance	360	16	8
Cottages:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	202	10	1
Depreciation	10	13	7
Balance	191	16	11
Stores (stock on hand)	314	3	10
Coal (on hand at mine and at wharf)	310	0	10
Coal (on hand afloat)	382	19	0
Total	1,007	3	8
Chroming Creek (boring and prospecting).			
Boring and prospecting	1,890	10	1
Additional outlay during year	1,075	7	7
Total	2,965	17	8
Bregerette plant:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	13,839	6	11
Depreciation	728	7	0
Balance	13,110	19	2
Hulks property account:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	1,462	11	2
Depreciation	76	19	6
Balance	1,385	11	9
Wellington depot property account:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	2,760	18	7
Depreciation	145	6	3
Balance	2,615	12	4
Stocks on hand	1,259	1	2
Total	3,874	13	6
Christ Church depot property account:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	5,489	3	8
Additional outlay during year	82	1	6
Total	5,571	5	2
Depreciation	288	18	1
Balance	5,282	7	1
Stocks on hand	1,695	3	10
Total	6,977	10	11
Waugami depot property account:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	1,559	10	6
Depreciation	82	1	10
Balance	1,477	13	8
Stocks on hand	802	9	5
Total	2,280	3	1
Dunulin depot property account:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	1,838	5	3
Additional outlay during year	56	18	3
Total	1,895	3	6
Depreciation	94	15	2
Balance	1,800	8	4
Stocks on hand	1,033	12	4
Total	2,834	0	8
Wellington office furniture account:			
Cost Mar. 31, 1911	81	13	5
Depreciation	4	6	0
Balance	77	7	5
Sundry debtors:			
Suspense account, premiums 1912–13, deposits, etc			197	9	5
Cash in hand and in public account, Mar. 31, 1911	£ 23,478	s. 14	d. 6			
Less	9,507	5	10			
				13,947	8	8
Total				224,014	7	9

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING MAR. 31, 1912 (P. 9).

Statement of general profit and loss account for year ending Mar. 31, 1911.

DR.	£	s.	d.
Point Elizabeth Colliery trade expense account	75,803	12	9
Seddonville Colliery	22,543	16	2
Brigerette Works	2,436	18	6
Wellington Depot	9,400	1	5
Christ Church Depot	6,434	16	2
Waugami Depot	2,094	16	0
Dunulin Depot	2,028	6	4
	120,742	7	4
Wellington office furniture depreciation	4	6	0
Balance, net profit for the year	96	9	9
Total	120,843	3	1

CR.	£	s.	d.
By Point Elizabeth Colliery, working and gross profit	79,746	18	9
By Seddonville Colliery	23,406	15	9
By Brigerette Works	819	3	5
By Wellington Depot trading account, gross profit	8,457	4	6
By Christ Church Depot	4,790	14	7
By Waugami Depot	2,128	5	7
By Dunulin Depot	1,473	5	2
By Point Elizabeth Colliery rents	20	15	4
	120,843	3	1

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Production by Dominion Coal Co., and tonnage per employee per year.

[From Annual Mine Report.]

Year.	Total production.	Production by Dominion Coal Co.	Annual production per employee.
1905	5,050,420	3,076,107	468
1906	5,866,660	3,603,985	484
1908	6,299,280	3,386,333	480
1909	5,217,915	2,785,754	497
1910	6,208,444	3,892,958	495

Production and value at mine, Nova Scotia.

[Annual Report of the Mineral Production of Canada, 1911, p. 186.]

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Value per ton.
1908	6,652,539	$13,364,476	$2.01
1909	5,652,089	11,354,643	2.01
1910	6,431,142	12,919,705	2.01

Production by companies for year ending Sept. 30, 1911.

[Report of minister of mines, Nova Scotia, 1911, p. 17 of tables.]

Dominion Coal Co	3,892,958
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co	757,823
Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co	191,849
Acadia Coal Co	466,337
Monitime Coal Ry. & Power Co	163,763
Iverness Ry. & Coal Co	291,587
Inter Colonial Coal Co	261,607
Sydney Coal Co	3,687
MacKay Colliery	29,081
North Atlantic Collieries Co	47,992
Port Hood Coal Co	41,192
Minudie Coal Co	54,481
Atlantic Grindstone & Coal Co	334
Colonial Mining Co	4,485
Great Northern Coal Co	1,267
	6,208,443
Total number employees	12,504
Tons per employee per annum	496

Production, value at pit mouth, and production per man employed in the United States and countries operating under the leasing system.

	Bituminous coal (tons).	Value.	Value per ton.	Tons per annum per employee.
United States, 1911[1]	405,757,101	$457,177,484	$1.11	738
Nova Scotia, 1911[2]	6,208,444	12,919,705	2.00	496
New South Wales, 1911[3]	8,691,604	15,835,825	1.82	496
New Zealand, 1912[4]	2,066,073			481
New Zealand (State mine), 1912[5]	271,628	543,270	2.00	468
Victoria, Australia (State coal mine), 1912[6]	396,042	857,910	2.28	
West Australia[7]	249,890	555,770	2.22	539

[1] Production of coal in 1911. Edward W. Parker, p. 14.
[2] Report of department of mines for year ending Sept. 30, 1911.
[3] Annual report of minister of mines.
[4] Papers and reports relating to mines and minerals, 1912.
[5] Report of manager of State coal mines, Nov. 31, 1912. (No royalty charged.)
[6] Report of George H. Broome, general manager State coal mine, 1912. (No royalty charged.)
[7] Report of mines for 1911. No miners permitted employment who do not speak the English language.

Net profits of State coal mines in New Zealand for year ending Nov. 31, 1912, was $482, with an investment of $1,200,000 in the industry and charging no royalty.

Report department of mines for western Australia for 1911.

[Page 5.]

	1910	1911
Production.....tons..	262,166	249,890
Selling price per ton at mine	$2.16	$2.22
Tons per employee per year	503	539

Six mines were in operation.
No miners permitted employment who do not speak the English language.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. M. CLYDE KELLY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, May 3, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under general leave to print, I submit the following editorial from the Nation's Business, the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in its issue of March 19, 1913. It voices the opinions of 160,000 individuals and business firms when it declares that the establishment of a tariff commission should be coincident with an immediate downward revision of the tariff. The editorial follows:

Never in the history of the United States have our business forces been better organized to cooperate in the work for which President Wilson asks the assistance of all patriotic citizens. In spite of the many and involved problems which have come with the unparalleled industrial development of a country still young, the business men of America have already accomplished much toward meeting the high ideals to which the President directs the attention of all our people in his inaugural.

In the establishment of better working conditions for their millions of employees, in the fixing of more rigid tests of individual and corporate integrity, in the development of that efficiency which makes for the prosperity of the country as a whole, they have gone forward rapidly in the last 15 years. Perhaps no country, within the same period, has made greater progress along these lines. Nevertheless the business men of the United States as a whole recognize that there is still much to be done in correcting the evils incident to our great industrial expansion, and in that spirit of patriotism which has always marked the advancement of the country's business they are ready to do their part in further promoting the cause of human progress.

THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION.

The evidence of this lies in the spirit of cooperation among business men in every part of the country, which in the past 10 years has to a marked extent supplanted the strong individualistic leadership which served its purpose in the early days of a pioneer country. Almost every town and city in the United States to-day has its chamber of commerce, board of trade, or commercial club, in which the business men of the community are brought together to work for the benefit of the community as a whole, not alone to advance their own selfish interests.

The value of this type of broad-minded, patriotic effort has been demonstrated so clearly that within the last year the demand for broader cooperation and united action on the part of these local and sectional units has crystallized in the formation of a great country-wide federation—the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

No organization in our country has ever been builded on a foundation more democratic or more representative. There has never been a more significant response to a call for public-spirited service than has been shown in the rapid growth of this chamber, in attracting to its membership, within a period of eight months, more than 300 organizations from 43 States of the Union, representing more than 160,000 individuals and business firms.

These many organizations, with their thousands of representative and progressive business men, have come together, with no narrow or selfish purpose, but in the belief that by more efficient organization they can play a greater part in the Nation's advancement than ever before.

THE TARIFF.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has already begun to make its contribution toward the solution of the problem to which the President directs attention. The business men of the country agree that in response to the pledges given the people the new administration should revise the tariff without delay, to the end that it may be more equitable. The fact is recognized, however, that consideration of the tariff problem which has concerned the country for so many years has never been based upon scientific, businesslike ascertainment of facts and action based on those facts. It is the belief of business men that the errors of the past should not be repeated; that, coincident with the enactment of new tariff laws, there should be created a permanent tariff commission, in order that future tariff changes may be based upon knowledge of world conditions as well as domestic demands, and not merely upon a desire for change.

In its first annual convention, held in January, 1913, in which nearly 500 delegates, representing 40 States, participated, and without regard for sectional interests, political affiliations, or other considerations, this representative body unanimously passed a resolution calling for the creation of a permanent tariff board or commission.

(a) That the appointment of the commission, following the usual procedure, be vested in the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) In order to make the commission an effective administrative body, the number of commissioners should be limited, preferably not more than five.

(c) That the term of office of members of the commission should be sufficiently long to give the board stability and permanency, preferably six years, and the terms of members should expire in rotation as in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(d) That a provision should be made for minority representation as in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission, where not more than three of the five members shall be of one party.

(e) That reports of the commission should be confined to ascertained facts and should exclude recommendations unless called for by the body having power to institute tariff legislation. The information secured by the commission shall be available to either House of Congress and to the President.

To the evolution of a plan of this character which will provide a better basis for future tariff legislation, the business men of the country are ready to aid by their counsel and experience and will welcome every opportunity to cooperate with the President and Congress.

The Cotton Schedule—Its Effect on Massachusetts Wage Earners.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN JACOB ROGERS,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to lay before the House a few observations in regard to the provisions of Schedule I of the Underwood tariff bill, with especial reference to the probable effects, for weal or woe, which the enactment of that schedule into law will have upon the cotton-manufacturing future of this country.

I represent a district more than one-half the population of which is contributed by the city of Lowell, in which I live. And Lowell, as I shall show in greater detail, is one of the three greatest cotton-manufacturing cities in the United States, the other two, also in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being New Bedford and Fall River. I may, perhaps, mention at the outset that I am not now, nor have I ever been in the past, a stockholder or a director in any cotton or other textile company, either in Lowell or anywhere else.

I have taken as the text of my remarks a most enlightening statement made on the floor of this House by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN]—I ask you to note the State—then and now a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and one of the recognized spokesmen of the Democratic Party in Congress on tariff matters. On the 15th day of April, 1911, while the first session of the Sixty-second Congress was considering a tariff measure, he said (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 47, pt. 1, p. 279):

> We in the South intend to make the New England mills come down and put their mills there or else go out of business.

And the veracious RECORD chronicles that the statement was greeted with applause.

That sounded the keynote of the Democratic leaders two years ago; it represents their highest, noblest, and purest aspirations to-day as, after having virtually enacted into law the Underwood bill in secret caucus, they are forcing it down the throats of a reluctant people.

Before taking up the effect which this bill will have upon New England, and especially upon Massachusetts, I shall set forth as briefly as possible the vast extent of this great industry whose future rests in the balance. Most of my figures are taken from the various bulletins and advance reports or volumes of the United States Census of 1910.

The total value of all textile manufactures in the United States for the latest year for which figures are available reached the enormous sum of $3,016,931,819. The total of cotton manufactures amounted to $1,540,716,622, or slightly over one-half the total. Out of a total value added by manufacture of all textiles in the United States, amounting to $1,291,650,819, cotton contributed $676,394,027. This total is again slightly over one-half the total for all textiles, and constitutes 43 per cent of the aggregate value of these cotton goods, above stated to amount to $1,540,716,622.

Out of a total number of 21,269 textile establishments in the United States cotton contributed 10,370, only a little less than one-half the grand total for all textiles.

Out of 1,414,167 wage earners in all textiles in the United States, receiving a total wage of $578,676,281 per year, cotton reports 813,550 wage earners, receiving $317,850,532; cotton thus employs more wage earners—58 per cent of all—and pays these wage earners more wages—55 per cent of all—than all other textile industries combined. The cotton schedule employs 13 per cent of the 6,310,454 wage earners in all schedules, being exceeded in this respect only by the metal schedule and the wood schedule. In value added by manufacture the cotton schedule ranks third of the specific schedules, being again exceeded only by the metal schedule and the wood schedule.

I do not need to dwell at length upon the place occupied by the United States in the markets of the cotton world. We grew last year 16,109,349 bales of cotton, nearly 3,000,000 bales more than in any previous year. Of this total, 10,681,758 bales, worth $565,849,271, was exported, four-fifths thereof going to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, the first taking 4,197,336 bales, or 39.3 per cent; the second, 3,052,764 bales, or 28.6 per cent; and the third, 1,180,895 bales, or 11.1 per cent.

We imported in the same period only 229,268 bales altogether, and indeed our cotton fields furnish about 69.7 per cent of the world's supply.

So much for the raw cotton. Let us see something of the manufactured product. There are in the world about 140,996,000 active spindles. First, numerically, is the United Kingdom, with 55,317,000; next in order are the United States, with 31,582,000; Germany, with 10,726,000; Russia, with 8,800,000; and France, with 7,400,000. Thus, though the United States raises seven-tenths of the world's cotton, it has but about two-tenths of the world's spindles.

We have seen that the United Kingdom, France, and Germany take four-fifths of our raw cotton. What do they do with it? Most of it, of course, they retain or send wherever a demand exists therefor.

But in 1912 our imports of cotton manufactures amounted to $65,152,785, of which the United Kingdom imports amounted to $19,400,725, German imports to $15,384,519, and French imports to $11,694,388. These three countries thus were responsible for three-fourths of our imports of cotton manufactures, and, with Switzerland, which is a large importer of laces, for a total of $62,027,866, or over 95 per cent of the total.

Plainly, the cotton manufactures of the United States, though vast, have a far vaster potential field, and, as plainly, they are by no means without competition even in the field they now occupy. Yet this state of affairs has developed in an era of protection.

Let us now consider the position of New England, and especially of Massachusetts, in the cotton industry of the United States.

There are 31,582,079 spindles in the United States, the figures showing a rather gradual but healthy increase each year since 1908. Of these Massachusetts has 11,066,846, or slightly over one-third of the grand total. Massachusetts similarly shows a gradual but healthy increase for each year since 1908. Of the 5,367,583 bales retained by the United States out of the enormous 1912 crop of 16,109,349 bales, Massachusetts consumed 1,264,017 bales, slightly over one-fifth. Massachusetts has 234,249 looms and 7,141 knitting machines.

Analyzing the location of the spindles within the United States, Massachusetts is far and away in the lead, with its 11,066,846 spindles, or 35 per cent of all; South Carolina is second, with 4,327,178, or 13.7 per cent of all; North Carolina is third, with 3,403,996, or 10.8 per cent. Then follow in order Rhode Island, Georgia, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maine, with from one to three million spindles each, no other State having as many as a million. It will be observed that five out of the six New England States are in the first eight, the other three being that of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] and her two neighbors. Of all spindles in the United States New England has 17,139,945, or 56 per cent, and the cotton-growing States have 11,582,869, or 37.9 per cent. Of the 5,367,583 bales of cotton used in the United States New England takes 2,108,360, or 39.3 per cent, and the cotton-growing States take 2,712,223, or 50.5 per cent.

But the gentleman from North Carolina proposes to get it all for his own section.

Massachusetts is preeminently a manufacturing State; it stands fourth in the Union in the value of its products. The latest figures available show that it had 11,604 manufacturing establishments, employing 644,399 men and women, who received wages of $364,452,000, turning out products valued at $1,490,529,000. The eight allied textile industries in Massachusetts (representing an investment of $398,729,906) give employment to 192,147 men and women (one-third of the grand total), producing commodities valued at $387,063,000 (over one-fourth of the grand total). It is impossible to learn accurately the total amount which, out of these vast figures, is ascribable to cotton, for the census figures do not list separately such items as the bleaching, dyeing, and mercerizing of raw fiber, yarns, and woven cloth, nor the printing of cotton piece goods, which, although grouped in the tables under "All other industries," are large and important. The figures which follow are therefore all considerably too low.

There are 182 cotton and cotton small wares establishments in Massachusetts and 65 hosiery and knit goods, a total of 247. The former establishments employ 108,914 wage earners (18.6 per cent of the total in the State), the latter 9,941 (1.7 per cent), a total for cotton of 118,855 wage earners, or 20.3 per cent. The wage earners of the former receive

$48,567,000 and of the latter $4,371,000, or a total of $52,938,000. The capital of the former is $214,017,000 and of the latter $12,477,000, or a total of $226,494,000. The former use materials costing $105,157,000 and add a value of $81,305,000, a total of $186,462,000 (12.5 per cent of the State total); the latter use materials costing $6,972,000 and add a value of $7,764,000, making a total of $14,736,000 (1 per cent of the State total); and a grand total for both cotton industries of $201,198,000 (13.5 per cent of the State total). Only one-third of the different cotton establishments in Massachusetts had a yearly output of as much as $1,000,000.

Cotton is the leading industry in Massachusetts in respect to number employed, and also leads in respect to value added by manufacture, if hosiery and knit goods be included in the tabulation.

The United States census says:

Massachusetts is not only the foremost State in the Union in the production of all textiles combined, but is first as regards three of the most important branches—cotton goods, including cotton small wares; woolen, worsted and felt goods, and wool hats; and cordage and twine and jute and linen goods. It ranks second in the production of shoddy, third in that of hosiery and knit goods and of carpets and rugs, and fifth in that of silk and silk goods and of fur-felt hats.

I shall not take much time to dwell upon the relative importance of the three or four great cotton centers within the State. I may be permitted again to quote the census:

Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford, which in the value of manufactured products in 1909 ranked fifth, sixth, and seventh, respectively, in the State, owe their importance primarily to the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1909 the total value of cotton goods produced in Fall River was $48,576,000, or 75.7 per cent of all products for the city; in Lowell $24,744,000, or 41.1 per cent of the total; and in New Bedford $42,505,000, or 79.8 per cent of the total. These three cities led all others in the State, as well as in United States, in the manufacture of this class of textiles. Of the remaining industries the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, of hosiery and knit goods, and of carpets and rugs, foundries and machine shops, the tanning, currying, and finishing of leather, the manufacture of boots and shoes, and of patent medicines, and the lumber industry were important in Lowell.

I quote also from Copeland, The Cotton Manufacturing Industry:

In Lowell, while drills, sheetings, and shirtings are still manufactured, such seasonal fabrics as fancy prints, corduroys, and velveteens are also of primary importance. This latter output is due primarily to the inclusion of printing and dyeing departments in the original equipment of the older mills. As the competition in the more common goods became keener, these mills undertook the printing of more fancy patterns and the output of special lines.

Lowell ranks seventeenth among the cities of the United States in number of employed. Of the 34,108 employed in 320 establishments 14,003 are employed in the 11 cotton establishments and receive upward of $6,000,000 per year. Lowell ranks thirty-eighth in the United States in respect to value of products and thirty-fourth in respect to value added by manufacture. Of the $60,271,000 value of products, cotton is accountable for $24,744,000; of the $27,440,000 of value added by manufacture, $10,801,337 is ascribable to cotton. The capital invested in Lowell cotton manufacturing is upward of $25,000,000; its spindles number about 1,000,000 and its looms about 25,529.

But it is often said that the position of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] is highly unselfish as well as consistent; that he, too, represents a great cotton district, and yet he is willing and even eager to advocate the most slashing reductions in the cotton schedule. But, Mr. Speaker, this assertion will not bear the light of day. In the first place, the wage unit is very much lower in a Carolina cotton mill than in a Massachusetts cotton mill—probably about three-fifths as much; in the second place, the Carolina mills are in the midst of their raw material, with consequently lower freight rates and incidental charges; in the third place, whereas in Massachusetts there is probably not one man, woman, or child working in a cotton mill as many as 60 hours a week, there is probably not a man, woman, or child in a Carolina cotton mill who is working as few as 60 hours a week; in the fourth place, while the percentage of children under 16 is 5.7 in Massachusetts cotton mills and 4.4 in Massachusetts hosieries, it is 18.9 in North Carolina cotton mills and 27.7 in North Carolina hosieries, and 18.7 in South Carolina cotton mills and hosieries. I am glad to learn that my colleague from Massachusetts on the other side of the House [Mr. CURLEY], recognizing this disadvantage at which Massachusetts has placed herself by her very humanity, has within a day or two introduced into this House a resolution looking to a constitutional amendment permitting a Federal standardization of the hours of labor. And yet the gentleman from Massachusetts, though recognizing the evil, will support this tariff bill which is such a grave menace to the cotton industry and to the other industries of his State. The southern Democrats are in the saddle and the northern Democrats must tag along as best they may, no matter what ill may betide.

I am very far from being a believer in a tariff wall; I am not now advocating, nor have I ever advocated, a high tariff. But I do assert with all my might that the pay envelope should and must—and soon, if not at once, will—be protected.

This is not a question of a trust-ridden industry; there is no such thing in the cotton business and never has been. It is as keenly competitive a business as we have in the United States. And it is the wage earner and the very small manufacturer and not the heavy stockholder in the large mill who will be the real sufferer.

I quote from a letter I have just received from a man who, in a small way, makes certain cotton-mill supplies. He writes (I have merely omitted the name of the corporation):

A reduction of tariff on textiles so marked seems to me to presage a decrease in manufacture and a lowering of wages, which can only be brought about by closing down the mills for an indefinite period. This would stop two-thirds to three-fourths of the output of our factory.

The corporation has an active capital of $15,500, which is represented by the value of the plant and paper stock. It has a pay roll of about $1,000 per month and does a business at present of about $45,000 per year. It has never paid a dividend on its common stock and only this year has paid a 5 per cent dividend on its preferred stock. The writer has invested $5,000 in the common stock of this corporation and is employed by the corporation as its treasurer and general manager.

If this bill goes into effect in its present form, the writer sees not only his occupation gone, but the loss of most, if not all, of his capital, as idle machinery has little market value.

This corporation is not the member of any trust or combination, but an independent manufacturing establishment, doing business in competition with a combination doing a like business. It has no high-salaried officials, and its business is conducted on a very conservative basis. It is such a small manufacturing plant as the President in his public utterances seems to favor, but which will be ruined if this bill becomes a law.

It is not the trusts—the large organizations in business—who will suffer, but the small investor—doing business with a small surplus of cash—who must go to the wall as soon as business languishes. Mr. UNDERWOOD is quite right in predicting no decrease in the cost of living at once; that will come later through decreased purchasing power of the laborer, whose wages will be curtailed as the result of the new competitive condition. This bill is framed to kill New England industries.

But it is upon just this point that the Democrats in Congress express complete indifference. For example, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] said, in his opening speech upon reintroducing the tariff bill, "The Democratic Party stands for a tariff for revenue only, with the emphasis upon the word only." This carefully, and even defiantly, leaves out of all account in the Democratic policy any idea whatever of protecting the pay envelope. And a little earlier in the same speech he admitted that if we shall levy a duty representing the difference between even the average cost of production at home and abroad it "will drive out of existence the weaker mill." But it is in behalf of the weaker mill and of the weaker wage earner, and not of the strongest of mills or of men, that I raise my feeble voice.

I have said that the cotton-mill business has never known a trust in its midst; I will go further and say that, so far as the mills I am familiar with are concerned, it is not a lucrative business. A prominent broker in my district, in issuing, last week, a circular of statistics relative to Lowell industries, said that statistics compiled by him could not but serve to strengthen the growing impression among investors and trustees of the relative instability for investment of stock in cotton, hosiery, or woolen mills. I have made a careful examination of the dividend records of the 10 large cotton-manufacturing mills and hosieries in Lowell. Leaving out of account three reorganizations, which would reduce the result somewhat, I find that, taking the entire capital of these 10 concerns as a unit, they have realized for the last eight years an average dividend of a trifle less than 4¼ per cent—not a very bloated industry.

But such figures as these do not disturb our Democratic tariff jugglers. They say, "Ah, but you must become competent; you must operate more efficiently, and foreign competition will bring this about. That is the solution." Yes; but how can these cotton mills become more efficient? If they could, why haven't they? Surely, they have not been making dividends enough so that they could dare to be careless or wasteful. It would be all the same if our mills had been making large dividends. Then, forsooth, they would have been overprotected, and down would come the duties in the same way. The Procrustean tariff maker punishes the cotton man with equal severity whether he has been long on prosperity or short on prosperity.

Imports of cotton manufactures rose from $41,296,239 in 1900 to $65,152,785 in 1912, an increase of over 50 per cent. Adopting a somewhat different classification, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] asserts that cotton manufacturing imports will increase 50 per cent the first year the law is in

effect and that all imports will rise in about that proportion. They may be twice that; no man can be certain. Judging from the ill-concealed joy to-day among foreign manufacturers at the extraordinary opportunity they have ahead, the imports are likely to be far in excess of the estimate. But taking the gentleman from Alabama at his word, what will result? The amount which is imported in excess of last year, whether of cotton or anything else, will exactly measure the decrease in the employment our American workers will receive. Less work means less pay, and less pay means more misery, with a return to the bread lines and the soup kitchens of the last Democratic ascendency.

But the southern Democrats are in the saddle and the country must for a season follow in their trail.

Wages will fall. Will the cost of living go down so as to more than compensate? It is on that issue that our Democratic friends rest their case. The gentleman from Alabama himself says it will not go down at once. But what reason have we to hope for better things even at a later date? When we can learn from the unfortunate experience of others, without having ourselves to suffer misfortune, surely we should embrace the opportunity.

England is a free-trade country. What has been her experience, first, with the wage scale; second, with the cost of living?

I do not ask that Republican statements be resorted to to show that England is much worse off than the United States on both of these two heads. I shall cite three authorities out of many: (1) A great Democratic leader; (2) a great labor leader; (3) the exhaustive report of an English official investigation.

(1) William Randolph Hearst, in a specially cabled editorial to the Boston American, from Paris, under date of October 9, 1912 (New York Evening Journal, Oct. 10), says:

Scientific reduction of the tariff consists in judiciously and discriminatingly modifying the tariff in a way carefully calculated to benefit all the people of the United States, be they employers or laborers, producers or consumers. To secure and insure such scientific modification of the American tariff I beg most respectfully to suggest to Gov. Wilson the following course:

First. The abandonment of all old stock free-trade arguments based upon fallacies and upon exploded theories and upon promises which have been proven to be false by the practical and unprofitable experiences of free-trade nations like England.

Second. The recognition of the principle of protection of American industries, and the wise and just application of that principle to those industries which require and deserve protection.

It is useless to talk of a protective tariff, properly applied, being mainly responsible for the increased cost of living. It is worse than useless; it is senseless. The cost of living in England, a free-trade country, is quite as great as the cost of living in the United States, a protective country.

Indeed, to make an even more convincing comparison, the cost of living in England, a free-trade country, is notably greater than the cost of living in Germany, a protective country. If, therefore, free trade or radical tariff reduction can reduce the cost of living, why is not the cost of living in free-trade England largely lower than the cost of living in protected United States, or at least as low as in protected Germany?

As a matter of fact, even the most radical tariff reduction does not materially reduce the universally increasing cost of living, but it does materially reduce the wherewithal to meet the increasing cost of living. Radical tariff reduction does force manufacturers out of business and men out of employment, and by throwing a superabundance of labor upon the market does reduce the price of labor, which is wages.

In England the wages paid in most lines of labor are so low as absolutely to shock the American sense of justice and of regard for the general welfare.

In every industry that I have had occasion to investigate I have found wages 40 to 50 per cent lower in England than in America.

Yet with such wages working men in free-trade England are expected to meet a cost of living as high as or higher than ours.

No wonder there are industrial disturbances in England, and strikes and riots and men shot down by the soldiery; no wonder there are political and economical discontent and an emigration so great that the steamship lines can not carry all who desire to leave England.

The false statement that living is cheaper in England than in America has been made so often that it is believed by those who have not taken the trouble to learn the facts.

Living is not cheaper in England than in America. If anything, it is dearer. Food is much dearer in England than in America.

Luxuries, like fruit and many vegetables, are entirely beyond the reach of the average individual. Rent is cheaper in England than in many places in America, but taxes are immeasurably greater, raising the actual cost of rents from 30 to 35 per cent.

Custom-made clothing is cheaper in England than in America, but nowhere in the world is ready-made clothing as remarkable in cut and quality and cheapness as in the United States. Shoes are better and cheaper in the United States than in any other place in the world. Traveling and transportation in the United States are about half what they are in England. Meats, though high in the United States, are higher in England, and a good part of the beef in England is imported from the United States and Australia.

Newspaper men whom I have sent to England as resident correspondents have often asked to be allowed to return to the United States on account of the higher cost of living in England.

These are the facts, and facts should be the basis of every argument. Gov. Wilson, like every other good American citizen, is trying to benefit his country, but we can not benefit our country by misleading our countrymen. Let all of us Democrats abandon worn-out and worthless free-trade arguments and frankly admit that a certain amount of judicious protection is a beneficial thing for our country and our people. Then let us seek to apply protection discriminately to develop and maintain valuable industries which require protection, and which, through the just and proper conduct of their business dealings with the public, deserve protection.

Let us realize that the tariff—even an unfair tariff—is not the cause of special privilege, but merely a symptom of special privilege; a useful institution partly corrupted by special privilege.

Let us then modify the tariff and purify the tariff, together with all the acts and operations of government, to meet the requirements of the times. But let us modify the tariff in a way which will benefit our own Nation at least as much as it will benefit competing nations.

Furthermore, the wages in the United States have increased in the last decade over 50 per cent; the wages in the United Kingdom have increased in a like period less than 10 per cent. The cost of such commodities as beef, bacon, mutton, wheat, wheat flour, and corn is less in the United States than in the United Kingdom. Trusts and monopolies exist in England in the same way and to the same extent as they exist in the United States.

(2) Samuel Gompers, after careful investigation of European living conditions, says in his recent book, Labor in Europe and America, pages 230–231:

Whether the cost of living in Europe or America is greater to the workingman depends entirely on the standard of living he adopts while in America. If he voluntarily lives the life of self-denial in this country that he compulsorily lived in his native land his outlay in money will remain about the same. Even then he will hardly be able to escape gaining something from the superior supply of the good things of life in America. Living is cheap to the wageworker in Europe only because he does without what in America soon becomes a necessity to him—food in good quantity and quality, presentable clothes among his aspiring fellow workmen and their families, and a comfortably furnished home in quarters responding to his awakened desires for equality with his American neighbors, and in general a larger, fuller, and freer life.

(3) The 1909 report of the British Board of Trade states that for every dollar paid to the British workingman the average United States workingman received $2.32, and this in spite of the fact that the United States hours of labor were 4 per cent shorter. Since the above report was made the hours of labor in Massachusetts cotton mills have, generally speaking, been reduced two hours per week and the wages raised from 10 to 15 per cent. The report states:

The economic condition of the classes studied is better in England than in America. The proportion of income left after paying rent and food bills is larger in America. Even the lowest income class of American families spend relatively less of their income upon food and rent than the highest income class of British families. Thus the American family has a wider margin of income for buying nonnecessaries, enjoys a higher standard of living, and can save more if so disposed.

To summarize these three authorities, either nonpartisan or Democratic, it is clear that though the cost of living is greater in England, a free-trade country, than in the United States, a protective country, the workingman has less than half the amount of wages wherewith to meet his bills. It is, then, fair to say that the tariff has little or nothing to do with the high cost of living, which is a world-wide economic condition.

And the cry is abroad in the land, "Why, then, shall we make this drastic change?" The answer is patent—because nearly half of the 290 Democrats in the present Congress come from those States—of which the northernmost are Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri and the westernmost is Texas—whose interests are primarily the growing of cotton, sugar, and tobacco, and who look jealously at the manufacturing supremacy of New England. These representatives say, "We do not make the manufactured goods we need except some of the cheaper grades, where the labor cost is low anyway; we import; let us, therefore, reduce the duty on manufactured goods and save just so much duty."

But what does New England get from all this? Nothing at all.

Up to this point I have tried to show two things—(1) the vastness of this cotton-manufacturing industry in New England and in the United States; (2) the gravity of the menace to that industry occasioned by the utter disregard of its welfare as a result of the application to it by selfish southern Democrats of a revenue theory rather than a moderate and rightly applied protective theory.

Let us now look at the rates proposed for cotton by Schedule I of the Underwood bill.

I quote from a letter from former Congressman Hill which was published in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant on April 10 last:

One serious objection to this bill is found in its sectional character. The cotton schedule contains eight different rates of duty for cotton cloth, duties graded according to fineness of yarns and finish of cloth.

The woolen schedule for cloth has one rate for all grades. On low grades of cotton cloth the rates are highly protective; on knit goods they are disastrous. In the section of the country where low wages, long hours, and child labor prevail the principal product is fully protected; in other sections where the law is aiming at decent conditions the principal products are exposed to ruinous competition.

The avowed purpose of the bill is to compel the American manufacturer who by his skill, his ingenuity, and his economy has, after a struggle for 50 years, succeeded in practically meeting the requirements

of the domestic market at lower prices than prevailed a generation ago to now "surrender" a greater or less part of it, variously suggested at from 10 to 50 per cent, to the foreign producer, in order that by the importation of the products of foreign factories and foreign labor the Government may be able to tax them at the customhouse. It is not possible to make a rate of duty which will admit 25 per cent of a competing product and not expose the other 75 per cent to a like displacement.

In my judgment the bill is wrong in principle, faulty in construction, and will prove unfortunate in its results. I hope I am mistaken.

It is difficult to make a thoroughly satisfactory comparison between a schedule based on ad valorem rates and one based on specific rates. However, I am willing in this regard to take the statistics accompanying the report of the Ways and Means Committee:

Commodities.	Present law.	Proposedlaw.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Cotton thread	31.54	19.29
Cotton card laps, roping, sliver or roving	35	10
Cotton waste and flocks	20	5
Spool thread	22.95	15
Cotton cloths, including duck	42.75	26.44
Cotton with silk stripe	54.15	30
Tracing cloth	50.28	30
Cotton filled or coated	42.13	25
Waterproof cloth	50.56	25
Handkerchiefs and mufflers	59.27	30
Clothing	50	30
Collars and cuffs	64.03	25
Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, etc	51.15	40
Curtains, table covers, etc	50	35
Stockings, hose, and half hose	30 and 75.38	20 and 50
Gloves	89.17	35
Underwear	60.27	30
Cotton table damask	40	25

Another classification, unofficial, shows the average coefficient rate on all yarns to be 23.94 per cent in the present law, as against 8.9 per cent in the proposed law; on all cotton cloths, of 40.61 per cent in the present law, as against 16.23 per cent in the proposed law.

These figures show that the former duties, under which our manufacturers were not making unduly high profits nor, certainly, our wage earners unduly high wages, are to be cut about in halves, so that imports of cotton manufactures shall jump 50 per cent or more. Well may New England exclaim, "What will become of us?"

Rather than to attempt to analyze these figures, I prefer to quote extracts from a very few out of very many letters and telegrams I have received within the last week or 10 days, all with reference to the particular measure now before the House. Most of them are from wage earners or small manufacturers; none of them was written, so far as I know, with the slightest knowledge of the possibility of publication. They tell their own story, and I will not by comment enlarge or diminish their lesson.

Letter A says:

On the cotton schedule the rates proposed on cotton yarns will be ruinous to the cotton-yarn industry of this country, and this is especially true on fine yarns, which are made to such a large extent in Massachusetts. I can not understand how such rates could be considered by any committee. It would make it impossible for us to compete with foreign yarns, even if radical reductions were made in wages.

Letter B says:

Referring to the new tariff schedule upon knit shirts and drawers, the proposed rate of 25 per cent ad valorem will injure the industry almost irreparably, for the reason that with such a low rate the German, French, and Swiss manufacturers will obtain such a foothold in this country that only absolutely prohibitive rates at some future time will again give us the market.

The Payne bill gives us rates equal to between 50 per cent and 60 per cent ad valorem, the same as the previous bill. The underwear manufacturers did not ask for any increase at the time that the Payne bill was formulated.

The manufacture of knit underwear originated in the United States, and the foreign manufacturers have been followers, in machines and methods, instead of leaders. With rates cut in two and in some cases reduced 60 per cent the situation will be reversed, and we will be the followers, or perhaps out of business entirely, except in the low-priced end, where the cost is more cotton than labor. The proposed flat rate of a certain percentage is not a practical method of fixing duties. For instance, a shirt and drawers which we make has 70 cents worth of cotton to the dozen garments and $2.56 worth of labor, trimmings, and selling expense. A heavyweight shirt and drawers, which I have, costing in total practically the same as the above, has $1.82 worth of cotton and only $1.43 worth of labor. The lightweight goods are sold to the nice trade and are well finished in every way. The heavyweight goods go to the laboring man and are roughly put together. The rate of 25 per cent may possibly do for the very heavy and cheap goods, but it will not answer at all for lightweight goods, which have such a large cost of labor in them.

The result of their work seems to warrant the statement that New England and Eastern States interests are being intentionally sacrificed.

Letter C says:

The reductions in the cotton schedule in this bill are so sweeping that it is rather hard to pick out any one point in detail to comment on, except possibly the lowest end in coarse gray goods might be called sufficiently high; but from there up, to my mind, the schedules grow worse the higher they go.

The Payne-Aldrich bill duty runs from 36 per cent to 52 per cent, and the Underwood bill runs from 13½ per cent to 26 per cent, the average being, Payne-Aldrich bill, 40½ per cent; Underwood bill, 16¼ per cent. This average is based on the percentages of consumption.

It would seem to me if this new bill became a law as it is that either a large proportion of the mills in New England would have to shut down, or there would be an enormous reduction in wages, and I am not sure that even this reduction would bring about the desired equality, because, as you know, the manufacturing basis in this country is on a much higher level than in England, which is our chief competitor in cotton goods.

Letter D says:

The Underwood tariff bill, which I believe to-day is being dubbed the Wilson tariff bill, will reduce, by from 25 to 75 per cent, the protection we received under the Payne-Aldrich bill.

It would be impossible for us to continue to operate the mills at anything but a loss without reducing the wages of the employees, and this I imagine is what will happen. If it does, it will, as Voltaire writes, teach the people to appreciate the sweets they have enjoyed in the past by having to eat a grand, good meal of bitters. There is no question in the minds of any manufacturer, or any man, even though he is not a manufacturer, that the result of a tariff of this sort would produce a calamity in the cotton industry of the United States such as we have never before experienced.

Letter E says:

Many of the items look to me to be low in the cotton schedule, but the principal thing that interests me is the ad valorem duty, which I always considered was so elastic that it never did afford proper protection on any class of goods.

Letter F says:

The cotton schedule, I should judge, would be disastrously low, when business is dull abroad. Nobody knows just how low England can sell. There is no data worth considering, and we must learn by experience. If full advantage could be and would be taken of the reduction in rates, it seems to me that it would amount to about two times what we believe the earnings on recent years' business have been in some of the northern mills, so you can see that it is quite serious.

Of course all of our goods go to converters, as we only deliver in the gray. Now, these converters see their business going out from under them, because of the small increase of duty allowed for finishing, namely, 2½ per cent. Should the converters suffer we also would suffer. The injury they and we fear is that England can sell finished goods in this country at a lower price than we and the converters can produce such goods for.

Letter G says:

The bill is a blow to the textile industry, and no doubt the Democratic leaders will try to force it regardless of what the effect will be. It will reduce the cost of living simply because the American laborer will not be able to earn money enough to maintain the present standard of living.

It affects us on cotton cloth, knit goods, and yarns, the rates being too low. At this season we usually sell the shoe manufacturers cloth for linings, but on account of the tariff agitation we are receiving no orders. On burlap used for baling goods the duty is increased. Cotton bagging used by the southern farmer is free.

Letter H says:

We certainly hope the cotton schedule, as drawn up in this bill, will not pass, as any such radical change in tariff can not fail to seriously injure cotton manufacturing in all branches.

Letter I says:

It looks as if New England would have to suffer not only in its industrial but in its agricultural interest as well.

Letter J says:

It seems to me that such a sudden and radical change in rates as is contemplated by the Underwood bill is bound to be a very serious injury to business not only in this but in all sections of the country, if we are to rely at all upon what history shows as following radical tariff changes in previous years.

Consequently I do not see how the Democratic pledges, including the President's, that nothing would be done which would work serious injury to business, can be reconciled to the Underwood bill as it now stands.

The country as a whole seems to want tariff reduction, and I think it should have it; but after swallowing the dose which is apparently prepared for us I venture to predict a general prevalence of sore throat.

Telegram K says:

Have carefully studied the present Underwood bill, and have no hesitation in denouncing it as sure to bring distress to the cotton industry. Manufacturers of fine yarns and cloths and coarse yarns and cloths of high grade and expensive finish will be put out of business.

Telegram L says:

The proposed tariff on cotton yarns and piece goods will not be sufficient to prevent disastrous foreign competition.

Telegram M says:

Passage will undoubtedly shut down any mills turning out high-grade yarn and cloth, and bring suffering to thousands of people employed in such mills.

Telegram N says:

Will you please do what you can to stop a reduction on the tariff on gingham flannelettes and colored goods made out of cotton? Also by all means stop any advance on imported dyestuffs. They should all come in free, as heretofore. No Massachusetts man can afford to vote for the Underwood bill as it now stands. It means the shutting down of the mills, or part of them, at least, and as a result a large number of operatives will be thrown out of employment.

Telegram O says:

The proposed Underwood tariff bill so far as it applies to cotton manufactures is a most unsatisfactory and an unjust bill. It will drive business from this country abroad and throw out of employment many thousands of people who are unable to work at any other kind of trade. The rates are much below what they should be and are very uneven and unjust in their application to cloths and yarns and the various processes of manufacture. I want to most vigorously protest against its passage.

Telegram P says:

Bill is very unsatisfactory. Fine yarns and cloths which require skilled labor are not protected enough.

How is this tariff question regarded to-day? Are sweeping reductions all along the line demanded even by Democrats? Again I turn to Democratic or nonpartisan sources of information.

(1) William Randolph Hearst says under date of April 13, 1913:

Mr. Wilson's opposition to the protective tariff is not inherently or essentially Democratic. Mr. Wilson is fundamentally opposed to the principle of protection, and his idea of radical, ruthless tariff reduction is but an expression of the English free-trade theories of Cobden and Mill. Mr. Wilson is an English free trader. He may obscure his utterances, but he can not conceal his acts. Mr. Wilson's political economy is the political economy of another nation and of another age. It is the political economy of a nation that is passing and of an age that is past.

And in the tariff legislation now pending the hand is the hand of Wilson, though the voice is the voice of UNDERWOOD.

(2) The thrice-elected Democratic governor of my own great Commonwealth, in a special message to a Republican legislature under date of April 3, 1913, said in part:

The average citizen would prefer the protective rates of the McKinley tariff, which transferred the tin-plate industry to the United States and in a few years made us large exporters, to the so-called reductions which annihilate domestic industries and place the United States at the mercy of the foreign producer for its supply.

It will be conceded that a slow reduction of the tariff which reduces and stays reduced is better than a quick reduction which does not reduce at all. Reduction that benefits the country and sticks is based upon the same theory of the general welfare as protection. The two go naturally together.

But it does not necessarily follow that because protection is superfluous it should be eliminated. As the imposition of duties can be justified only on the ground of benefit to American industry, so is such benefit the only justification for the removal of a duty. A tariff tax is the price of admission to a market. In many cases the foreigner pays the price. If this condition exists without harm to American industry or the public welfare, it should not be disturbed except for a benefit to American industry and the American people. A market of 100,000,000 of the greatest consumers on earth is a possession of tremendous value. It is a possession of the American people. Every duty removed is a door opened to foreigners to enter upon this market. Every duty removed by the Democratic Congress without benefit or consideration to the American people will be a free gift to our foreign competitors of a valuable thing belonging to the American people.

For the steady administration of any tariff, a permanent board of nonpolitical experts, working in cooperation with our diplomatic service, our consular service, and the Treasury Department, can be of great usefulness to the country. The object of all scientific tariff making is to adjust rates to changing conditions in the markets of the world. The true proposal for a tariff commission and for a scientific tariff is for the application of the policy of general reciprocity.

The Democratic Congress is undoubtedly resolved upon a tariff policy that will punish the monopolies for their exactions from the people. But such a policy will surely result in two years or four years of depression under ill-considered tariff legislation, to be followed by a popular rebuke to the Democrats for giving their attention to a rebuke to the monopolies instead of to the interests of the people, and the tariff will be made a political football for years to come. Emphatic notice should be served upon them that no rate in the existing tariff law should be changed unless it can be shown that such change will open up new markets to American industry, reduce the cost of production at home, or benefit the great mass of the American people.

Precisely the reverse of this plan is likely to be put into effect by the Democratic Congress—a nonprotective, tariff for revenue only, unreciprocal, destructive upward and equally destructive downward revision. It is your right, it is your privilege, it is your duty to memorialize Congress in behalf of this Commonwealth against such a peril to the interests of Massachusetts.

(3) A dispatch from New Bedford, under date of April 14, 1913, says:

One phase of the tariff situation in New England which may be worth more than passing notice is that the apprehensions of manufacturers as to the disastrous effects of tariff reduction have aroused the labor unions to action. Last week the executive board of the United Textile Workers, the central labor organization of New England textile operatives, voted to protest against any tariff reduction that would injure the industry.

The labor unions have in the past generally held aloof from taking a position in tariff matters, but in the present instance the vote to take a definite stand was almost unanimous. They have gone on record at recent conventions as unalterably opposed to any wage reductions in the future, and it is generally felt that if the tariff changes should lead manufacturers to attempt any such course as this their action would precipitate a serious labor upheaval.

There are many things which I like and am glad to indorse in the Underwood bill. One is the antidumping clause, to prevent vast imports from Europe at ruinously low and unmeetable prices, while Europe is experiencing dull times. That, to be sure, is protection, though found in a Democratic revenue-tariff bill. Another is the solicitude displayed by the bill for the lives of the birds—if but only they would display the same solicitude for the lives and welfare of our American human beings. Another—although the section is crudely drawn and will prove most difficult in administration—is the income-tax provision, which is a sound tax in principle, though, alas, designed to secure the revenue lost by the taking away of urgently needed protection.

But the bill, as the gentleman from Alabama frankly says, is based on the revenue idea and not upon the protective idea.

To recapitulate:

First. The cotton industry is not a new and doubtful experiment, but an important and long-established branch of our industrial activity and one amply capable of supplying the needs of the country.

Second. The cotton industry is highly competitive and free from combinations harmful to the consumer.

Third. The cotton industry is conducted on a small margin of profit by reason of this competition.

Fourth. The advance in its prices has been exceptionally small.

One would suppose that an industry with such a record and in such a condition would receive some consideration from the framers of this tariff, but it has fared no better than many industries enjoying large profits.

It is possible that coarse goods may stand the proposed reduction in duties—in fact, we have in the past exported such goods—but mills on fine or higher grade products will be compelled, in order to meet the low-paid competition of Europe, to reduce wages, already low, to change to coarse goods and glut the market or to shut down.

And cui bono?

Even if cotton fabrics were made duty free, it is doubtful if a single consumer would be benefited to the extent of one dollar per year, and to that extent for only a short period; for, of course, such a tariff would close most of our mills—for our people will not work for European or Japanese wages—and the foreign producer, having our market to himself, would forthwith advance his prices, and the last state of the consumer would be worse than the present.

The cotton-cloth duties have been reduced disastrously, but the reduction in knit goods has been still larger, the duty on underwear having been reduced from 60.27 per cent to 30 per cent. And why has the knife been put so deeply into this branch of the business, so deeply that its very life is imperiled? Not from need of more competition, because many knitting plants fall by the way yearly under the competition already existing; not from excessive profits, for except in isolated cases the earnings of knitting mills have been small. And surely not because prices to the consumer have been oppressively advanced, for not only has the maker of cotton underwear been unable to advance his prices appreciably, but he is to-day giving fuller value than ever before. Such a drastic reduction in duty can be accounted for in only two ways—either those making the reduction failed to realize all the features of the case or they desired to terminate the industry in New England.

It has been stated by the Democrats here that one of the main objects of the bill is to reduce the cost of production by the increased pressure of foreign competition, which means, though the majority may not like to admit it, a lowering of costs by reducing wages. There is no room for any other meaning and there is no other feasible method of lowering costs. The Democratic argument, if it dared find expression, is that protection has unduly increased wages which the consumer has to pay in increased prices. Prices must be lowered, so wages must come down.

Now, that argument might apply with some reason to a schedule, if any there be, in which competition had been stifled and prices fixed ad libitum to increase already swollen profits, all at the expense of the consumer; but it does not apply to Schedule I, in which there is more than a healthy competition, in which profits average unreasonably low rather than high, and of whose prices no consumer has complained except at the instigation of importers controlling the product of foreign plants.

Yesterday a gentleman from my own part of the State called upon me—and I assume that my Democratic colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. PETERS], on the Ways and Means Committee, had a similar interview; he brought me samples of cloth which he manufactures in his mill, showing the product from the earliest stages right up to the final stage in which the cloth is ready to be sold across the counter.

He said: "How much do you suppose my mill gets for this beautiful piece of finished cloth?" I guessed very far from the mark. He said: "Twenty-five cents a yard." He then asked me, "How much do you suppose that retails for across the counter?" and I guessed 75 cents a yard. He said: "That retails for $1.50 or more per yard." Now, gentlemen, I say to you that you are attacking the wrong place on this tariff proposi-

tion, in so far as it relates to these duties in the cotton schedule. You are attacking the end of the business where neither profits nor wages are unduly high, and yet you are allowing to go absolutely unscathed the middlemen—the jobber, the wholesaler, the retailer—to do what they like with the price, and allow it to go skyward, to soar to the zenith, if you please, and get whatever they can from the ultimate consumer. It is the intermediaries who get the large profits, much larger than the manufacturer, and yet the former are absolutely unaffected by this tariff reduction.

I most earnestly urge, therefore, in the name of fair play and for the sake of the hundreds of thousands of people at work on the products enumerated in Schedule I and deriving a modest livelihood therefrom, that the destructive rates named in this bill may be so changed as to save this industry, already heavily burdened, from prostration. I am not worrying about any trust or unlawful combination or about the rich independent establishment with abundant resources, for all of them could probably weather a period of depression—the period of this administration, for instance—but I am appealing for the struggling small concern, the "little fellow" for whom our Democratic friends showed such touching solicitude before the election. If any industry is oppressing the public by exacting exorbitant profits, stick the knife in as far as you like and I will not protest; but do have some regard for a record as clean as that of the cotton textile industry during the hundred years of its existence.

In closing I wish to reiterate my oft-made statement that I stand squarely and firmly on the doctrine that we must protect our wage earners against low-priced European or Asiatic made goods and that to do this and to take the tariff, purely an economic question, out of the vexed realm of politics, we must have a nonpartisan tariff commission or board, on whose findings shall be based a tariff whose rates are as high as necessary, but not one iota higher, to protect the pay envelopes of our workers.

But this Schedule I is essentially sectional and will bring desolation to very many in Massachusetts. In the words of a constituent speaking of the bill, "Let us all sing one verse of that good old Methodist hymn and then adjourn, 'Death at the farthest can't be far.'"

I do not speak alone for the wage earner in the cotton mill, but for the farmer, the shoemaker, the butcher, the grocer, who supply his needs and whose income will go down in the same ratio as that of the mill worker to whom they sell; the excuse which I offer to the farmers and to the many and diversified industries of my great district for at this time laying so much stress upon the cotton industry is that all our eggs are in one basket; that ours is a common lot; that together we must sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish.

APPENDIX A.

Lowell textile corporations.

Mills.	Capital stock.	Incorporated.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Dividends paid.	1913, divs. to Apr. 1.	Market value. Jan., 1912.	Market value. Apr. 1, 1913.	Manufactures.
Appleton Co.....	$450,000	1828	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	[1] 3	6	7	4	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	9	10	10	June, Dec.	.....	190	172	White and colored flannels, fancy cotton goods.
Bigelow Carpet Co...	4,030,000	1828	$25	$40	$40	$40	0	$15	$30	$15	$40	$25	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6½	8	8	8	Jan., July.	5	168	155	Wilton, Brussels, Axminster, and ingrain carpets and rugs.
Boott Mills.....	1,000,000	1835	8	8	8	6½	3	6	4	0	4	3	6	0	2	2	0	[1] 0	4½	4½	5	4½	5	2½	0	Feb., Aug.	2	100	85	Coarse and fine cloth, Army and numbered ducks, carded and combed lawns.
Hamilton Mfg. Co...	1,800,000	1825	6	6	6	6	4	4	2	0	2	4½	6	3	5½	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2½	5	5	Feb., Aug.	2½	82	86	Flannels, stripes, ticks, drills, sheetings, shirtings, and yarns.
Lawrence Mfg. Co...	1,250,000	1831	10	10	10	7	5	6	6	2	6	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	June, Dec.	.....	174	165	Underwear, hosiery, and hosiery yarn.
Lowell Bleachery....	400,000	1833	8	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	2	4	4	0	[1] 2	5	6	6	6	6	6	8	[2] 18	[2] 18	[2] 18	Jan., July.	4	210	130	Cotton and linen fabrics, bleached, finished, dyed, indigo blue.
Lowell Hosiery:																														
6 per cent bonds..	75,000	1869	0	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4½	2	[1] 2	4	4	4	4½	4	2	0	[1] 0	0	Feb., Aug.	.....	25	26	Seamless cotton hosiery.
Stock.....	50,000																													
Massachusetts Cotton Mills.	3,000,000	1839	6	6	6	6	4	6	6	3	3	6	6	6	6	4	5	5	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	Feb., Aug.	4	119	113	Canton flannels, flannelettes, denims, ducks, chambrays, stripes and miscellaneous converting goods.
Merrimack Mfg. (preferred).	1,650,000	1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]	0	12½	5	5	5	5	5	5	Mar., Sept.	2½	100	89	Merrimack corduroys, prints, plain and fancy cottons, etc.
Merrimack Mfg. (common).	2,750,000	1822	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	6	6	3	6	3	2½	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	Feb., Aug.	.....	40	32	Do.
Middlesex Co.:																														
Preferred.....	150,000	1830	7	10	10	8	5	6	0	5	6	6	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1] 0	0	June, Dec.	.....	{100	100	Hosiery.
Common.....	250,000																											75	50	
Shaw Stocking Co...	450,000	1877	6	9	10	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	[1] 0	0	Feb., Aug.	1	90	78	Shawknit cotton, merino, wool, worsted, and linen hosiery.
Tremont & Suffolk..	2,000,000	1831	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	7	6	7	8	4	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	Mar., Sept.	3	115	110	Cotton blankets, cotton and French flannels, outings, sheetings, and hosiery yarn.

[1] Reorganized. [2] Extra dividends included. [3] Issued 1904.

APPENDIX B.

[From the Boston Herald of Wednesday, Apr. 30, 1913.]

BAY STATE MAINTAINS LEAD IN GREAT TEXTILE INDUSTRY—UNITED STATES MAKES TO-DAY ONE-FOURTH OF WORLD'S COTTON CLOTH.

There is no doubt that the prosperity of the textile industry is a matter of tremendous moment to the country at large and to New England and Massachusetts in particular. The United States to-day is making more than one-fourth of the cotton cloth of the world, nearly one-fifth of the woolen cloth, and more than one-fourth of the linen. The other branches of this great business are of hardly less importance.

Dependent upon the mills are hundreds of thousands of workers, and to make the machinery move and carry the product through its numerous processes preparatory to marketing a vast amount of capital has been invested.

Perhaps the most striking way to bring home the enormous scope of this one phase of manufacturing is to quote the truly stupendous amount of money invested—$1,841,242,131. That figure represents the capitalization in the United States, while in Massachusetts alone the figure reaches a total of $398,729,906.

Scattered throughout the country are 5,332 establishments devoted to textile manufacturing, and these give employment to an army of operatives numbering nearly a million. In wages more than $535,000,000 is paid annually, and the value of the product is fixed in excess of $1,600,000,000. Of raw materials the country consumes in cotton 5,211,000 bales annually, and in the same period 510,000,000 pounds of wool.

The remarkable growth of Massachusetts as a textile center is evidenced by the fact that the cotton mills employ more than 108,000 hands and the woolen mills more than 60,000. In all its branches the industry requires 190,000 operatives of all classes. Invested in the production of cotton goods in this State is a sum roughly estimated at $214,000,000, and in the production of woolen goods $147,000,000 more. Linen is represented by capital of more than $17,000,000, hosiery and knit goods by a capital of $12,500,000, and silk by a capital approximately $8,000,000.

These figures, however, tell only part of the story. As in the case of every large business enterprise, it is not only those directly employed who are interested. The textile industry has been responsible for the upbuilding of thriving communities all over the State.

The 190,000 actual employees are by no means the only people interested directly or indirectly in the conditions of textile manufacturing,

although that number is great enough in itself. In many of the lesser New England communities the whole industrial life centers about the activity of the mills.

For years the textile manufacturers have been building up their business to keep pace with the growing demands of the public. More and more capital has been invested, and larger and larger numbers of operatives employed. Efficiency has been developed by wise methods of equipment and management, and the present commanding position of the State in this particular field has been due to the foresight and energy of a group of business men to whom New England owes no little part of its prosperity.

In the manufacture of cotton goods alone New England's leading position has long been recognized. The name of New Bedford is sufficient guaranty for excellence in the fine-goods field, while Fall River is no less important in the production of coarse goods. New England spindles number close to 16,000,000.

New Bedford alone has the capacity of producing each year 750,000,000 yards of fine cotton cloth. In addition it also produces the finest yarns in the world. It is no exaggeration to say that this one city produces more fine cotton goods than is placed on the market by all the rest of the country.

Of course, the greater part of the output of the New Bedford mills does not go direct to the consumer, but is taken up by brokers and is turned over by them to converters and to jobbers. For handkerchiefs alone millions of yards are used, and another grade little known to the general public is the cloth used for architects' drawing. For the manufacture of this particular grade the city has the largest factory in the world.

The great group of 67 mills is controlled by 37 corporations, with an aggregate capital of $36,821,300. In the equipment of the mills there are approximately 2,950,000 spindles and 55,000 looms, giving employment to more than 31,000 employees.

Fall River's output is equally stupendous. There the mills turn out annually 1,200,000,000 yards of cloth, using for the purpose an amount of cotton in excess of 500,000 bales. For the running of the plants 350,000 tons of coal and 400,000 gallons of oil are demanded, and the item of starch reaches something close to 4,000,000 pounds.

Nearly all the cloth is of coarse construction, and 65 per cent of it is for printing purposes. Fall River's working army numbers 34,000 operatives, who are employed in 39 mills, with 4,000,000 spindles and 97,000 looms. The capital invested is more than $30,000,000.

In the Blackstone Valley and in the region thence up toward Worcester there are other mills which represent a capitalization of $26,000,000 and give employment to 25,000 operatives.

Lowell and Lawrence are the great cotton-manufacturing centers of Massachusetts. In the former city there are mills which maintain a working force of 14,000 and operate 1,000,000 spindles and 26,000 looms and are capitalized at $12,000,000.

Lawrence, which boasts of the largest single cotton mill in the world, at the Everett Mills, has an equal importance with her sister city. Lawrence mills represent an investment of $15,000,000, with 600,000 spindles, 14,000 looms, and 16,000 operatives.

In New Hampshire, Manchester has gathered together the most notable group, with 800,000 spindles, 25,000 looms, 18,000 operatives, and a capitalization of $10,000,000. In Maine, Lewiston has mills with a capital of $6,000,000, with 400,000 spindles, 9,000 looms, and a working force of 5,000 operatives.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JACOB JOHNSON,

OF UTAH,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, May 3, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a few observations in relation to H. R. 3321, and to state a few of the many reasons which impel me to oppose the bill becoming a law.

I have no apologies to make for the record of the Republican tariff legislation in the past. I do not claim that its enactments upon that subject in all cases have been perfect. Nothing which is the subject of human action can, in the nature of things, be perfect. But the great prosperity which this Nation has enjoyed for nearly 50 years, with a slight interruption, under Republican protective-tariff legislation convinces me that the welfare and prosperity of the people of this Nation can best be promoted and conserved by proper and just protective laws properly administered, and that free trade will reduce the standard of the people and their institutions to the level of the free-trade nations of Europe and Asia.

I do not desire to be understood as advocating a tariff tax upon every article of importation into this country. I would admit free of all tariff duties such commodities as we can not produce in this country at all or in sufficient quantities to supply our demands and which are necessary to the promotion of our comfort and prosperity. Such commodities as we do not produce, but are luxuries, as distinguished from necessaries, I believe should pay a tariff tax, properly graded.

All other commodities imported into this Nation and which come into competition with our own production in our market should pay a tax for such admission. This tax should amount to the difference of the cost of production at home and abroad of such article.

I can discover no other method by which to protect the laborer—and I mean skilled and the unskilled laborer of this Nation—in his high standard above that of his European and Asiatic brothers.

Labor and skill constitute the principal cost of every article which we possess and enjoy. And this is true of the crude material in every stage of its advanced condition until the finished product is produced, and money is the medium by which such labor and skill is measured.

If, therefore, the cost of the production of an article in the United States is $2 and the same article can be produced in Europe for only $1 and is admitted into the United States free of duty in competition with the American product, how can the American laborer successfully compete with the European product without reducing his status to the level of his European competitor?

We are told by the other side of this House, in substance, that we must overcome this difference by "whetting our wits." But may not the European laborer also have "wits to be whetted"? I know of no patent on the "whetting of wits."

My Democratic friends, do you propose to reduce the standard of the American laborer? If you pass this bill, you will have gone a long way toward the accomplishment of such a result. And in my humble opinion one of two things must result from such action, either, first, the American laborer must descend to the level of his European brother, or, second, he must go without employment. I can see no escape from such a result.

The following statement is a sample of many which appear in the public press. And I may state that I have received hundreds of such personal letters and telegrams from nearly all parts of the country—from New York to San Francisco. The following appeared in the Evening Standard, New Bedford, Mass., under date of April 18, 1913:

CAN IMPORT CHEAPER—GREYSTONE PLANT WILL CLOSE MILLS—NOTICE POSTED TO THAT EFFECT IF COTTON TARIFF BILL GOES INTO EFFECT—CAN MAKE GOODS CHEAPER IN ENGLAND.

PROVIDENCE, *April 18.*

The Greystone mills of Joseph Benn & Sons (Inc.) will not be operated after the Underwood tariff act becomes a law, except upon orders that are received from customers. This was determined after Harrison Benn, principal stockholder in the company, had figured out the cost of making goods in each of the mills that his company owns and had found that he could land English-made goods in New York for about 12 per cent less than he could from the Greystone plant.

Machinery is being stopped gradually in the plant, and about 400 of the employees are already out of work, it is said. The goods that they have stopped making here, they say, they are making in England, orders to that effect having been sent yesterday afternoon. The employees at the Greystone plant were first apprised of the coming shutdown by a notice posted in the mills Wednesday, signed by the Joseph Benn & Sons (Inc.) and by Harrison Benn.

The notice reads as follows:

"The provisions of the new Wilson tariff bill make it absolutely impossible for us to successfully compete with imported goods. Therefore a stoppage of machinery will take place immediately."

Mr. Benn says that the mills will not be closed at once, but that there will be lay offs of a few employees at a time at intermittent periods.

Harrison Benn, in commenting upon the notice, said:

"There is nothing strange in it, nor is there anything that a person can not understand. Our business here is different from that of other manufacturers in this country in that we have two plants, one here in Greystone and the other in Bradford, England.

"We make the same kind of goods in each mill, from the same kind of stock, and for that reason, when we find that we can manufacture a style cheaper in one mill than we can in the other we transfer the order to that mill. In the present case I have asked the Congressman from this State to try and have an adequate protective duty placed upon mohair and alpaca goods, that we may be able to operate both of our plants.

"This seems to be something that they either can not or will not do, and for that reason I find that under the proposed Underwood Tariff Act I can make goods in Bradford and land them in New York at about 4 cents a yard cheaper than I can make them in Greystone and ship them to New York. On 13 numbers of styles I find that we can save from 10.6 per cent to 14.6 per cent a yard by making the goods in the Bradford plant and shipping them to New York. For that reason I have ordered all work that is being done for 'stock' stopped in this plant and am sending a cable to the Bradford plant to start 5,000 pieces of goods to take the place of the goods that we have stopped making here.

"Our prices on yarns and tops are about the same also. To understand that there is no difference between the two plants, I will tell you that some of the machinery here was used in the other mill and that we cut down the production of that mill by shipping the machinery here. Another thing that is not understood is the difference in the price we pay our operatives for the same kind of work.

"In the Bradford plant we pay a weaver 48 cents for weaving a cut of cloth, and for the same thing here we pay $1.49; for goods that cost us 78 cents there we pay $2.41 here, and for goods that cost 98 cents there we pay $3.01 here. In the spinning room the prices range from $2.23 to $2.88 per week there, and here for the same kind of work on the same machines we pay from $5.35 to $7.50 per week. Another difference is in the pay which we have to give our apprentices. They are obliged to serve four years, and in the Bradford plant they receive for those four years $1.92, $2.40, $2.88, and $3.36 per week. In the Greystone plant they receive for the four years $6.50, $7.50, $9, and $10.50."

Mr. Speaker, if you pass this bill, you will greatly reduce the production of this country. And just in that proportion will you increase the importation, and in the same proportion will

you deprive the American laborer of employment which legitimately belongs to him. You may in the course of time reduce the cost of living by the introduction of cheap, foreign-made goods, but in so doing you will proportionately reduce the wages of the American laborer.

Labor is a commodity largely dependent upon the law of supply and demand, and if you reduce the demand you reduce its cost, the same as would result in any other commodity. And such reduction in the cost of labor falls most heavily upon he who has the labor for sale.

The farmer will be the greatest loser by this law, as it reduces the value of nearly everything which his labor produces.

The State of Utah, which I have the honor in part to represent in this House, will be greatly injured by this legislation, and its industries retarded if not wholly destroyed. Its industries consist principally of agriculture in its various branches, and of mining.

The agriculturist depends largely on the mining industry for a market in which to dispose of his products.

The mines of Utah most affected by this proposed law will be the lead mines, but it will affect the production of gold, silver, zinc, and other metals to a very great extent. The lead ores of Utah contain very nearly an equal amount in values of lead and other precious metals, no one of which alone would pay for its production, but requires the combined value of all to pay for their production.

The value of Utah's metal output for 1912 was as follows: Gold, $4,300,000; silver, $7,995,000; copper, $24,750,000; lead, $6,300,000; and zinc, $1,069,000, a total of $44,414,000, and employed directly in the mines about 7,000 men, and in addition about 8,000 men at the smelters and other outside work, a total of 15,000 men. These men are paid from $2.50 to $4.50 per day for eight hours' work. I am not informed as to the amount of capital invested.

It is proper to state that gold, silver, and zinc metals are associated with the lead ores. The lead constitutes about 35 per cent of the values contained in the ores. This is only an approximate statement, but I believe it to be approximately correct.

The present duty on lead is 1½ cents per pound. It is now proposed to reduce this duty 66⅔ per cent, or to one-half cent per pound. If this reduction on the protection of lead shall take effect, it must result in a reduction in the cost of its production. This reduction must fall largely upon the miners engaged in digging it out of the hills, or a suspension of the industry, and with it the production of the other precious metals. It will certainly delay the development of many mines not yet having reached a producing stage. Besides, will furnish an outlet for the cheap lead ores of Mexico, mined by cheap labor, and at a rate for which the American miner will and can not work.

If you pass this law, will you not reduce the wages of 15,000 laborers? And just in the proportion that you import foreign lead under this reduced tariff will you displace those laborers. What will you do with them? You not only deprive the farmer of that part of his market for his product, but you do very much more than that to the farmer. You remove the protection on his wool, thereby placing him on a level with the foreign producer of wool. He must either reduce his standard of living to the level of his foreign neighbor or he must go out of the business.

In the year 1912 the wool product of Utah was 18,908,263 pounds, of an average value of 16 cents per pound to the woolgrowers; in all worth $3,025,322.08.

You remove his former protection on flour, potatoes, and other of his products. You remove the tariff on the products from his beets. You remove the protection on his cattle, but permit free beef, flour, and admit free of duty other of his products.

Do you not see that the farmer and the laborer are the ones who are the most injured by your proposed action, next the man engaged in business? The person who has leisure at his command is the principal beneficiary of your action.

You invite the foreign competition, but remember in so doing you also invite the foreign conditions. Do you intend to do this? Do you desire such conditions to prevail in this Nation? Do you desire to reduce the American people to a level with the standard of European and Asiatic hordes? I can not believe that you so intend. And yet your actions lead inevitably to such a result.

You invite foreign competition in America, the best market in the world. You invite the foreigner to place his commodities in competition with American-made goods, and to replace them. You expect large importation of foreign-made goods to be made into this Nation. Will you not thereby reduce the American-made goods in the proportion to such importation to the disadvantage of American labor? I can come to no other conclusion.

One of our great troubles of to-day is the cost of high living, indulged in by a large portion of our people.

Another defect of our economy is the abandonment of the farm for the congested centers, thus reducing the producers and augmenting the consumers of food. This, to a very large extent, is the cause of the so-called high cost of living. Our production has not kept pace with our consumption. Relieve the congested centers and replenish the farm with intelligent labor and you will have solved a very great economic problem.

Another of the industries of Utah and the adjoining State of Wyoming which will be seriously affected by the proposed bill is the coke and coal industry.

In the year 1912 Utah produced 3,088,356 tons of coal and 347,356 tons of coke, employing 3,921 coal miners, besides a considerable number of outside laborers.

Much of the coal and coke produced found a ready market at the Montana smelters, in competition with Canada coal. Remove the tariff from this coal and the Montana market must be abandoned to the Canada producers, who, as I am informed, employ prison labor in its production.

Only by virtue of the present tariff can the business survive in competition with the Canadian coal industry in the State of Montana. If the tariff shall be removed, the Utah and Wyoming producers will be driven from the Montana market, and without any benefits to the Montana consumers.

If you pass this bill, you will seriously affect the business of this Nation, much of which can not survive under the operation of a practically free-trade law. You will retard the present prosperity of our land, fill our Nation with cheap foreign-made goods by cheap foreign labor, and to that extent reduce our own productions and displace our own laborers and in the end reduce them and our common country to a level with the standards and conditions of foreign countries.

That you will pass this bill I have no doubt, but in doing so you assume a tremendous responsibility, which, if my views are correct, will result in great injury to this Nation and its people, and it is for that reason that I protest against its enactment into a law.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED A. BRITTEN,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, May 3, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave granted by the House to print remarks in the RECORD, I will print the following letters:

CHICAGO, *May 1, 1913.*

Hon. FRED A. BRITTEN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Please protest against the dollar fee which collectors are to demand upon the filing of protests after July 1 under the order made by President Taft on March 3 last, and which is now proposed in paragraphs M and N of section 3 of the new tariff. The law gives us a right to file protests, but the fee just about takes away the right which the law gives us. The collector takes duties which we think are unjust, but we can not afford in many instances to pay the fee to establish our claim where the individual amounts are small. Under the law we have to file a protest on every shipment that comes in while the case is being litigated, and each entry may have only a few dollars involved, while a great deal of money may be involved in the aggregate. Why should we be compelled to pay a dollar for the privilege of notifying the collector he has made a mistake?

Respectfully,

S. KARPEN & BROS.
ADOLPH KARPEN.

CHICAGO, *May 1, 1913.*

Hon. FRED A. BRITTEN,
Congressman, Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIEND BRITTEN: Your kind favor of recent date was duly received, for which please accept the writer's best thanks.

I am writing a number of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, and to some of the Senators and Representatives from Illinois, in regard to the Underwood tariff bill, imposing a duty of 20 per cent on ivory tusks in the natural state.

We have been informed that ivory tusks have been transferred from the free to the dutiable list, because articles of luxury are manufactured from this raw material. The chief use made of ivory tusks in this country is the manufacture of piano keys, and with music taught in the public schools at the expense of the State, and considered a necessary adjunct to an ordinary education, a musical instrument in the home can no longer be considered an article of luxury, and 85 per cent of the pianos manufactured are bought by artisans and people of small means.

The writer wishes to make an earnest protest, based on the above grounds, against the transfer of ivory tusks from the free to the dutiable list.

With very kindest wishes, we remain,

Yours, very truly,

P. A. STARCK PIANO CO.,
By P. A. STARCK, *President.*

The Tariff—Briefs Submitted on Behalf of Two California Industries.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH R. KNOWLAND,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 6, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND. Mr. Speaker, under the general privilege accorded to print during the consideration of the present tariff bill, I herewith insert a brief from the California Cotton Mills Co., of Oakland, Cal., and a statement by a committee representing the walnut growers of that State:

BRIEF RELATING TO THE REVISION OF TARIFF SCHEDULE J, AND ALSO SCHEDULE I.

[From California Cotton Mills Co., Oakland, Cal., to the Ways and Means Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.]

The California Cotton Mills Co., located in Oakland, Cal., was established in 1883, to manufacture a variety of goods made from raw cotton, flax, hemp, and jute. The cotton and hemp are of domestic growth and secured in the United States, the flax imported from Russia, and the jute from Calcutta, India. These mills have been operated continuously since they were started, and manufacture a great variety of textile articles, amongst which are cotton and flax towels and toweling, damask, duck, flax and cotton crash, cotton, jute, hemp and flax twines, rope and cordage, and large quantities of jute burlaps and jute yarns.

These goods are sold largely on the Pacific slope, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. The mills give steady employment to fully 700 workpeople, who are paid good wages. The capital stock of this company is $2,000,000, owned by about 250 stockholders, some of whom are employees in the mills. The profits of this industry have run, during the 28 years of its existence, between 4 and 8 per cent per annum. During the years 1893, 1894, and 1895 the mills made little or no profit. Raw cotton can be landed at the mills at very little less than the cost of freight to land the same raw material at the mills of European manufacturing centers. In some cases it can be landed for less at the European mills than at mills in some parts of the United States, the freight rate by steamers being low. Raw flax, hemp, and jute may cost a little more in the United States than the laid-down cost at European textile-manufacturing centers.

The increased cost of manufacturing textile goods in the United States compared with European countries arises principally from the higher wages paid and from certain fixed charges other than wages that fall upon these industries in this country, such as insurance, taxes, light, and power, and the cost of dyestuffs and chemicals, all of which are important elements in the cost of manufacturing the finished products. The author of this brief and protest, made under the direction of the officers of this company, has worked in European manufacturing countries over 20 years before coming to America and is in close contact with business in the Old World, and can therefore state positively facts based on personal observation and practical experience.

Municipal, county, and State taxes in the United States where manufacturing establishments are operated are often twice as high as in most European states. Our systems of municipal, county, and State governments are very complicated and expensive, and all textile manufactories have to bear their share of the general burden of civil government.

The insurance rates on all textile industries in the Old World are much lower than insurance rates in the United States. In England, for example, insurance can be effected for 50 cents on 100 pounds sterling value covered by insurance.

Wages are the great item to be considered in the cost of manufacturing. Therefore in any reduction of the tariff wages will be the principal thing that will have to meet the crisis of a reduction of the protective tariff. The inventive genius of the highest order which has been at work perfecting the operations of machinery is now fast being applied by every civilized country; even in Japan, where the lowest-paid textile operatives in the world are busy at work flooding the Chinese and Indian markets in competition with England, and even with China and India themselves, the most advanced and improved textile machinery is being installed and operated.

The Tariff Commission formed by the United States Government, which made a report containing much interesting matter, was in many cases far from correct in its statements of wages paid in foreign countries; and the cost of production of goods treated in that report, as stated by the commission, were in many cases misleading. We do not deem it necessary in this instance to cumber our brief with confusing figures as to the class of labor here and work and wages paid in various countries referred to in the following statement, but a general average will be found in this tabulated statement, showing the wages paid in those countries named. The figures given are based on a nine-hour day, 6 days a week, or 54 hours' working time.

The different countries may be fairly computed as follows:

Wages paid for a 54-hour working week.

	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Switzerland.	India.	Japan.
Textile machinists.....	$16.50	$8.75	$6.50	$6.00	$5.50	$3.10	$2.75
Cotton spinners.....	12.50	6.20	3.95	3.80	3.50	2.75	2.10
Cotton weavers.....	13.50	7.20	4.10	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.75

In other classes of workers there would be about the same difference as shown here, but they would be immaterial and too numerous to mention.

In view of these figures, which speak for themselves, we deem it proper to state here that to reduce the present tariff on textile fabrics and structures would necessitate a reduction of wages of those employed in the textile industries. We protest most strongly against any change being made in the present tariff rates, as it would lead in many cases to stoppage of the mills and bring ruin to the manufacturer and destitution to the workers. We therefore pray your honorable body to make no reduction of the present tariff on these goods.

In some branches of textile manufacture—cotton, hemp, flax, and jute—the present tariff does not cover the difference in cost of production, and the result is that a very large amount of foreign goods find a ready market in the United States in competition with the domestic manufactured goods. Over half the importations into this country at the present time come in free, and any increase over the $800,000,000 worth of free imports must impoverish the manufacturing interests of the United States.

Respectfully,

CALIFORNIA COTTON MILLS CO.,
By WM. RUTHERFORD, *Superintendent.*

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1913.*

To the honorable Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: The following brief and its accompanying exhibits are hereby submitted by a committee representing the walnut growers of California in support of the retention of the present rates of duty upon walnuts.

Respectfully submitted.

C. C. TEAGUE.
FRED. A. HAZZARD.
J. A. OSMUN.

The walnut growers of California, through the undersigned committee, desire to submit for your consideration a few reasons, supported by facts and figures, showing why the present duty of 3 cents per pound on walnuts not shelled and of 5 cents per pound on walnuts shelled should be continued. Under the present rates of duty the walnut industry is having a healthy growth, the production having more than doubled in the last 10 years, until the domestic product is supplying about 50 per cent of the consumption of walnuts not shelled in the United States. (See Exhibit 1.)

From 1901 to 1911 the importation of walnuts not shelled has increased from 4,851 tons to 11,104 tons, an increase of 127 per cent. Shelled walnuts have increased from 1,112 tons to 5,356 tons, an increase of 363 per cent. In a corresponding increase the revenue to the United States upon these two classes of walnuts has gone from $402,311.69 in 1901 to $1,201,929.68 in 1911, an increase in revenue of 198 per cent. (See Exhibit 1.)

The countries furnishing these imported nuts are, in order of importance, France, with 78 per cent; Italy, with 13 per cent; Chile, Turkey, Hungary, Spain, Manchuria, and other countries collectively, 9 per cent. (See Exhibit 2.)

Only two districts in Europe, viz, Sorrento, in Italy, and Grenoble, in France, produce nuts comparable in quality and size with the domestic nut. The quantity that can be furnished by these districts is limited, and of the total importation of walnuts less than 20 per cent are of these grades.

The bulk of imported nuts are the Marbot and Cornes varieties. These correspond in size and quality to the second grade of the Pacific coast production. Many walnuts of foreign production, especially in France, are used in making oil. These nuts are small and practically unfit for exportation. If the present duty is lessened, many of these inferior nuts will be sent to the United States.

Under the present rates of duty the production of walnuts on the Pacific coast since 1903 has increased from 6,339 tons to 12,500 tons in 1911. (See Exhibit 3.)

The consumption of walnuts in the United States has increased from 16,166 tons of walnuts unshelled and 1,789 tons of shelled nuts in 1903 to 23,604 tons of nuts not shelled and 5,356 tons of shelled nuts in 1911. These totals are found by adding importation totals and domestic production. (See Exhibits 1 and 3.)

The rates of duty of 3 cents and 5 cents, respectively, per pound on walnuts barely represents the difference in the labor costs of production. The duty on walnuts shelled protects the consumer to a certain extent against excessive importations of a deleterious food product, for it is well known that walnuts shelled soon become rancid and unfit for consumption.

The probable effect of a decrease in duty on walnuts not shelled will be to encourage the importation of an inferior article, because nearly all of the world's supply of really good walnuts is already coming to this country.

The lands that are now devoted to growing walnuts are the very richest and most fertile in California, and are suitable for growing other crops, which are yielding as good or better returns than walnuts, and the margin of profit in growing walnuts is so low—see Exhibit 4–B—that if a reduction of the duty should result in less profits in the industry many would dig up their groves and devote the land to the growing of other products. This would result in an increased price to the consumer, as substantially all of the good walnuts produced in the world are now being consumed in this country, and without the California production there would be only about one-half enough to supply the American demand.

Foreign walnuts are not grown in orchard form as we grow them in this country, but are grown as border trees to plots of ground, along roadways, in pastures, and on hillsides or waste places, and therefore are without the cost of orchard care; while in this country irrigation is required, necessitating planting in orchard form and cultivation, entailing a cost on an average of $31.50 per acre, equaling a cost of 3¾ cents per pound. (See Exhibit 4–C.)

The cost of labor in this country being greatly in excess of labor in foreign countries, the costs of harvesting and packing are also greatly in excess of that in foreign countries.

The duty, on an ad valorem basis, estimated, is approximately 40 per cent on the walnuts not shelled and 30 per cent on the shelled product.

Considering the facts that a walnut grove costing $750 per acre—see Exhibit 4–B—under the highest culture will produce on an average only 825 pounds of walnuts each year, the present duty is much larger proportionately than on most other manufactures and products entailing so much investment.

SUMMARY.

A rate of duty which through experience has shown a benefit to all concerned can not be wrong. Under this duty and during a 10-year period the domestic production has more than doubled, the foreign importations have more than doubled, the consumption has more than doubled, the revenue to the Government has more than doubled, competition has been maintained, while the consumer has been furnished a better article without increase of price.

EXHIBIT 1.

Previous to 1901 no division was made in Government reports between walnuts and filberts, consequently our exact knowledge of the importation of walnuts begins with 1901.

The following table shows the amount of walnuts imported from all countries for the years 1901 to 1911, inclusive, showing tonnage invoice price at foreign ports of shipments. It also includes the duty paid to the United States Treasury Department:

	Value.	Average invoice price.	Duty.	Corresponding ad valorem duty.
1900, reported 1901:				*Per ct.*
Not shelled, 4,851 tons	$560,544.25	$0.058	$291,076.78	51+
Shelled, 1,112 tons	344,218.00	.155	111,234.91	32+
	904,762.25		402,311.69	
1901, reported 1902:				
Not shelled, 5,197 tons	555,773.06	.053	311,821.44	65+
Shelled, 1,297 tons	309,829.00	.12	129,714.71	41+
	865,602.06		441,536.15	
1902, reported 1903:				
Not shelled, 4,468 tons	537,014.00	.06	268,093.17	50+
Shelled, 1,517 tons	598,683.00	.167	151,798.50	27+
	1,045,697.00		419,891.67	
1903, reported 1904:				
Not shelled, 9,727 tons	1,084,385.00	.055	583,620.36	54+
Shelled, 1,789 tons	548,991.00	.153	178,997.05	32+
	1,633,376.00		762,617.41	
1904, reported 1905:				
Not shelled, 8,156 tons	905,131.00	.055	489,364.17	54+
Shelled, 2,089 tons	519,730.60	.124	208,900.50	41+
	1,434,861.00		698,294.67	
1905, reported 1906:				
Not shelled, 7,514 tons	1,044,330.00	.068	450,891.72	44+
Shelled, 2,474 tons	798,975.00	.161	247,408.75	31+
	1,843,305.00		698,300.47	
1906, reported June 30, 1907:				
Not shelled, 11,512 tons	1,409,422.91	.065	691,099.37	46+
Shelled, 3,599 tons	1,163,408.00	.162	359,999.39	30+
	2,572,831.91		1,051,098.76	
1907, reported June 30, 1908:				
Not shelled, 10,719 tons	1,530,649.65	.071	642,835.58	41+
Shelled, 3,539 tons	1,180,765.30	.166	354,947.92	30+
	2,711,414.96		997,783.50	
1908, reported June 30, 1909:				
Not shelled, 8,716 tons	1,083,792.21	.062	522,945.88	41+
Shelled, 4,392 tons	1,322,560.00	.151	439,095.43	33+
	2,406,352.21		962,041.31	
1909, reported June 30, 1910:				
Not shelled, 11,639 tons	1,545,197.34	.066	668,099.23	43+
Shelled, 5,481 tons	1,851,408.75	.169	548,049.40	29+
	3,396,606.09		1,216,148.63	
1910, reported June 30, 1911:				
Not shelled, 10,573 tons	1,680,301.35	.079	634,383.50	37+
Shelled, 6,522 tons	2,555,465.00	.227	562,202.73	22+
	4,235,766.35		1,196,586.23	
1911, reported June 30, 1912:				
Not shelled, 11,104 tons	1,643,960.25	.074	666,265.35	40+
Shelled, 5,356 tons	2,086,678.00	.195	535,664.33	25+
	3,729,638.25		1,201,929.68	

(Taken from yearly Reports of Commerce and Navigation of the United States.)

EXHIBIT 2.

Compilation of figures showing percentages of origin of walnuts imported from foreign countries.

SHELLED AND UNSHELLED.

	France.	Italy.	Chile.	Other countries.
Crop of—	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1903	65	15	12	8
1904	72	13	8	7
1905	70	8	7	6
1906	83	13	.....	6
1907	88	6	2	4
1908	77	13	5	5
1909	76	14	.....	4
1910	76	17	.....	7
Average	78	12.3	.....	.....

EXHIBIT 3.

Walnut shipments of California from 1903 to 1911.

[Compiled by the J. K. Armsby Co. from railroad shipments.]

Year.	Pounds.	Tons.
1903	12,678,243	6,339
1904	15,175,994	7,587
1905	12,776,136	6,388
1906	15,096,887	7,548
1907	14,674,343	7,337
1908	20,288,769	10,143
1909	18,695,686	9,347
1910	19,388,776	9,694
1911	25,000,000	12,500

EXHIBIT 4.

Reports of State Board of Equalization of California.

1908, walnut trees bearing 666,477
1910, walnut trees bearing 651,852
1912:
Walnut trees bearing 680,960
Walnut trees nonbearing 224,299

A.

Upon an average, 25 trees are planted to an acre.

680,960 ÷ 25 = 27,240 = acres bearing.
224,299 ÷ 25 = 9,000 = acres nonbearing.

The true values of bearing orchards, based upon assessed appraisement, is $750, as an approximate average.

The true value of nonbearing orchards in the same manner equals $500.

B.

$750 times 27,240 = $20,430,000
$500 times 9,000 = 4,500,000 } = investment.

Investment ... 24,930,000

The production in 1908 = 10,240 tons = 20,686,000 pounds.
The production in 1910 = 9,684 tons = 19,268,000 pounds.
The production in 1911 = 12,500 tons = 25,000,000 pounds.

Dividing each of these outputs in pounds by the number of trees reported gives:

For 1909 = 31 + pounds.
1910 = 31 + pounds.
1911 = 36 + pounds.

98 ÷ 3 = 32.66, or 33 pounds average.

33 times 25 = 825 pounds per acre average output.

The average price for years from 1902 to 1911, inclusive, was 12.55 cents gross or 11.5 cents net to grower.

$0.115 × 825 = $94.875.

From this amount the costs of production must be subtracted. These are approximately:

C.

		Labor costs.
$20.00,	cultivation	$20.00
7.50,	irrigation	7.50
2.00,	pruning	2.00
2.00,	fertilization	2.00
8.00,	taxes.	
12.00,	harvesting.	
51.50		31.50

$94.875 − $51.50 = $43.375.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 5, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, herewith I submit two letters, one bearing upon the boot and shoe provision and the other relating to the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad:

LAIRD, SCHOBER & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1913.

Hon. J. H. MOORE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: No doubt you are deluged with letters and telegrams bearing on the proposed tariff bill now being considered by the Congress of the United States, which makes us hesitate to take up any of your valuable time to consider the proposition of placing boots and shoes on the free list. But we can not refrain from expressing ourselves and asking you to protest against any such foolhardy legislation.

PRESENT TARIFF DANGER LINE.

The Payne-Aldrich bill reduced the duty 40 per cent on boots and shoes made of goatskin, or from 25 to 15 per cent, and 60 per cent on boots and shoes made of calfskin, or from 25 to 10 per cent. This placed the industry at the danger line, and this action has caused foreign manufacturers to make preparations to invade this country.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN TARIFF PROHIBITS COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS.

We have advices from our London branch stating that English and European manufacturers are producing boots and shoes in styles which are popular at the present time in this country, made over American lasts, from American leather, and by American machinery at prices about 20 per cent less than we can produce them. In view of this condition it seems foolhardy to place boots and shoes on the free list, ruining the boot and shoe industry, in which there is $220,000,000 of capital invested and a volume of business amounting to $500,000,000.

UNITED STATES LABOR COST AND OVERHEAD CHARGES.

The percentage of labor is a positive factor in the shoe industry, amounting to 20 to 30 per cent of the selling price. The labor cost in competitive countries, such as Germany and the United Kingdom, is approximately 60 per cent of the labor cost in this country on similar grades of goods. The overhead charges of the foreign manufacturers are also about 60 per cent of overhead charges in this country. In justice to ourselves and in duty to our employees we must ask you to use your best efforts to protect this labor condition and the boot and shoe industry.

FOREIGN TARIFFS PREVENT SALE OF AMERICAN PRODUCT ABROAD.

We were one of the pioneers to seek a foreign market for our product, which at one time was a profitable part of our business. This has been gradually reduced by tariff legislation and the improved product of foreign countries, which has practically reduced our foreign business to a very small amount, and it seems ridiculous to open our markets to the world in face of the duty that is required on all boots and shoes going into foreign countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom.

To give you a practical illustration: Our export business with Australia at one time was a large percentage of our business; to-day it is practically nothing. This change is caused by the duty imposed by Australian and New Zealand Governments, which has practically prohibited the importation of any great amount of American boots and shoes. Our agents who were selling shoes now direct their efforts to placing leather in the Australian market, where a number of shoe manufactories have been established on account of this change of tariff laws in the said countries.

DISASTROUS EFFECT ON LABOR-EARNING CAPACITY.

As we see it, the result of placing boots and shoes on the free list means eventually one of three things—first, an extreme reduction in the wages we are paying labor (which will reduce the employees to the condition of foreign labor); second, closing our factory; or, third, moving our plant abroad.

RIDICULOUS LEGISLATION, TAKING DUTY FROM BOOTS AND SHOES AND IMPOSING DUTY ON ARTICLES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

We would say, further, that if free boots and shoes is brought about we must ask you to positively oppose any such outrageous action as allowing the duty to remain on any article that goes into the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are many fabrics used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, such as worsted cloths, cotton goods, velvets, velveteens, satin, cotton braid laces, and silk braid laces, and various kinds of leather, such as buckskin, kid skin, and bronze kid skin. In fact, by keeping the duty on any article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes and placing boots and shoes on the free list you will plainly see it means the forcing of the American manufacturer to pay a premium for the privilege of making shoes in his own country.

Trusting the above will receive your kind consideration, and that you will use your influence to protest against such a drastic measure as placing boots and shoes on the free list, we are,

Very respectfully, yours,

LAIRD, SCHOBER & CO.

—

SHEBOYGAN, WIS., *May 3, 1913.*

Hon. J. HAMPTON MOORE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Manual labor is the chief item of cost in the production of high-grade enameled ware, in which American skill does not excel that of the European. The American output per day, per man or woman, is less and the labor costs are from 75 to 400 per cent greater than those enjoyed by the European manufacturer.

We implore you, before reducing the present tariff 40 per cent on the above line, to first take those precautionary measures, which will demand of the European manufacturer the maintenance of American labor costs and standards of living, which you and all Americans demand of us. Then, and not until then, reduce or remove all tariff on this line as you elect and let the fittest survive. You demand proper remuneration by the American manufacturer; demand of us employers' liability, State income tax, Federal excise tax, and contributions to American standards, and now have in mind the entry into the States of a product by those who subscribe to little or none of these. Is this fair? Are you not showing an absolute preference for the European manufacturer under these unequal conditions? We appeal to you only from a standpoint of fairness and not from a desire for unjust protection at any point. We are now undersold by the European manufacturer in the Chicago market from 20 to 25 per cent and our net profits are not one-quarter of this.

Very truly, yours,

THE VOLLRATH CO.,
F. S. MORRIS, *Treasurer.*

I also submit a letter addressed to my colleague, Mr. VARE, on the question of chemicals:

YELLOW PRUSSIATE OF POTASH (H. R. 3321), SCHEDULE A, PARAGRAPH 65.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 5, 1913.*

Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: For your information we beg leave to hand you herewith copy of a letter written by Hon. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON to Hon. ALFRED G. ALLEN, of Ohio, on the subject of duty on yellow prussiate of potash; and copy of our letter of this date to Mr. HARRISON, calling his attention to an evident misapprehension of the facts and conditions in the industry.

Yours, very truly,

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
W. H. BOWER, *Vice President.*

APRIL 29, 1913.

Hon. ALFRED G. ALLEN,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. ALLEN: I have received the communication from the Bahlman-Frederich Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of yellow prussiate of potash, and I thank you very much for calling the matter to my attention.

The reduction in the duty in our bill from 4 cents to 1¼ cents per pound on yellow prussiate of potash was unavoidable. Consider how extensively this product is used in color making, in textiles, and for chemical manufacturing.

I think that the chief trouble with the American manufacturers of this product may be traced to the fact that they are making it by a process which has now become obsolete abroad. Previously the article was made exclusively from animal refuse, such as leather scraps, horn, and carbonate of potash. To-day it is obtained from a gas purifying mass, both materials and process being much cheaper.

The present duty equals over 40 per cent ad valorem, and even at that rate the American manufacturers can not hold their own on account of their obsolete process of manufacturing. Out of seven establishments that have manufactured this material in the United States in the past, at present only three remain. From this statement you can see that it would be unfair to the very extensive consumers of yellow prussiate of potash to continue the former high protective duty.

Yours, sincerely,

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.

—

PHILADELPHIA, *May 5, 1913.*

Hon. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo, addressed to Hon. ALFRED G. ALLEN, on the subject of duties on yellow prussiate of potash, has been placed before us.

We desire to state most emphatically that you have been misinformed, and the reasons you give for so great a reduction in this duty can not be substantiated.

We and the manufacturers in Syracuse, N. Y., use exactly the same raw materials and processes that are used abroad. The manufacturer in Cincinnati uses the old animal-refuse process, as it is cheaper for him to manufacture by that process there than by the use of gas purifying mass. The reason for this is that he has no competition in the purchase of leather scraps by fertilizer manufacturers.

Since our firm began the manufacture of yellow prussiate of potash, in the early sixties, we have built seven plants. Five of these have been discarded and scrapped. To-day we are working two plants, both modern, one having been built in 1909 and the other just put in operation after four years of experimenting.

You can verify our statements by a personal visit to our factory in Philadelphia, or by addressing the people from whom we purchase our supplies. Some of them are:

The United Gas Improvement Co., of Philadelphia, spent oxide.
Consolidated Gas Co., of New York, N. Y., spent oxide.
Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co., New York, cyanogen sludge.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, carbonate of potassium.
Pfaltz & Bauer, New York, carbonate of potassium.
Peters, White & Co., New York, potassium chloride.
H. J. Baker & Bro., New York, potassium chloride.

Notwithstanding the fact that our process and materials are the same as are used abroad, we would be unable to compete under a duty of 1¼ cents per pound. This is owing to the fact that our labor costs are higher, and the prices of our raw materials purchased in this country are also higher, owing to the great labor costs of these raw materials.

We think that if we can prove to your satisfaction that the statements made in your letter to Mr. ALLEN are wrong, you should withdraw your opposition to an increase in the duty on yellow prussiate of potash and request that the great injustice done us be rectified by the Finance Committee of the Senate. We trust that you will give this matter very serious consideration and verify every statement that we have made.

Yours, truly,

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.
W. H. BOWER, *Vice President.*

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE W. EDMONDS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 5, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, students of political economy will recognize in the proposed tariff bill the attempt made so many times heretofore to incorporate into the laws and policies of our country the ideas and teachings of Richard Cobden.

Richard Cobden was one of the greatest students of political economy the world has ever seen. He was a manufacturer and a member of the British Parliament. His idea was—and mark the similarity in the address of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee—that there should only be a tariff on luxuries, and that for revenue only, and that all other taxes should be levied on land, incomes, and property.

Cobden's contention was made at a time when, owing to a failure of the crops, as well as a high tariff, particularly on

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foodstuffs, the people were unable to buy bread, causing suffering and starvation to spread over the entire land. Circumstances favoring him, he was successful, and since then England has been a free-trade country. It is easy to recognize the fact that countries small in size and overpopulated, such as England, must of necessity furnish for its manufactured articles a market in order to obtain a necessary supply of foodstuffs.

But compare our country with England. Are people suffering and starving? Have our crops failed? In fact, is there anything occurring now that can in any way be compared with the condition of England at the time referred to? I confess I do not see it. We have never been so prosperous as during the past four or five years. Labor has had employment; business was never better. Not being satisfied, however, the members of the Democratic Party propose to upset all these conditions.

There is no question that the people of our country are desirous of a revision of the tariff, but they will not be satisfied with a bill that brings disaster to our industries. What the people do desire, what they will want after the passage of this bill, and what eventually they will insist on having, is a tariff constructed upon a scientific basis, which will give protection covering the difference of cost between here and abroad.

I firmly believe in a protective tariff system where the measure of protection shall equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, and the best way, in my opinion, to find out that difference is by the appointment of a permanent board or commission. The commission should be composed of tariff experts to find out the facts upon which Congress can build a tariff and make classifications of articles to which Congress can plainly and accurately fix customs duties. The commission itself should not be allowed to fix duties, that function being left to Congress. Congress, therefore, parts with no legislative powers, as our Democratic friends fear it will.

Unless the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, which committees respectively have charge of the framing of the tariff bills, are specially trained to give their whole time and attention in securing the facts upon which to base and enact a tariff law that covers thousands of items, touches every industry throughout the entire Nation, and concerns the livelihood of millions of people, can we expect any tariff revision except by the old-fashioned method of logrolling, when in the trading of votes favors are exchanged for favors?

When the Sixty-first Congress started on a revision of the tariff it found itself with very little, if any, information as to the relative cost of production here and abroad, and the President was therefore authorized to appoint a Tariff Board, which investigated two of the most important schedules, namely, the woolen and cotton, so thoroughly that its reports have been admitted by nearly every leading business man whose industries have been involved by these schedules to be the most complete reports ever issued.

Changes will constantly occur in the cost of production both at home and abroad, just as changes occur in the rates of our railroads. And for that reason alone, if for none other, we should have a permanent commission to inquire into those changes. Of course, there will be many objections to such a commission, one of which will be that it would disturb business. Producers would be unwilling to disclose their cost, fearing that such information may in some way be used against them, and the person who believes in free trade would assuredly raise a most emphatic objection. But experience has shown that all these objections can be overcome.

Some years ago a tariff commission was established by the German Government, composed of over 32 leading experts and business men, who investigated all of the large industries and examined hundreds of employers and employees. The work of the commission extended over six or seven years. Did the report of this commission result disastrously to the business interests of the German Empire, which is more intricate than our own? It did not, as it placed the business on such a basis that it is one of the soundest in the world.

Past Congresses have authorized the appointment of boards and commissions to investigate in every detail every economic subject save the tariff. The Monetary Commission has investigated and submitted its report on our fiscal policy. The Immigration Commission spent over a million dollars to suggest a solution of the immigration problem. The Industrial Commission, appointed some 15 years ago, spent thousands of dollars to investigate the labor question. Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to appoint an Interstate Commerce Commission, so that it may enforce the laws to regulate the railroads. We have had many other commissions and boards to investigate all sorts of questions but no commission to study in a thorough and scientific manner the most important subject of all and one which affects every man, woman, and child, namely, the tariff, although such a commission is desired by the business man, the manufacturer, the farmer, the producer, and the consumer.

It is true that we have had tariff boards and commissions, but they have been short-lived ones and have not had the opportunity to investigate our entire tariff system in the manner that it should be. With as diversified industries as exist in every State of the Union there should be a permanent tariff commission, such as the German tariff commission, which has placed the tariff of that country on as scientific a basis as any tariff system in the world.

If the last Tariff Board had been given the opportunity to investigate as thoroughly every schedule of the tariff bill as they did the woolen and cotton, Congress would to-day have such data that no political party could ignore. Did the majority of the Ways and Means Committee take advantage of the information furnished them by the board on Schedules I and K? The answer is No. Why? Because they believe in the Cobden theory.

Cobden's theory may be the best for a country like England, which is dependent upon the Continent and the world at large for the food supplies, but not for a country like our own, the welfare of which depends on a protective system that will give our labor employment, keep our mills in operation, and build up a market for our products.

Does H. R. 3321, to be popularly known as the Underwood bill, accomplish these things? No; but, on the contrary, it is causing the mills of a great manufacturing center like Philadelphia to begin preparations of reducing their forces and ultimately close down altogether. If the proposed tariff act shall go into effect, which seems probable, it will certainly make very serious changes in business affairs, especially as such changes affect the laboring interests of the country.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee on the present bill states that imports will increase the first year to the amount of $150,000,000. This means that $150,000,000 of good American money will be sent abroad and will not be spent in our own country for home products. Naturally its proportionate share will not go to our working people, so that they, with plenty of work and opportunity, can enjoy their share of the good things of life.

History, especially in tariff legislation, repeats itself, and after the bill in question becomes a law and the country begins to feel the effect of its drastic features, as it did when former Democratic measures were passed by Congress, the people will appreciate the necessity of a tariff revision along conservative as well as scientific lines.

Japanese Endanger Lumber Industry by Competition, and Flour and Wheat by Invasion.

REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 1, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I desire to extend my remarks made on this floor yesterday in which I undertook to prove that oriental labor in British Columbia would absolutely destroy the shingle industry of the State of Washington unless a tariff on shingles of 40 cents to 50 cents should be retained.

In addition to the various statements presented showing the danger to us from the Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus on our northern boundary, I desire to present a dispatch printed in the Grays Harbor Washingtonian of April 27, which has a direct bearing on the subject. I submit the following:

AVEY THINKS JAPS ARE SLIPPING ONE OVER.

MONTESANO, WASH., *April 26.*

E. S. Avey, a prominent attorney from Elma, and one of the best informed citizens, is another who feels that the Government should lose no time in making fortifications on Grays Harbor. He said this morning:

"Why Grays Harbor should have been neglected so long I can not see.

"It is the key to the Northwest in case of an invasion. I hope there is no real danger in this Jap scare, but I honestly believe that in case of a Japanese invasion the point of attack would be on Grays Harbor, and I can see nothing to prevent a successful invasion. Let me tell you something I have seen myself.

"A few months ago a friend and I were coming up the south road from Aberdeen. We noticed a bypath leading up a hill and thought we would see where it led to. When we came above a little spring we suddenly ran onto two Japanese men—apparently educated men, though they pretended to be not able to talk English to us. As we came up we saw them fold and hide in their clothing a big map. We couldn't see the map before they folded it, but we were sure it was a map of the Grays Harbor country, for from where they sat they had a view of the bay and valley, and as we came in sight one of them was pointing out over the bay with one hand and with the other pointing to the map.

"Other people will tell you that for a year past many Japanese men, without any apparent object in sight, have been going up and down this valley afoot.

"Grays Harbor is without anything to protect us from the entrance of war vessels, and yet of what value are the Columbia River or the Puget Sound fortifications when from here any enemy could grab all the railroads and the main-traveled wagon roads of the State. Not only the cities of this State but of neighboring States would be in danger of attack The greatest wheat and flour stations in the West would be open to attack."

In this connection it is interesting to read from a speech by the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, now Secretary of State, delivered in Tokyo, Japan, in October, 1905:

I will promise those who hear me to-night that whenever there is a question between America and Japan I shall be a better friend of Japan than I have been in the past, if that is possible.

Mr. Bryan's remarks at the annual banquet of the American Society, in London, July 4, 1906, on The White Man's Burden are also significant, in view of the present occurrences on the west coast of the United States, as are also the statements contained in his book, published in August, 1906, and entitled Letters to a Chinese Official. Particularly his quoting the "official" as seeming depressed by the fear that foreign commerce will disturb the world's peace, and especially the lines reading:

The competition for markets bids fair to be a more fruitful cause of war than was ever in the past the ambition of princes or the bigotry of priests. The people of Europe fling themselves like hungry beasts of prey on every yet unexploited quarter of the globe. And it is precisely those trade relations which it was thought would knit you in the bonds of peace, which, by making every one of you cut-throat rivals of the other, have brought you within reasonable distance of a general war of extermination.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this prophecy, apparently from the mouth of a fictitious Chinese official, is being filled with remarkable fidelity to-day in Europe, and I wonder if the agitation now stirring our Western States indicates a further fulfillment of the prophecy.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED A. BRITTEN,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 5, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to present a petition containing some fifteen hundred names of members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America residing in the city of Chicago, and this, I am informed, represents the sentiment of the cigar makers all over this country.

The petition earnestly protests against the proposition of the Committee on Ways and Means providing for absolute free trade in cigars with the Philippine Islands, and in connection with the petition I wish to say that this Democratic tariff bill not only permits cigars manufactured in the Philippine Islands to come in duty free, but it permits such cigars to contain 20 per cent foreign material. This means that a manufacturer in the Philippine Islands can put in the cigar a combination of American tobacco, Philippine tobacco, and 20 per cent of Havana tobacco, and would give the Philippine cigar manufacturers an unfair and undue advantage over the American manufacturers and be a constant detriment to American working men and women, as well as cigar manufacturers.

The importation of cigars from the Philippine Islands under the present law has steadily increased, and I hold, if Congress gives the Philippine cigars free access, without restraint or limit to the markets of this country, that the American Tobacco Co., which, despite the alleged dissolution acts, is just as effective as it ever was, would immediately establish large factories in the Philippine Islands and continue the manufacture of cigars there on a scale that would seriously interfere with the industry in this country proper. This is not an idle statement. When Porto Rico was annexed and given free access to the markets of this country the trust immediately proceeded to obtain control not only of the cigar industry, but also of the leaf or raw material of Porto Rico, so that to-day they practically control, at the very least, 80 per cent of the cigar industry of that island. In one year 1,250 cigar factories have gone out of business and thousands of American cigar makers have suffered in employment in this country. The trust, with its exceedingly large capital, will do precisely the same thing, in so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned, if this bill passes and an opportunity is thus given them to do so.

The proposition of the Committee on Ways and Means I unhesitatingly say is favorable to the trust and strengthens its hand and assists it to more quickly stamp out opposition and competition of the independents and to establish an absolute monopoly in the cigar and tobacco industry. The Tobacco Trust controls fully 85 per cent of the smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, cigarettes, and little cigars in this country. It controls 80 per cent, if not more, of the cigar industry of Porto Rico, and it controls fully if not more than 75 per cent of the imported cigars coming from Cuba.

I earnestly protest against giving them further opportunity to strengthen their strangle hold upon the independents by giving them the Philippine Islands, which they will exploit for the benefit of the trust and to the detriment of independent manufacturers, of working men and women, of the Federal Government, and of society at large.

The notion that American workingmen can compete with the oriental—the cheapest labor in the world—of the Philippine Islands is absurd and preposterous and absolutely out of the question. The wage paid for making cigars in the Philippine Islands is less than one-fourth of the wages received by cigar makers in the United States. In the third annual report of the Bureau of Labor of the Philippine Islands, page 15, issued 1912, it officially states that wages of 11,300 cigar makers in the Philippine Islands in 53 factories were 193 pesos annually, or about $96.50 American money, or 30 cents per day, while the average wage of the cigar makers in this country is at least $1.50 a day, which included the unorganized as well as the organized. I estimate that the average wages of the union cigar makers is at least $2 per day, and, as a matter of fact, that is pretty nearly the minimum wage; and it ranges from that sum to as high as $5 per day.

The question of transportation should not be lost sight of. A thousand cigars can be shipped from the Atlantic coast to Chicago for about 10 cents, and from coast to coast for about 18 or 20 cents. A thousand cigars, the wholesale price of which would be $100, weighs about 27 pounds. The question of transportation, then, is not a factor as because of the lightness of the commodity it can be transported at a negligible cost. There are thousands of Chinese and Japs, which, with the Filipinos, are very apt learners, especially in the cigar industry, as they prefer factory to field work, and the cigar-producing capacity of the islands can be recruited and brought up to any number in a very short time, and this I assert without fear of successful contradiction will surely occur if you give them free access to this country. It is claimed that one-third of the population of Manila is Chinese. If the product of this oriental cheap labor comes into this country the result will be ruinous to the industry here, and would in a measure impair and partly nullify the Chinese-exclusion act. The cigar industry in this country pays the Federal Government in internal taxes alone about $22,000,000 annually, and when I include the tobacco trade, which includes cigars, cigarettes, snuff, and manufactured tobacco, it contributed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, $70,500,000. There are employed at cigar making, not counting those engaged in making smoking and chewing tobacco, and so forth, about 136,000 people, of whom about 110,000 are skilled workers and wage earners, who are directly and indirectly taxpayers and contributors to the maintenance of our Government, while, on the other hand, the Filipinos do not contribute a cent to the maintenance of our institutions. The aggregate wages paid to cigar makers is $50,000,000 annually. The wholesale value of the output of cigars is about $350,000,000 annually. It ranks about twelfth in the value of its output among the great industries of our country. The cigar and tobacco industry has always been taxed through custom duties and internal-revenue tax. It as a consequence is extremely sensitive to hostile legislation. During the last fiscal year over 1,250 small cigar manufacturers have been forced out of business. The union cigar maker receives from $7 to $12 per thousand for making the 5-cent cigar and from $12 to $18 per thousand for making the 10-cent cigar and from $18 to $50 per thousand for making the clear Havana cigars or the two for a quarter and more expensive kinds.

Under the present law, which limits the importation of cigars from the Philippine Islands duty free to 150,000,000 annually, the importation jumped from 22,900,000 in 1911 to 72,800,000 cigars in 1912.

From information received from the Insular Bureau of the War Department I find for the first eight months of this fiscal year 65,000,000 cigars were sent here from the Philippine Islands.

Under the economic conditions prevailing here the allowance of 150,000,000 duty free per annum is more than fair to the Filipinos. Given an unrestricted free market in this country the Cigar and Tobacco Trust will be enabled to increase the amount produced there and sent here and disposed of through its chain of stores to an extent that will be disastrous to American manufacturers and American working men and women. Owing to climate and bounties of nature, the Filipino lives very cheaply. Clothing is of the cheapest kind; he has no expensive rent to pay, no fuel to purchase, while he has self-sustaining food growing in abundance. We, on the other hand, must buy food, fuel, pay high rent, buy more expensive clothing, and with the always increasing cost of living we find the effort to sustain home, family, and life always equal to our income.

I earnestly protest against pitting the cheapest oriental labor in the world against the men and women of this great free country and respectfully offer this amendment and ask its passage:

Amend page 196, line 11, after the word "duty," and insert the following: "Except in any fiscal year, cigars in excess of 75,000,000, which quantity shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe."

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, April 24, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Chairman, under general leave to print, I submit the following comparative table showing the tariff on articles entering into the manufacture of shoes:

	Payne Tariff Act.	Proposed Underwood bill.
	Per cent.	
Braids	60	50 per cent.
Cotton galloons	60	60 per cent.
Cotton goring	60	50 per cent.
Silk goring	60	50 per cent.
Nippers, pliers, etc	60	30 per cent.
Cotton webbings	60	25 per cent.
Buttons	57½	40 per cent.
Cotton lacings	52½	25 per cent.
Dextrine	50	¾ cent per pound.
Needles	47	25 per cent.
Hooks and eyelets	45	15 per cent.
Shoe machinery	45	Free.
Studs and rivets	45	20 per cent.
Tissue paper	41	30 per cent.
Brushes	40	35 per cent.
Wire (iron or steel)	40	20 per cent.
Gold leaf	39	35 per cent.
Oxalic acid	39	39 per cent.
Linen thread	38	25 to 30 per cent.
Cardboard for cartons	25	25 per cent.
Gelatin	35	10 to 25 per cent.
Plaster of Paris	35	25 per cent.
Cotton thread	34	5 to 25 per cent.
Cotton-lining cloth	31½	25 per cent.
Coal-tar dyes	30	30 per cent.
Glue	30	10 to 25 per cent.
Box shooks	30	15 per cent.
Silk thread	25	15 per cent.
Sal soda	23½	⅛ cent per pound.
Sponges	20	10 to 15 per cent.
Chamois skins	20	15 per cent.
Wood alcohol	20	Free.
Last blocks	20	15 per cent.
Borax	18½	Crude, free; refined, ¼ cent per pound.
Cod-liver oil	17	Free.
Castile soap	15½	10 per cent.
Coal (bituminous)	15	Free.
Nails (iron or steel)	13½	Do.
Hobnails	10	Do.
Rough lumber	7	Do.
Tacks (small, iron or steel)	4	Do.
All leathers for boots and shoes	5 to 25	Do.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. C. DYER,
OF MISSOURI,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 5, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, as a further protest against this tariff bill, I call attention to the following letters:

ST. LOUIS, *April 30, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Under the new tariff bill now being considered for revision we find Schedule G, item No. 203, reads as follows:

"Biscuits, wafers, etc., combined with chocolates, nuts, fruit, or confectionery of any kind, and without regard to the component material of chief value, 25 per cent ad valorem."

Item No. 430 reads as follows:

"Biscuits, cakes, etc., not especially provided for in this section, will be admitted free of duty."

This practically means that Schedule G, item No. 203, will result in a decrease in the duty of more than 25 per cent. Item No. 430 will involve a decrease in duty of over 20 per cent.

Owing to the fact that the foreign manufacturers can manufacture their goods cheaper than the American manufacturers probably can, due to the difference in the wage schedules, the American manufacturers would be placed in competition with the foreign manufacturers, which competition would place the biscuit manufacturers of this country at a decided disadvantage.

For your information, we beg to respectfully state that the most skilled bakers in foreign countries do not receive on an average over $7.50 per week as against $18 and $20 paid in this country for the same labor. A great many bakers are working at an average of $5 to $6 per week as against $12 to $16. We beg to most respectfully call your attention further to the fact that the import value of foreign biscuits is very small as compared with the amount of goods manufactured in this country, which averages annually upward of $100,000,000.

We understand that the new schedule of tariffs is to be debated in Congress this week. In behalf of the biscuit interests of this country we wish to enter our protest against any change in the present tariff, so far as pertaining to bakery products.

We believe that the property interests and welfare of the American manufacturers of bakery products should be carefully considered, and we feel that when this is done the amount of good which may possibly come from any reduction in the tariff will be offset by the damage which will be inflicted upon the bakery interests of this country as well as the thousands of employees who look to these interests for their livelihood.

Your assistance to defeat the proposed revision, so far as it pertains to Schedule G, items Nos. 203 and 430, is respectfully requested.

Thanking you for your favorable consideration of our welfare in this matter, we remain,

Yours, very truly,

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.
W. W. SCHIEK.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO,
BUREAU OF INFORMATION
AND EXHIBIT OF GUARANTEED PRODUCTS,
New York, April 28, 1913.

Hon. L. C. DYER,
1531 Park Road, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am sending you under separate cover two pamphlets descriptive of Porto Rico.

Please note from the extracts of the report of Hon. George R. Colton, governor of Porto Rico, that during the year 1912 the total exports from Porto Rico amounted to $49,705,000, of which amount $31,544,000 represented sugar. Reduced to a percentage basis this means that over 63 per cent of Porto Rico industry is in sugar, and as the island's prosperity so largely depends on the profitable production of this commodity it should have the fullest protection that can be consistently accorded it by the United States. Under present conditions Porto Rico purchases annually $40,000,000 worth of manufactured goods in the American market, and this purchasing power depends principally upon the prosperous condition of those directly and indirectly dependent upon the sugar industry.

A limited quantity of the finest coffee is grown in Porto Rico, which has not been commercially known in the United States, the whole crop being purchased by Cubans and Europeans, by whom it is highly prized. So that you may know of the delicious quality of this coffee, I am sending you a sample under separate cover.

I will take pleasure in furnishing you with any further information regarding Porto Rico that you may require.

Sincerely, yours,

MORTIMER REMINGTON,
Commercial Agent of Porto Rico.

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., *April 28, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
Representative Twelfth District Missouri, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DYER: I have your valued favor of the 12th, inclosing copy of new tariff bill, for which kindly accept my thanks.

In regard to the articles in which we are interested, will say that the fact that wool is being put on the free list will, of course, be very detrimental to the wool growers, dealers, and manufacturers of this country; and we should like to enter a protest on the reduction of the duty on manufactured goods as well as on raw wool, as it is going to be very hard for the mills to run at all against the lower cost of production in Europe. I believe, however, that the trade in general is of the opinion that the Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee have made up their minds to railroad the bill through, and they consider efforts made against a reduction in tariff as futile.

In regard to the tariff on raw furs, will say that the 10 per cent added on raw furs in this bill we approve of, because we believe that in the long run it will cause a bigger consumption of American furs at home and also make American markets more important. It will, however, cause some inconvenience in handling the many thousands of shipments that we receive from Canada in the course of a fur season, but we shall have to overcome this in some way.

We hope that you can do something toward getting the wool tariff adjusted; the fur tariff suits us under the circumstances, and we believe in most parts of America the fur trade in general is well pleased with it.

Thanking you for your kindly interest in this matter, we are,

Very truly, yours,

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.,
P. B. FOUKE, *President.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 28, 1913.*

Hon. L. C. DYER,
United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are greatly surprised to learn that the duty on ferromanganese is to be raised by the new tariff measure from the specific duty of $2.50 a ton to 15 per cent ad valorem—virtually an increase of 200 per cent in the duty.

According to the best information obtainable, the only smelters or producers of ferromanganese in this country are the United States Steel Corporation, and we see no reason at all why the duty on ferromanganese should be raised, as it is certainly not a luxury and is an absolutely necessary ingredient of manganese steel, which is required principally by the railroad companies for improving the safety of their trackways.

We would greatly appreciate any efforts you might make in permitting the duty on ferromanganese to at least remain at $2.50 a ton.

Very truly,

ST. LOUIS STEEL FOUNDRY,
GEO. F. STEEDMAN, *President.*

RANDOLPH SALES CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1913.

Mr. L. C. DYER,
Congressman, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to bring to your attention a certain part of the new tariff bill which will seriously affect a new industry in this country—an industry less than one year old in the United States.

As you probably know, the English manufacturers of high-class steel casement sash have for many years enjoyed a monopoly of such business in the United States. About one year ago the Crittall Casement Co. was organized, with factory and offices in Detroit, and have furnished lively competition for these English manufacturers.

Schedule C, paragraph 108, provides that metal sashes shall be classed with and assessed at the same rate as steel bars and other steel but slightly advanced in the process of manufacture. The duty on this article at the present time being 45 per cent ad valorem.

It is evident that this paragraph is intended to cover the usual run of unfabricated or fabricated building materials as manufactured from unfinished steel as it leaves the rolls. Steel factory sash for industrial purposes, now being manufactured in large quantities in this country, comes in this class. The steel for this sash is rolled in the United States and the labor cost of assembling is very low, due to the unfinished nature of the product.

On the other hand, the product to which I refer is used in an entirely different and higher class of building, requires much skilled labor, a high finish, welded corners, and a rolled steel that must be imported under the same duty rate. The Crittall Casement Co. have tried to get this steel rolled in the United States, but the mills here have been unwilling to undertake it on account of the difficulty of rolling to the required accuracy.

Steel casement sash are being used by wealthy men of this country building expensive homes and memorial buildings.

If the Crittall Casement Co. is classed as in the present bill, it will throw them into unequal competition with the English product, which has been imported for years in large quantities, with no United States competition until within the last year. My main objection is that a highly finished article, requiring much skilled labor, is classed with a raw steel but slightly advanced in process of manufacture.

I know that you are beseiged with this sort of correspondence, and shall appreciate any effort you may make to change the classification of this particular article.

Respectfully,

N. B. RANDOLPH,
4252 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

The Tariff—Textiles.

SPEECH

OF

HON. AMBROSE KENNEDY,

OF RHODE ISLAND,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, May 3, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I desire to present for the RECORD the following communications received by me relative to the cotton and the woolen schedules in the proposed tariff measure, together with an article taken from the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard of April 18, 1913, setting forth the effect of the proposed Underwood tariff upon the plant owned and operated by Joseph Benn & Sons (Inc.), at Greystone, R. I., and also a sworn statement of certain employees of said company which recently appeared in the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer.

The communications above referred to are from persons directly connected with the textile business, some of whom are engaged in manufacturing in my district, and all of whom are so engaged in the State of Rhode Island:

HOPE CO., *Phenix, R. I., May 2, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It is my impression that the tariff bill, as now drawn, called the Underwood bill, will do a great injustice to the cotton manufacturers or the cotton industries throughout the United States, and we feel that the local conditions seem to indicate at this early period a very unsettled state.

Lower prices are being offered for the goods that are being placed on the market, and there seems to be no future market of any degree of strength or permanency.

We are not adverse to a rational adjustment of the tariff to a lower basis, but we strenuously object to a measure for the reduction of the tariff, which this bill seems to be the extreme limit.

Yours, truly,

HENRY R. BROWN,
Superintendent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *April 30, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We wish to voice our protest vigorously against the proposed tariff changes in cotton and woolens.

Anticipation of the enactment of the proposed law has already affected our business, and not only in our opinion but among the many mills with whom our business brings us in close touch there is a feeling of absolute certainty that the enactment of such tariff legislation as the Underwood bill will prove most disastrous to the textile industry of the country.

Very truly, yours,

PROVIDENCE MILL SUPPLY CO.,
W. C. MURPHY, *Treasurer.*

PAWTUCKET, R. I., *April 30, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: As manufacturers of textile machinery involving flat carding engines and picking, we desire to enter a vigorous protest against the reduction in the tariff on textile machinery as outlined in the proposed Underwood bill now before the House. Any material reduction will force us to discontinue the manufacture of textile machinery as part of our product. We have wired you this day as follows:

"If Underwood bill in its present form on cotton goods and textile machinery becomes a law, our textile-machinery plant will be moved abroad."

The above is just what we mean, and should the Underwood bill go through as formulated, our textile-machinery plant will be moved abroad; and we have already taken steps toward this end in anticipation of the passage of this bill.

Yours, very truly,

POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO.,
JAMES C. POTTER, *President.*

PAWTUCKET, R. I., *April 30, 1913.*

Congressman AMBROSE KENNEDY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find confirmation of telegram just sent you. We have been looking very carefully as to the effects the Underwood bill will have, not only in our own business but with cotton manufacturers as well, and we believe that if the Underwood bill becomes a law there will be nothing left to do but to shut down or pay labor same wages as are paid in foreign countries that we shall have to compete with.

We sincerely hope that this bill will be revised so we will have at least competitive production and so that labor will not have to be cut to the point where they can not live.

Anything that you can do to stop the passage of this bill will be appreciated not only by the employers of labor but by the employees as well.

Yours, very truly,

JENCKES SPINNING CO.,
F. L. JENCKES, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *April 30, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We confirm our telegram sent you to-day reading as follows:

"Being vitally interested in the success of the cotton and woolen textile industries, we emphatically protest against the tariff schedule proposed in the Underwood bill, and beg you to use your strongest efforts toward a modification of its conditions affecting those industries. Letter follows."

As members, through our officials, of both the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and our industry being dependent almost wholly upon the prosperity of the cotton and woolen textile business, we urge you to use your best endeavors toward a modification of the duties which are proposed in the so-called Underwood bill affecting those industries, which is now before Congress for legislation. A curtailment in the business of the textile industry of this country will not only affect many of our workmen but also the stockholders of this company, of whom there are several hundred.

At the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which was held in Washington on April 8, 9, and 10, the first day's proceedings were largely taken up by consideration of the cotton schedule affecting the import of cotton goods. The result of the association's consideration of the matter was the passing of a protest, a copy of which is attached. This protest was presented in person by the president and secretary of the association to the Hon. A. MITCHELL PALMER, leader of the Democratic caucus, on Tuesday evening, April 8.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is made up very largely of the cotton-mill men of the South, and we think it can be truthfully stated that the success and prosperity of that section of our country to-day has been brought about largely through its cotton-mill manufacturing. The protest presents the matter so forcibly that

there seems to be nothing further to add, and we beg that you will take such action as will not only protect the industries to which we especially call your attention, but also to one of your own home industries, which this company represents.

Yours, very truly,

U. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.,
WM. H. PERRY, *President.*

—

COPY OF PROTEST.

Hon. A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Chairman Democratic Caucus, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association held this day a committee was appointed to present to the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives a protest on behalf of the cotton manufacturers of the United States against the rates proposed in the bill known as H. R. 10, introduced on April 7, 1913, by Hon. O. W. UNDERWOOD and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

This association begs to present to your body a resolution adopted by it at its meeting held in April, 1912, which resolution reads as follows:

"That this association records itself as favoring such reasonable revision of the cotton schedule, based upon differences in cost of production and other conditions at home and abroad, as shall be consistent with the raising of revenue and the conservation of our home markets."

At a subsequent meeting of the tariff committee appointed by this association the following resolution was also adopted:

"We favor the reasonable revision of the cotton schedule based upon figures at which importations are actually being made and can be made, as shown by the comparative manufacturers' selling price at home and abroad, as shall be consistent with the raising of revenue and conservation of our home markets."

Acting upon this resolution, the tariff committee, at public hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, presented from time to time statements in which this association, with frankness and at length, gave information with regard to conditions affecting the industry and suggested such reductions as in the judgment of the association could be consistently made without injury to the domestic industry of cotton manufacturing and at the same time in consistency with the policy of reasonable downward revision and tariff for revenue.

We recognize the propriety of there being adopted at this time such provision in the tariff as would bring domestic and foreign manufacturers into competitive relation.

To the best of our belief the schedules suggested by this association to the Ways and Means Committee contained the lowest rates which could be in reason adopted without danger of injury to the industry of cotton manufacturing in this country.

We recognize, of course, that any suggestions made by ourselves are necessarily addressed to the discretion of the honorable committee charged with the consideration of the subject, and we can only say that we have with perfect frankness presented to the committee all information bearing upon the subject which could be obtained by us. We have not asked the committee to accept our unconfirmed statements upon these subjects, but we have in every instance referred the committee to the findings of the Tariff Board, confirming and proving the correctness of the statements made by ourselves to the committee. In addition, we supplied the committee with other authoritative data, fully confirming the statements of the representatives of the association.

It is, therefore, with the greatest regret and consternation that we have seen the publication of rates on cotton products recommended by the Ways and Means Committee.

In all sincerity we state to your honorable body that if the rates thus suggested are made effective we believe the injury to our industry will be unparalleled.

We earnestly enter a protest against the suggested rates, and state with positive conviction on our part that the effect of these rates will be to transfer a far larger proportion of cotton manufacturing from the United States to foreign fields, where cheaper labor and other favorable conditions obtain, than the Ways and Means Committee can have any conception of.

In an absolute conviction of the truth of our statements we appeal to your body not to make reduction in the rates as drastic as presented in the bill referred to, and would conclude with the statement that if the bill becomes enacted into law a condition of depression will follow in the industry of cotton manufacturing which will, in our judgment, be appalling. Cotton manufacturing is an industry confined not to one community but distributed throughout a large portion of our country, in portions of which it is the chief industry. It is an industry in which hundreds of thousands of employees are engaged, in which there are many plants with many thousands of stockholders.

There is absolutely an untrammeled competition between manufacturing plants in the cotton industry, so that there is no condition presented of a monopolistic industry whose control needs in any sense to be broken.

In these views we respectfully present our earnest request that further consideration be given to the cotton schedule in the bill referred to.

Very respectfully,

AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
W. A. ERWIN, *President.*
C. B. BRYANT, *Secretary.*

—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *May 1, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Confirming our telegram of even date, proposed reduction in tariff on sewing thread and cotton yarns will, in our opinion, prove disastrous to manufacturers in these lines.

We respectfully request your efforts to prevent passing of schedule on present basis.

Very truly, yours,

THE ELIZABETH MILL,
WM. G. JAMES, *Treasurer,*
By FRED. P. WILBUR.

—

PAWTUCKET, R. I., *May 1, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY, *Washington, D. C.:*

As manufacturers of cotton yarns, novelties, etc., for the weaving and allied industries, we protest the provisions of the Underwood bill. If passed as at present drawn, we are confident it will work great injury and hardship through too great duty reductions.

DEXTER YARN CO.,
S. WILLARD THAYER, *President.*

—

PAWTUCKET, R. I., *May 2, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Lace paragraph in Underwood bill would be disastrous to this industry.

WM. H. SMITH,
Treasurer Cadoza Lace Co.

—

PAWTUCKET, R. I., *May 1, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY, *Washington, D. C.:*

As manufacturers of knitted fabrics and underwear, we wish to protest against the Underwood bill as at present drawn. We are confident it will result in great injury to our own and allied industries. The reduction in duties is too drastic.

LEBANON MILL CO.,
ALSTON THAYER, *Treasurer.*

—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *May 1, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Proposed reduction in tariff on sewing thread and cotton yarns will, in our opinion, prove disastrous to manufacturers in these lines. We respectfully request your efforts to prevent passing of schedule on present basis.

THE ELIZABETH MILL,
WM. G. JAMES, *Treasurer.*

—

WOONSOCKET, R. I., *May 1, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Tariff proposed on yarns, sixties to hundreds, totally inadequate to allow of mills coming out even. Mercerized and bleached yarns, involving substantially increased labor costs, placed on same basis as common gray yarns, actual discrimination in comparison with mercerized cloth scheduled to carry additional 2½ per cent. Increased value of cloth is in yarns rather than in weave.

NYANZA MILLS,
E. F. WILLEY, *Agent.*

—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *April 30, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

The provisions of the present Underwood tariff bill are most unsatisfactory and dangerous to the textile industry, and we wish to enter our emphatic protest against its passage.

J. H. HAMBLY,
Treasurer Quidnick-Windham Manufacturing Co.

—

PAWTUCKET, R. I., *April 11, 1913.*

Congressman AMBROSE KENNEDY,
Washington, D. C.:

We feel that the duty of 15 per cent on spool cotton, which is the product of a Rhode Island industry employing about 2,000 workers, is inadequate, the rates proposed for cotton cloth made from fine yarns similar to those used by us being much greater—in fact, practically 100 per cent higher than for spool cotton. In order to protect this important industry, may we not have your assistance in increasing the rate to compare with that of other products made from fine counts of yarn.

J. & P. COATES.

—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *April 30, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

Being vitally interested in the success of the cotton and woolen textile industries, we emphatically protest against the tariff schedule proposed in the Underwood bill and beg you to use your strongest efforts toward a modification of its conditions affecting those industries. Letter follows.

S. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

—

PAWTUCKET, R. I., *April 30, 1913.*

Congressman AMBROSE KENNEDY,
Washington, D. C.:

If Underwood bill in its present form on cotton goods and textile machinery becomes a law, our textile machinery plant will be moved abroad.

JAS. C. POTTER,
President Potter & Johnston Machine Co.

—

CAN IMPORT CHEAPER—GREYSTONE PLANT WILL CLOSE MILLS—NOTICE POSTED TO THAT EFFECT IF COTTON TARIFF BILL GOES INTO EFFECT—CAN MAKE GOODS CHEAPER IN ENGLAND.

PROVIDENCE, *April 18, 1913.*

The Greystone mills of Joseph Benn & Sons (Inc.) will not be operated after the Underwood Tariff Act becomes a law except upon orders that are received from customers. This was determined after Harrison Benn, principal stockholder in the company, had figured out the cost of making goods in each of the mills that his company owns and had found that he could land English-made goods in New York for about 12 per cent less than he could from the Greystone plant.

Machinery is being stopped gradually in the plant, and about 400 of the employees are already out of work, it is said. The goods that they have stopped making here, they say, they are making in England, orders to that effect having been sent yesterday afternoon. The employees at the Greystone plant were first apprised of the coming shutdown by a notice posted in the mills Wednesday, signed by the Joseph Benn & Sons (Inc.) and by Harrison Benn.

The notice reads as follows:

"The provisions of the new Wilson tariff bill make it absolutely impossible for us to successfully compete with imported goods. Therefore a stoppage of machinery will take place immediately."

Mr. Benn says that the mills will not be closed at once, but that there will be lay offs of a few employees at a time at intermittent periods.

Harrison Benn, in commenting upon the notice, said: "There is nothing strange in it, nor is there anything that a person can not understand. Our business here is different from that of other manufacturers in this country in that we have two plants, one here in Greystone and the other in Bradford, England.

"We make the same kind of goods in each mill, from the same kind of stock, and for that reason, when we find that we can manufacture a style cheaper in one mill than we can in the other, we transfer the order to that mill. In the present case I have asked the Congressmen from this State to try and have an adequate protective duty placed upon mohair and alpaca goods, that we may be able to operate both of our plants.

"This seems to be something that they either can not or will not do, and for that reason I find that under the proposed Underwood Tariff Act I can make goods in Bradford and land them in New York at about 4 cents a yard cheaper than I can make them in Greystone and ship them to New York. On 13 numbers or styles I find that we can save from 10.6 per cent to 14.6 per cent a yard by making the goods in the Bradford plant and shipping them to New York. For that reason I have ordered all work that is being done for 'stock' stopped in this plant, and am sending a cable to the Bradford plant to start 500 pieces of goods to take the place of the goods that we have stopped making here.

"Our prices on yarns and tops are about the same, also. To understand that there is no difference between the two plants, I will tell you that some of the machinery here was used in the other mill and that we cut down the production of that mill by shipping the machinery here. Another thing that is not understood is the difference in the price we pay our operatives for the same kind of work.

"In the Bradford plant we pay a weaver 48 cents for weaving a cut of cloth, and for the same thing here we pay $1.49; for goods that cost us 78 cents there we pay $2.41 here; and for goods that cost 98 cents there we pay $3.01 here. In the spinning room the prices range from $2.23 to $2.88 per week there, and here, for the same kind of work on the same machines, we pay from $5.35 to $7.50 per week. Another difference is in the pay which we have to give our apprentices. They are obliged to serve 4 years, and in the Bradford plant they receive for those 4 years $1.92, $2.40, $2.88, and $3.36 per week. In the Greystone plant they receive for the 4 years $6.50, $7.50, $9, and $10.50."

STATEMENT OF WORKERS.

This is to certify that the undersigned wish to jointly testify to the following statements:

We have each and all worked for the firm of Joseph Benn & Sons (Ltd.), in Bradford, England, and now work for Joseph Benn & Sons (Inc.), Greystone, R. I., and also live in the same locality.

Regarding our work, we wish to state that we hold exactly the same positions we held in England, with the exception that in England we worked 55½ hours per week, whereas in the United States of America we work 56 hours per week. In all other respects our work is just the same. We make the same class of goods, with the same machinery, using the same speed, no faster.

We should now like to state our present rate of wages and living as compared to our English wages and living:

	English wages per week.	United States wages per week.
Sorter	$7.79	$16.50
Mechanic	7.30	15.00
Section spinning hand	8.03	16.00
Section weaving hand	8.76	16.00
Weavers	3.41	$11 to $12

English rent, 5s. 6d. ($1.34) per week for four rooms, without bath or toilet; United States of America rents, $2.50 per week for eight rooms, with hot water, bath, and toilet.

LIVE MUCH BETTER.

Now, regarding cost of living, this is best explained by stating that if we were content to live here as we did in England—that is, using only the same articles of food and purchasing exactly the same qualities—we could live just as cheaply, but having double or more wages we find we are able to live a good deal better and have much more comfortable homes. With regard to clothing we find that there is very little difference. Climatic conditions here compel us to wear somewhat different clothing, but our wages are so much higher that we do not feel the difference. Last but not least, we are left with a surplus at the end of the week which is far in excess of what we had in England, which enables us to feel so much better off.

As stated in my letter, we are prepared to testify before any responsible body personally any details not included here regarding these questions. We remain,

Yours, respectfully,

MARY SMITH, *Weaver.*
LENA BARKER, *Weaver.*
FOSTER BARKER, *Section Hand Weaving.*
WILMAN THORNTON, *Mechanic.*
FRANK SWAINE, *Section Hand Spinning.*
AQUILLA JAFFER, *Wool Sorter.*

At Greystone, R. I., April 29, 1912, personally appeared before me the above named and made oath that the above statement is true.

HERBERT A. TENNER, *Notary Public.*

Upon this point we have also some official data supplied by a department of English Government in the report of British Board of Trade of its investigation into the wages and cost of living in the United States compared with the wages and cost of living in Britain. From this report it appears that in the trades covered by the examination (textiles not separately mentioned) the wages in the United States run from two and three-tenths to two and four-tenths as much as in England, while the cost of living was only from one-half to three-fourths higher in the United States than in England. Remember this is English testimony and from an official source.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SIMEON D. FESS,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I arise to state that I am in favor of the principle of an income tax. While I admit there are some objectionable features in such a system of taxation, these features have never seemed to me to overbalance the argument in favor of the principle. As an officer of the Ohio constitutional convention last year when the taxation amendment including the principle of the income tax was brought to a total defeat by the friends of the uniform-rate idea, I was the member whose vote was changed in order to move a reconsideration, which was forced after hours of continuous parliamentary struggle, the result of which is the present income tax in the Ohio constitution. I regret that my vote in this body must be cast against this feature. But the authors of this omnibus bill leave no option. They demand that you vote for the entire bill or against it. A vote for the income tax here therefore means an abandonment of the protective system and its supersession by the "revenue-only" system. In other words, it means that I must join in the attack upon the integrity of American enterprise on behalf of and for the sake of foreign capital and foreign labor, as against our own capital and our own labor. That I will not do.

The time was, not only on the platform but in this House, a man who proved himself constructive, a builder of enterprise, was regarded patriotic. In those days an advocate of American enterprise as contradistinguished from foreign enterprise was heard with interest and even enthusiasm. But those days have passed, we are told. It is no longer the fashion of our people to defend the promoters of the home market. No longer are we permitted to enhance or encourage the building up of American industry. There is not a city worthy the name that does not through its business associations extend warm welcome to capital to invest in its midst, that a better business situation might be established. There is not a progressive country in the world that is not devoting much of its constructive energy to the promotion of home enterprise. Germany is one of the signal examples.

In our own Nation we once thought well enough of the business activities to create a Department of Commerce and Labor and dignified it with a Cabinet rank. The Republican idea held these two factors—capital and labor—inseparable. Its legislation proceeded upon the theory that capital could not exist in enmity with labor, and vice versa. The Republican policy looked to production in order to insure consumption. This policy aimed to unify the interests of the producer and the consumer, the investment of capital and the employment of labor. The object of the Department of Commerce was to stimulate enterprise; not to stifle it.

The policy of the Democratic tariff bill is to reverse this system, and while I would like to vote for an income tax, I will not do it when attached to such a bill as this free-trade propaganda.

There is scarcely an item of this proposed legislation that does not affect some industry of my State. I have daily appeals to offer opposition to this studied effort to enhance foreign business at the expense of home industry. I am appending for the RECORD some of these letters:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *April 16, 1913.*

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Knowing that the State of Ohio, which you so ably represent, is vitally interested, on account of the large number of people employed here in the knitted wearing apparel industry, embracing the manufacture of sweater coats, shawls, caps, gloves, mittens, etc., we take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the pending revision of the tariff laws.

The rate of 35 per cent, as proposed in the Underwood bill, will not afford sufficient protection to offset the difference between the cost of production in this country and Germany, excepting on such low grades of goods on which the proportion of labor cost may be a small part of the entire mill cost. We fear that this will result in injury to us and our employees, and that in consequence we may be forced to cease manufacturing these goods entirely.

In order that this industry may be enabled to continue to exist it must have sufficient rate of protection to at least put it on a competitive basis with the foreign manufacturer. It is probably unnecessary to bring to your attention the fact that our costs for direct labor range from 150 to 300 per cent higher than the foreign manufacturers'

in similar lines, and that our overhead charges, such as rent, insurance, light, and power, are proportionately higher.

You can find detailed cost accounts of our products in part 4, section 2, in the report of the Tariff Board on Schedule K. The expert accountants of the Tariff Board investigated the costs of manufacturing fancy knit goods, in various mills throughout the United States, and their reports will substantiate our statements.

These figures prove that to cover the additional cost of our conversion over foreign goods, rates will be required varying from 22 to 43 per cent above those imposed on the woolen yarn, which is our raw material, and the total of which is equivalent to rates varying from 37 to 60 per cent ad valorem, if based on free wool, not taking into consideration any margin for profit. These rates will apply to machine-made goods only, and articles knitted and fashioned by hand, of which there are many, will require considerably more duty.

At the recent hearings before the Ways and Means Committee on Schedule K the manufacturers of knitted wearing apparel presented a brief explaining our position in this matter. You can find this by referring to the report of the Ways and Means Committee. We want to call your attention to this brief with the hope that you will kindly read it and give our desires your consideration.

Therein we laid special stress on the request that in addition to granting our industry such a rate of duty as will permit us to compete with the foreign manufacturer that our products shall be listed under a separate paragraph from ready-made clothing, which it is at present, under paragraph 382.

We made this request because both our raw-material and our conversion cost is entirely different from that of the clothing manufacturers'. We get much closer to the consumer by eliminating the several profits of the cloth jobbers and cloth-selling agencies. Our raw material is woolen yarn, which we convert into the desired fabric, and upon which we have another conversion process to manufacture this knitted fabric into sweater coats or other knitted wearing apparel, while the raw material of the clothing manufacturer is the cloth which he gets ready-made.

A great proportion of our entire mill cost is for direct labor, and we feel, therefore, that we should be entitled to a higher rate of protection than is accorded on cloths or clothing.

Hoping that you can see your way clear to giving this industry your support, which will at the same time help thousands of constituents in your State, we remain,

Respectfully, yours,

The Consolidated Knitting Co., Morris J. Wolf, Treasurer; The Bamburger-Reutthal Co., S. Reutthal, Secretary; The Cleveland Knitting Mills Co., H. K. Neuman, President; The Standard Knitting Co., C. J. Bauer, Treasurer; The Friedman-Blau-Farber Co., I. Whitelaw, Vice President; The Federal Knitting Mills Co., H. G. Goldberger, President; H. J. Rich Co.; The Green-Haas-Schwartz Co., E. E. Schwartz, Secretary; The Empire Knitting Co., Mark L. Cohn, President; The United Knit Goods Co., J. W. Deutsch, President.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO, *April 23, 1913.*

Hon. S. D. FESS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 19th and am very glad to note your interest as manifested in the contents of your valued letter. Quoting from your letter which says, "Members here argue the people commissioned such a reduction," I wish to quote an excerpt from a speech of Gov. Wilson's at Harrisburg, Pa., June 15, 1911, on the question of banking reform:

"There are well-known conditions which surround so great a task. In the first place, it can not be executed if attempted with inconsiderate haste.

"We must remember that the abuses which we seek to remedy have come into existence as incidents of the great structure of industry we have built up. This structure is the work of our own hands; our own lives are involved in it. Reckless attacks upon it, destructive assaults against it would jeopardize our own lives and disturb, it might be fatally, the very progress we seek to attain.

"It would be particularly fatal to any program to admit into our minds, as we perceive it, any spirit of revenge, any purpose to wreak our displeasure upon the person and the institutions who now represent the abuses we deprecate and seek to destroy. I do not say these things because I think there is danger of vengeful action or revolutionary haste, but merely because we ought always to recognize that it is of the very essence of constructive statesmanship that we should think and act temperately, wisely and justly, and in the spirit of those who reconstruct and amend, not in the spirit of those who destroy and seek to build from the foundations again."

Why the attitude of the Chief Executive of this country or the legislative body should be any different on tariff reform is a condition that we are at a loss to understand.

We trust that the sending of this matter may suggest a thought for a new line of action in combating this measure, and we remain,

Most respectfully, yours,

THE KEETCH KNITTING MILLS,
THE CONSOLIDATED KNITTING CO., *Proprietors,*
Per MORRIS J. WOLF.

—

CLEVELAND, *April 25, 1913.*

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: The National Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, composed of manufacturers in the United States of women's and children's outer garments, respectfully submit the following for your thoughtful consideration in reference to the pending tariff bill:

Our business is that of making garments from what are known in trade parlance as "piece goods" or cloth in the bolt.

The present rates of duties on women's and children's outer garments were laid at a time when this industry in this country was in its infancy. The development of the industry does not now require nor has it needed for some years rates as high as those existing at present for adequate protection.

With the proposal to place wool on the free list we are not directly concerned, except in so far as it will lower the price of the cloth manufactured out of it and thus lessen the manufacturing cost of our products and consequently the ultimate cost to the consumer.

The proposed duty of 35 per cent on woolen cloths in like manner does not call for comment from us. Woolen cloth being the largest single item of raw material used in our industry, our purchases will naturally gravitate to the cheapest sources of supply, either domestic or foreign.

But it is not, in our estimation, either consistent or fair that the same rate of duty, namely, 35 per cent, be laid on the finished clothing, when it is borne in mind that there enters into finished clothing the cost of labor, and that the difference in the cost of labor in our industry here and abroad is greatly in excess of 35 per cent. Yet if this rate of duty on finished clothing is adopted, 35 per cent will be the measure of protection on the labor. We do not believe that it can be the intention of Congress to depreciate the prevailing standard of the wages, yet that will be the inevitable result if the duty on finished clothing is placed at 35 per cent.

Another feature of the proposed tariff bill to which we invite your attention is the provision that the new rates are to become effective immediately on the passing of the bill.

This provision alone is fraught with serious consequences not only to our industry but to that large class whom our industry serves, namely, the retail merchants of this country.

We are now engaged upon the production of women's and children's outer garments for the coming fall and winter. The materials entering into these garments have been purchased and contracted for on basis of the present tariff. The sale of these garments to the retail merchants is now in progress, and deliveries will be made to them during midsummer. A change of rates in the next few weeks or months will seriously affect values of materials and finished goods in the hands of manufacturers and retailers. The time consumed in designing, fashioning, and manufacturing garments necessitates commitments and contracts months in advance of actual requirements, and a sudden change of rates in the middle of the year will inflict serious loss on manufacturers and retailers alike.

It requires months of time to develop and manufacture piece goods and more time to design and fashion garments. The entire industry had reason to believe that a new tariff bill would be enacted, but the manufacturers also felt reasonably certain that Congress would investigate as to the time different schedules should go into effect, so as to occasion a minimum of loss to the industry and the people affected by it.

In common with the rest of the country, we hold the confident belief that Congress and the President of the United States desire to put the new tariff into effect with the least disturbance to and hardship on business.

We therefore respectfully urge upon your favorable consideration:

First. That the duty on finished clothing be made at least 10 per cent to 15 per cent higher than on woolen cloth.

Second. That the new rates on finished clothing shall go into effect not earlier than December 1, 1913, nor later than January 1, 1914.

Third. That the new rates on woolen cloth shall go into effect on December 1, 1913.

Fourth. That the change in the rates of raw wool shall go into effect on September 1, 1913.

Ash-Madden-Rae Co., Chicago, Ill.; Arbetman Bros. & Blair, Chicago, Ill.; Bischof, Sterne & Stein, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alexander Black Cloak Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. Black Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago Novelty Cloak Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Cloak & Suit Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Cohen-Friedlander & Martin Co., Toledo, Ohio; Cohn-Goodman Co., Cleveland, Ohio; James E. Farrell & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Fried, Keller & Kohn Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. Glick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Greenhut Cloak Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. Hass & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; Handmacher & Wolf, Chicago, Ill.; The Jeffras Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Keplinger-Kelly-Homer Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Korach & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Lattin-Bloomfield Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. Leitner & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; McBarron-Carder-Frolking Co., Cleveland, Ohio; McQueen & Bonda, Cleveland, Ohio; Meyer-Reighards, Higgins Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill.; Novelty Cloak & Skirt Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Percival B. Palmer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Perfection Cloak & Suit Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Perfection Manufacturing Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Prince Wolf Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Printz-Biederman Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Queen Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Reskie & Kirshbaum, Chicago, Ill.; Nat. Ribback & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Schwartz, Huebschman & Forney, Cleveland, Ohio; Shoninger Heinscheimer Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Siegel & Bros. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.; M. T. Silver & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. Sperling & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co., Cleveland, Ohio, *Members National Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association.*

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THE SELBY SHOE CO.,
Portsmouth, Ohio, March 17, 1913.

Hon. S. D. FESS, *Yellow Spring, Ohio.*

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of calling on Representative UNDERWOOD, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, last Tuesday afternoon, and discussed the shoe tariff, together with the tariff on materials, etc., which affect the manufacture of shoes. In the course of our conversation Mr. UNDERWOOD volunteered the statement that the brief presented by the National Shoe Tariff Committee was the best that had been presented on any matter during the hearing. He also praised Mr. McElwain very highly in his presentation of it.

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of this brief, and ask that you give it careful consideration, and, if you will I shall be pleased to have you state your position regarding the shoe tariff.

I also desire to add one point which is not brought out in the brief, except in the chart, namely, the high tariff on a great many of the articles necessary in connection with shoe manufacture, some of which can not even be obtained in this country. The difference in sale price on linen thread alone in England and in this country adds an expense to the making of men's welt shoes of more than a cent a pair. Linen thread is controlled by a trust in this country, and I also wish to call your attention to the fact that one of the controlling interests in the linen-thread trust also has a great interest in the United Shoe Machinery Co., the trust which, as you know, has the shoe manufacturers by the throat, and they in turn are protected by a 45 per cent duty.

The United Shoe Machinery Co. leases such of their machines as use iron and brass wire so that the shoe manufacturer has to buy the wire from them at a fixed price, consequently the removing of the tariff from iron and brass products will give us no relief in that particular unless the duty is also removed from shoe machinery, so that we will be able to secure machinery for using the cheap brass and iron wire.

If a reduction is made in the shoe tariff, you can see that we will not only be compelled to compete with cheap foreign labor, but also with cheaper materials, unless that duty be removed also.

If the duty is substantially reduced on shoes, as the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee indicated it would be, we must insist that you at least remove the tariff burden on materials entering into the shoes and on shoe machinery.

Very truly,

P. E. SELBY.

THE XENIA SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Xenia, Ohio, April 8, 1913.

The Hon. S. D. FESS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. FESS: Please pardon the liberty I am taking in sending you Schedule N, sections 450 and 451, boots and shoes, brief in support of the retention of the present import duty on boots and shoes, filed with the Committees on Ways and Means of the Sixty-second Congress and the Sixty-third Congress, by the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, the National Shoe Wholesalers' Association, the National Shoe Retailers' Association, and the New England Shoe & Leather Association, also "An Appeal for Fairness."

I have read these reports over very carefully, and I can honestly indorse and verify every statement made in them. After you have read them over if there is any feature about these reports that you do not understand I shall be glad to give you any information that I possess on this subject.

I think you will plainly realize after reading these reports over that if we are obliged to compete with the world that we will have to have the same conditions in this country as our competitors abroad enjoy, which are lower wages, lower finished leather, and all materials that go into the making of shoes, lower overhead charges and lower rates of interest. If the American manufacturer can have all these he can compete. If we do not get these and we have the world to compete with without any protection, it will necessitate manufacturers closing their factories and revising their labor schedule, which, no doubt, would cause a great many strikes and create a great hardship both to the manufacturer and the laboring man.

You will notice in the article "An Appeal for Fairness," in the list of wearing materials, that the lowest list is boots and shoes, and it is beyond me how any sane man can expect an industry to thrive with the duty removed, especially an industry like the shoe-manufacturing business, which has the smallest duty and has no special advantage over other manufacturers of wearing material, unless they want to force the manufacturers of shoes out of business or compel them to locate their factory in a foreign country, where conditions would be much more favorable, for by taking their superintendents and foremen with them it would enable them to teach the foreign labor in a certain way our system of manufacturing shoes, and import to this country American-style shoes made with the cheap labor of Europe. And if the duty on shoes is removed, I can promise you that this will be done.

Now, what advantage is this to the American people at large—to drive our factories to foreign soil by unfair and unjust laws? If the profits in the manufacture of boots and shoes were large, there would be some excuse for this, because you could reason that the manufacturer could take less margin and still do a profitable business; but it is positively a fact, as will be shown in Schedule N, that the profits in the shoe-manufacturing business are so small now, on account of the present competition of 1,300 factories, that it is simply impossible to do business on any closer margin, therefore the reductions would have to be made in the labor. I see no other place to make it.

If the Congress of the United States should think it wise to force the American mechanic to live on the same basis, in the same style, and under the same conditions as the cheap labor of Europe, then I think the wise thing for them to do is to take the duty off shoes and they can accomplish this. But I wonder how these 200,000 workmen in shoe factories would feel if they were compelled to face these conditions?

If capital can not see a legitimate profit, they will not invest in manufacturing enterprises; and it is a mistake to make conditions so unattractive to capital that they will invest in bonds and other securities rather than buy stock in manufacturing enterprises, and you know that one of the great nation builders is the manufacturing industry.

This is plainly shown by the conditions of Ireland. The southern part of Ireland is rich in agriculture. The poorest agricultural part is the northern section; but that section is the most prosperous part of Ireland to-day—Belfast, for instance—for the reason they have large manufacturing industries and employ an army of people.

Another fair illustration is India. At one time India was quite a manufacturing center, but Europe made it possible, through her advantages, to give most of the manufacturing products of India to her own country, England, and employ her own people so they could make a livelihood and still remain in England at the sacrifice of the most of the people in India, where wages to-day are the lowest in the world.

I not only favor protection for shoes, but I favor protection for every industry. I do not favor an unreasonably high tariff, but I do favor one sufficient to offset the conditions existing in European factories, and I think you have an opportunity to make yourself famous if you will devote your intelligence to the tariff question, as the Hon. William McKinley did, which made him President of the United States, and not only made him President of the United States, but lifted our country out of the terrible depression into which it had dropped under the Wilson tariff bill; and if the writer should live to be a thousand years old he will never forget the terrible conditions of our country under the Wilson bill and the year it took to pass it, with soup houses in our large cities and petitions that were gotten out for people to sign and send to Washington urging quick action on the Wilson bill; and during all this time the country was at a standstill.

If you will pardon a personal reference, I wish to say that I am a native of Massachusetts—a great shoe center. Forty years ago, at the age of 12, I first engaged in the shoe-manufacturing business, to learn the mechanical part, going to night school to obtain an education. At the age of 21 I went West and located in Columbus, where I took charge of a cutting room. After two years, at the age of 23, I commenced to travel, and I continued for six years selling boots and shoes in the Southern States and through the West.

I then came to Xenia and established the Xenia Shoe Manufacturing Co., which was 21 years ago, so you can see that my experience covers every capacity in the shoe-manufacturing business, from the lowest position to the president of the Xenia Shoe Manufacturing Co., which position I hold at the present time.

Therefore I think that I am in a position to know something about this business, and I can safely and honestly say that it will create an untold hardship if Congress should see fit to remove this small protection that we now enjoy in this great industry—the manufacture of shoes—a staple article, and an industry in which there is no combine and never has been.

Yours, respectfully,

P. H. FLYNN.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April 5, 1913.*

Hon. S. D. FESS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We understand that Congress will convene on the 7th of April next and that the tariff will be the principal business taken up. We are very much concerned regarding any reduction in the present tariff on pumping and air-compressing machinery, which at the present time carries a duty of 45 per cent and is under the basket or omnibus clause of Schedule C, metals and manufactures of. In the tariff bill passed by the House and the Senate last year and vetoed by the President the duty on machinery of the type manufactured by us was reduced from 45 to 25 per cent, and we are fearful that the new tariff bill proposed will carry the same reduction.

Walter Laidlaw, vice president of this company, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee on the 14th of last January, and tried to show the Ways and Means Committee by his testimony and data presented to the committee that no reduction should be made in the duty on machinery of the type above described. His testimony will be found in Tariff Schedule No. 8½, hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, on Schedule C, metals and manufactures of, January 14, 1913.

You will find by consulting this schedule that examples were presented showing that on machinery such as we manufacture the percentage of labor to shop cost is as high as 77 per cent, and the duty should in some cases be as much as 62 per cent, and this duty is only necessary to keep the wages of our workmen up to the present high standard, so that the standard of living of the American workmen will not be reduced.

We find from official Government reports and also from our own investigation that European manufacturers in our line pay at the most one-half the rate of wages that we pay to the same class of workmen in this country, and in several of the European countries much less than one-half of our wage rate. We find that the efficiency of the European workmen, particularly in Germany, is fully as high as our workmen in this country. The price of material in Europe and the price of the same kinds of material in this country are practically the same, so that the only protection we need is for the benefit of the American workmen. If the tariff is reduced, it will allow the European manufacturer to take the business in our home markets, and to protect our investment it will be necessary for us to reduce the wages of our workmen so that we can hold the business in this country.

Therefore our purpose in writing to you regarding this matter is to endeavor to enlist your support in preventing any reduction in the tariff on machinery such as we manufacture, so that the wages of our workmen will not be reduced and so that the standard of living of our American workmen will be maintained.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance in connection with this matter, we remain,

Yours, truly,

THE LAIDLAW-DUNN-GORDON CO.
WILLIAM GOODMAN, *Manager.*

BLANCHESTER, OHIO,
April 7, 1913.

Hon. S. D. FESS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of information which indicates that in the forthcoming tariff bill flour will be put on the free list, while wheat will be protected.

If this policy is enacted into a law it would mean a great injury to the milling business of this country. If a duty is to be left on wheat, we presume that is to be done for the protection of the farmer. On the other hand, if flour is to come in free, then the farmers would receive no particular benefit from duty on wheat, and the millers of this country would have to remain idle and see their trade go to foreign millers.

Without entering into the merits of the duty on wheat and flour in a general way we wish to say emphatically that it seems wrong that flour should be free while wheat pays a duty. If both wheat and flour are placed on the free list, the millers will have very little about which to complain.

Yours, truly,

THE DEWEY BROS. CO.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, *April 16, 1913.*

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We inclose some facts in regard to the tariff on wheat and flour, but the great question to be considered is that the farmer is going to be seriously affected.

There has been a great work started along the line of crop improvement in this country, and this is very successful; but free flour or a very low duty on flour will discourage farmers from raising wheat, as the millers of this country consume over 500,000,000 bushels per annum, and really make the market for farmers' wheat much above an export basis. This is where the great serious injury will be done.

The duty on wheat and flour should be equal and specific; if the tariff on wheat is 10 cents a bushel, then the tariff on flour should be 50 cents a barrel.

Yours, very truly,

THE ANSTED & BURK CO.,
J. W. BURK, *President.*

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, *May 1, 1913.*

Hon. S. D. FESS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FESS: I have been in communication with Mr. Edward S. Kelly and Mr. Ed. O. Bowman, both of whom you know, especially Mr. Kelly, who has a large farm in your district, and Mr. Bowman has two large farms near Springfield. Of course they are mutually interested with ourselves in the welfare of the farmer, because we, as millers, need wheat and need it grown in Ohio. You know all about this, as we have had it up before.

* * * * * * *

We are in hopes something might be done yet in regard to this very unusual and very unfair tariff on foreign wheat and mill products of foreign wheat—making a tax on raw material and allowing the manu-

factured product in free, thereby reducing the price on our farmers' wheat to a basis of foreign wheats, which can be raised much cheaper than our farmers can raise it in this country.

Canada will raise more than 300,000,000 bushels this year, and at the rate they are increasing, in 10 years from now they will be raising 700,000,000 bushels; that is a little more than our crop has been at present.

The farmers of this country must have some protection from these cheap wheat lands; it is a case of self-preservation. When farm products are reduced to a very low cost the whole Nation feels it; every man, woman, and child feels it. It should not be a political question at all, but a question of self-preservation. We have always had it demonstrated when farmers are prosperous and get good prices for their products everybody is prosperous, and vice versa.

Mr. Bowman tells me he has been in Washington recently and don't see much chance for you people on the right side to do much, but we know you will do the best you can, and I hope it will have some effect.

Yours, very truly, JOHN W. BURK.

—

UTICA, OHIO, *April 12, 1913.*

Hon. S. D. FESS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The new tariff bill as reported is not satisfactory to the window-glass manufacturers of the United States. This industry has been having hard sledding even when amply protected under the Payne-Aldrich bill, and if rates are radically reduced as outlined in the new bill it will absolutely take from the American manufacturer all small sizes of window glass, which is a large proportion of the total.

Outside of the American Window Glass Co., who operate machines exclusively, there is a possible production in this country of 2,400 pots. Out of this number not more than 1,700 pots have been operating during the past two years, and 525 pots of this capacity are located in the State of Ohio.

The total value of the window glass produced in the United States per year is about $15,000,000. If you are interested in saving this business to the American manufacturer and workingman, and will so advise us, we will be pleased to place in your hands promptly all the facts and data necessary for your intelligent cooperation.

Yours, truly,

THE UTICA GLASS CO.,
By O. C. TEAGUE, *Secretary.*

I regret that the committee have not seen fit to modify that provision of the income-tax proposal so as to exempt the mutual life insurance companies doing business on a cooperative basis, which is similar in character to the building and loan association.

I am appending, with others, a letter from the President of the Ohio State University, Dr. W. O. Thompson.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 5, 1913.*

Hon. S. D. FESS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I desire briefly to call your attention to the manner in which two features of the amended tariff bill (H. R. 3321) affect the policyholders of mutual life insurance companies.

It is not our desire to avoid our just burdens of taxation, and my argument is for our policyholders, not for our stockholders.

Life insurance companies doing business on the mutual and participating plans are strictly as cooperative as are building and loan associations, mutual banks, fraternal benefit societies, mutual fire insurance companies and similar companies where the members cooperate for their mutual advantage and protection. Premium refunds (usually termed "dividends to policyholders") reduce the net cost to the policyholders in mutual and participating life insurance companies in proportion as the taxes and other burdens permit, just as in the similar cooperative companies named.

The net cost in all companies must be practically the same. Competition assures this. No profits can be paid to stockholders in stock companies which will increase the net cost by reducing the premium refunds.

It is proper to tax the profits which go to stockholders, but if I am correct in my premises, is it proper to tax the thrift and prudence of the policyholder by taxing the premium refunds?

The tariff bill specifically exempts certain cooperative companies. If the principle upon which these exemptions are made is correct, then premium refunds should not be taxed.

In fact there is greater reason why these refunds should be exempted.

Depositors in mutual banks and building and loan associations and policyholders in mutual fire insurance companies are primarily prudent and thrifty for their own sake. There is a selfish interest involved. Life insurance policyholders are primarily prudent and thrifty for the benefit of those dependent upon them, and their selfish interest is remote.

The vast majority of life insurance policyholders do not have incomes in excess of $4,000, and to the extent that their premium refunds are taxed they are indirectly taxed, even though their incomes are below the minimum.

I trust that Congress will permit premium refunds to be deducted from the incomes of life insurance companies in arriving at the net income to be taxed.

I also trust that amounts received as endowments and values on life insurance policies may be deducted from individual returns. You might as well tax principal funds, withdrawn from mutual banks and building and loan associations, and property and money inherited, as to tax such payments to policyholders.

We do not object to the proposed income tax for captious or selfish reasons, but feel it our duty to present our policyholders' interests for your consideration, as they will not appreciate the burdens placed upon them until it is too late.

Respectfully,

THE MIDLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
By W. O. THOMPSON, *President.*
(President Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.)

—

XENIA, OHIO, *May 3, 1913.*

Hon. S. D. FESS, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR DR. FESS: I respectfully protest against the passage of the income-tax bill, so far as it relates to mutual life insurance companies, and urge you as my Representative to vote against it. The objections to it in brief are these:

First. Mutual life insurance companies are not conducted for profit. They can not make a profit. They do effect savings, and these diminish the cost to me.

Second. To tax mutual life insurance is to discourage thrift. To tax alleged incomes received by them when, in fact, so much of said alleged income is never in the hands of the company, while undoubtedly a blunder reaches the proportions of gross injustice.

Third. Fraternal and beneficial associations, savings funds, and all mutual fire insurance companies are properly exempt from any income tax. To tax the income of a mutual life insurance company constitutes an indefensible discrimination against the largest and most efficient organizations in the world.

Fourth. Life insurance is already inexcusably taxed. In every State there is a tax upon premiums. When these are invested they are again taxed. Now a third tax is proposed.

Fifth. The income tax on the premiums of mutual life insurance companies is, in effect, indirect taxation, which the bill disavows.

Yours, very truly,

M. F. BARROWS.

—

THE COLUMBUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 5, 1913.

Hon. S. D. FESS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FESS: Please accept my sincere thanks and the thanks of millions of participating policyholders in the United States for your kindness in the matter of the income-tax bill.

All of the statements made in my telegram are true. We have received assurances that the bill will receive considerable modification as regards the tax on life insurance companies; but we all hope that no payments made or credited on life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts shall be included as a part of the taxable income of any person, and that no dividends or premium refunds to policyholders, whether paid or credited, shall be included in the taxable income of any life insurance company.

I note from an insurance paper that Senator Charles Sumner, during the Civil War, when Congress contemplated taxing life insurance companies, in a speech in the Senate, used these words:

"This is contrary to all sound policy. Here you are proposing to tax those who have taxed themselves that the Nation might not have to support them. You are pulling down the pillars of the temple. You are undermining the structure."

While it is probable that the same wise course adopted by our Nation in that crisis will be followed in this instance, we ask you to help us bring it about. While it is true—absolutely true—that no company doing a participating business should be taxed, and no company that does a mixed business should be taxed on its participating business, it is also true that there is a phase of the life insurance business that should be taxed. A corporation for profit selling only stock or nonparticipating policies can righteously be taxed; a company writing both nonparticipating and participating policies can righteously be taxed upon its nonparticipating business. Such a tax would fall upon the stockholders and not the policyholders, and would be in keeping, in the strictest sense, with the spirit of the income-tax bill, if that bill eliminates entirely the tax on participating insurance.

Sincerely,

C. W. BRANDON, *President.*

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May 2, 1913.*

Hon. S. D. FESS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Very much appreciate your considerate attention already given to interests of policyholders and company's income-tax section tariff bill. Two very important amendments further are needed to secure just treatment of policyholders. Believe bill should be amended to provide that no payments made or credited on life insurance endowment or annuity contracts shall be included as a part of the taxable income of any person; secondly, that no dividends or premium refunds to policyholders, whether paid or credited, shall be included in the taxable income of any life insurance company. Respectfully urge you to see members of House Ways and Means Committee and urge them to make these changes.

J. R. CLARK,
President Union Central Life Insurance Co.

—

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
New York, May 1, 1913.

Hon. S. D. FESS, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: From letters received I am satisfied the impression has gained currency with some Members of the Congress that the amendments made in committee to the pending income-tax bill cured certain features objectionable to life insurance companies operating on the mutual plan. May I correct this erroneous impression? The amendments made merely clarified the intended meaning; they did not meet any of our objections to the bill. In its present form the bill exempts some forms of mutual insurance. It should exempt, as did the 1894 income-tax law, all forms of mutual insurance.

With great respect,

Yours, very truly, D. P. KINGSLEY, *President.*

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(Since the income-tax edition of The Human Factor was sent to press the congressional leaders have responded to the popular demand by promising to correct in the bill as originally drawn two important discriminations against you, namely, the sections relating to the proceeds of policies payable at death and the reserves on life insurance policies. The tax, however, yet remains on refund premiums (dividends) and by implication on the cash proceeds of endowment and all other policies payable during life. This would tax your capital while every other corporation would be taxed only on net income.)

REGARDING THE PROPOSED TAXATION OF LIFE INSURANCE FUNDS IN THE INCOME-TAX SECTION OF THE TARIFF BILL NOW PENDING IN CONGRESS—PLEASE SIGN AND SEND THIS LETTER PROMPTLY TO YOUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Hon. S. D. FESS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I respectfully request that you use your best efforts to have the pending income-tax bill so amended as to exempt from taxation the proceeds of all life insurance policies and all life insurance funds,

including the premium refunds, or so-called dividends, to policyholders, on the ground that such refunds are in no sense earnings or profits, but are the portions of the premiums collected for emergencies which are refunded to the policyholder if not used.

I protest against the taxation, in any form, of life insurance conducted on the mutual or participating plan as unjust discrimination and as contrary to sound public policy. I would, therefore, earnestly request your aid in removing an excessive burden from multitudes of our most provident and deserving citizens, who, by foresight and economy, are seeking to make provision for the future of those dependent upon them, and are thus relieving the Nation and State of heavy charges and responsibilities.

Very respectfully, yours, W. S. SCARBOROUGH,
President Wilberforce University.

WILBERFORCE, OHIO, *May 1, 1913.*

I have similar petitions from C. S. Maloy, Lebanon, Ohio; A. W. Miller, Xenia, Ohio; A. O. Dill, Lebanon, Ohio; Frank Jackson, Blanchester, Ohio; Fred S. Pauley, Lebanon, Ohio; C. A. Tribbett, Westboro, Ohio.

The Income Tax.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. M. C. SMITH,

OF MICHIGAN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. J. M. C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, the tariff bill, commonly known as the Underwood bill, has been presented to Congress and is now awaiting final vote for passage by this House.

I wish therefore, under the leave to print and extend my remarks in the RECORD, to present a communication received by me to-day from one of the agents of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa, residing in my home town, for publication in the RECORD.

The communication is as follows:

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF IOWA,
Charlotte, Mich., May 5, 1913.

Hon. J. M. C. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: The provisions of the proposed income-tax bill having come to my attention recently I am writing to enlist your good offices in securing, if possible, some modifications of it as affecting life insurance companies.

First. The bill does not propose to deduct dividends to policyholders from the income. This I believe to be manifestly wrong. Dividends, so called, are not a profit realized upon an investment, but rather a return to the policyholder of an overcharge in premium, and are allowed for the purpose of furnishing the insurance to the insured at the absolute net cost; there is no investment principle involved. In the most of cases this refund is applied by the insured to reduce the cost for the ensuing year, the policyholder paying only the difference in the premium stated in the policy and the so-called dividend declared to him. If he uses the dividend to purchase additional insurance, or deposits it with the company under any other plan, it again goes upon the books of the company as additional income. Every company enters the premium in full, and then enters also as an off-set or deduction the dividend. This is in the way of ordinary bookkeeping and is necessary to comply with the State requirements. But if the dividend is not received at all, as in the case of it being applied to reduce the premium, it should not be counted as income; and if it is applied to purchase additional insurance it should not be counted twice, as will be the effect under the proposed bill in its present form.

Second. I am told that the committee has agreed that the proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the person insured shall not be included in the income account. To that should be added a provision to include endowment policies paid at maturity and all payments of installments or from income policies, annuity payments, and cash-surrender values. These are all alike in principle with death losses and the exceptions should cover them all.

Third. It appears that some of the mutual companies are endeavoring to get an exception made in their favor because they are mutual companies—an exception which would not include stock companies. This is unfair and unreasonable. The participating business of a stock company is just as much mutual in fact as that of a mutual company. To make the exception in their favor alone would be unjust discrimination, detrimental to the interests of policyholders of stock companies everywhere. All of our Michigan companies are on the stock plan, and while some of them do not write participating business it would be an injustice to those that do to discriminate against them in this matter. There is a long list of stock companies furnishing insurance just as good, as safe, and at as low—in some instances lower—cost than any mutual company. These stock companies are rendering just as good service to the people as the mutual companies, and there can be no good reason for any discrimination in this law between them.

Anything that you can do toward securing the modifications in the bill as outlined above will be in the interest of the insuring public everywhere.

Thanking you in advance for anything that you may do, I am, with the very best of wishes,

Very truly, yours, MYRON HAWKINS.

I do this the more readily because I am in receipt of letters from a number of my constituents asking that the provisions of the Underwood bill levying an assessment on mutual life insurance companies be eliminated, and the above is the purport of such communications.

I might add that I am in favor of the income tax, although many of its provisions are intricate and not well understood. It seeks to levy a tax on those most able to pay. It seeks to provide revenue for the expenses of the Government by assessing those more fortunate, who have accumulated large fortunes. Because it is incorporated in the tariff bill no opportunity will be given to any Member to vote upon the income-tax bill as a separate measure. I predict that if the House were permitted to vote upon an income tax without being obliged to vote for the Underwood bill in toto there would be no substantial or formidable opposition to enacting an income tax into law. But the provisions of the tariff act are so inconsistent and of such sweeping changes in our fiscal system and tariff laws that a person who believes in protection can not support the measure.

Mr. Hawkins accompanies his communication with two concrete examples of the way the income tax would operate upon two policies specified by him. I incorporate both in my remarks for the purpose of elucidating the transaction and the effect of the law upon policyholders, which are as follows:

Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa.

No. 35238.

Name, Roy S. Preston.
Address, Charlotte.
Date, March 14, 1906. Amount, $1,000. Annual premium, $32.69.
Age, 26. Kind, fifteen-payment life.

Year.	Premium.	Dividend.	Net premium.	Additions.	Amount insured.
1906	$32.69		$32.69		
1907	32.69	$3.92	28.77		
1908	32.69	4.08	28.61		
1909	32.69	4.24	28.45		
1910	32.69	4.41	28.28		
1911	32.69	4.60	28.09		
1912	32.69	4.90	27.79		
1913	32.69	5.20	26.49		
	261.52		229.17		
	229.17				
	32.35				

This proposed bill would have taxed $32.35 of premiums on Preston's policy that the company never had.

Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa.

No. 35974.

Name, Clark L. Belnap.
Address, Eaton Rapids.
Date, May 31, 1906. Amount, $1,000. Annual premium, $33.38.
Age, 27. Kind, fifteen-payment life.

Year.	Premium.	Dividends.	Net premium.	Additions.	Amount insured.
1906	$33.38				
1907	33.38	$4.00		$12.68	
1908	33.38	4.40		13.25	
1909	33.38	4.45		13.52	
1910	33.38	4.68		33.94	
1911	33.38	4.92		14.36	
1912	33.38	5.20		15.05	
1913	33.38	5.55		15.77	
	267.04	33.20			
	33.20				
	300.24				

On the above policy the company received $267.04 in premiums, but by reason of its being a dividend-bearing policy would have to pay a tax on the dividends that were applied to increase the amount insured, thereby paying a tax on $33.20 which they never got, or paying it twice, whichever way it is figured.

It was explained upon the floor of the House that there would be no charge upon the payment of the sum covered by the policy to the beneficiaries upon the death of the insured. It was also made plain that the repayment to a person holding a policy of any sum maturing thereon, whether that repayment to the policyholder is called stock dividends, annual payment, tontine payments, overhead charges, or by whatever name these participating payments were called, would not be liable to an income tax providing that such payments were a part of the premium on amounts paid by the insured to the company; but that all profits, whether in the hands of the company or paid to the policyholder, would be subject to the terms and conditions of the income tax, thus making it plain that only the profits were to be taxed. I can make my position no plainer than to quote the statements of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee [Mr. UNDERWOOD] when this measure was being considered, in explaining the application of the income tax to

insurance companies and insurance policies on the floor of the House in Committee of the Whole, which is as follows:

Mr. HULL. I am frank to say that in talking with some insurance men I get quite confused with their definitions of a number of these insurance terms, and I am unable to find many of these gentlemen who agree in every respect in their definition of these terms referred to. And I am slow to adopt a suggestion of terms unless a gentleman presents himself as an expert, with the knowledge of the full signification of the expression he undertakes to write into the law.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be recognized in my own right. It does not require an insurance expert to decide the question of whether a cash-surrender value of a life insurance policy should be regarded as income and taxable under this bill. The law, so far as I know, of every State regulating life insurance provides that there shall be cash surrender values of policies, and to tax as income the cash-surrender value of an insurance policy is exactly like taxing, not the income upon deposits in a bank, but taxing the deposits themselves.

Mr. MADDEN. Suppose the premium was $500 on a 10-year tontine policy and the cash surrender of that policy at the end of that 10 years was $5,000; if he paid the tax on the $500 annual premium, ought he to be compelled also to pay the tax on the surrender value of the policy? Would not that be paying the tax twice?

Mr. LENROOT. He ought not in any event to be compelled to pay a tax on the surrender value, because he is getting back his capital, his principal, that he has paid into the company, and he is not getting gains, profits, or income, but merely getting his money back.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I only rise to state what the committee's position is in this matter. As the bill now stands, there is no tax levied on the principal that is paid into an insurance company. There is a tax on the net income. The way we look at the proposition is this: Under the present law the net incomes of these corporations, whether they be insurance companies or not, are taxed 1 per cent. Under the clause of this bill the net incomes of these corporations, whether they are insurance companies or not, will be taxed 1 per cent. Now, there will be no tax whatever on the policy when it is paid on its termination, whether it expires on the death of a person or whether it is a tontine policy and expires before the death of the insured. But in the meantime there is a tax of 1 per cent on the net profits of the corporation, just as they are paid to-day under existing law.

Mr. MADDEN. Does this bill provide for the payment of the tax on the annual premiums paid by the policyholder?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If they are net profits. I am not going into the question of what they are. We are going to leave that for the Treasury Department and the courts to determine.

If they are net profits on the net profits, or so much of them as are net profits, the tax will rest If they are simply a return of the principal, the tax will not rest upon them.

When that policy is returned there may be a portion of it that is principal and a portion of it that is profit, and probably there is. Under that contract they will return the principal and they will return some of the profit. Now, the principal returned under the amendment that we adopted this afternoon will not be taxed, but if there is profit returned it will be taxed.

Now, that is all there is to it, and the amendment was framed to cover that.

Mr. LENROOT. Will not the company have already paid a tax on that profit?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No.

Mr. LENROOT. The company has paid it, and must the insured also pay it?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The insured pays on the profit he makes, just as you would pay on the profit you make.

Now, if the gentleman will allow me, I can not finish an argument in five minutes if some one else is speaking in my time. Let me give an example. If the gentleman should buy a farm or a storehouse, and he could make profits on that storehouse for a period of 10 years, say, under this bill if those profits amount to more than his exemptions he will pay the tax on it during that time—all his profits above the exemptions. Now, if at the end of 10 years the gentleman should sell his storehouse for twice as much as he paid for it, he will not pay a tax on the original principal that he invested in that storehouse, but he will pay a tax on the increased price he may receive for it, or for the profit he may sell it for, if it is profit.

Now, in the case of a life insurance policy it is the same as an investment in a house. The corporation, instead of the insured person, will be taxed on its net profits during the period the insurance runs, and at the termination of the period the insured will not pay a tax on his capital, but will pay a tax on the return of his profits, just as the man would pay a tax by the increased value of his storehouse in the case I cited. The two propositions are just the same.

Now, there is only one thing involved in this case. These great insurance companies are trying to get this Congress to untax them. They are eleemosynary institutions. I have nothing to say against them, but you have the choice whether you will invest your money in a home for your family, or in a storehouse, to furnish an income for your family and save it for the future, or whether you will invest it in a life insurance policy. You may invest it in a railroad company and get stock, and you do that in order to save it for yourself and your family. You may conclude that you are not as capable of handling your money as one of these great insurance companies is, and you send around and invest your capital in a policy. The only difference in the investment is that one is called a share of stock and the other is called a policy. You invest it for the purpose of profit in the policy, as you would in the stock.

The income-tax law will not be without its complications. Each insurance company has a method of its own in performing and transacting its business. The repayment to the policyholder is called by different names, and it will require some time to get a complete understanding of the operations of the law. It is copied largely from the English statute. This country has had experience with the income tax twice—first during the Civil War and afterwards in the year 1894, under the Wilson-Gorman bill. Three-fourths of the States have ratified the constitutional provision for the income tax. Its general provisions will meet with favor. Owing to the intricacy, it will require some time to be adapted to the methods of the different companies, and the applicability of this tax to all the different provisions of the insurance companies can only be known by actual experience.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. GILBERT N. HAUGEN,

OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the bill under consideration has been drawn by the committee commissioned to draft and report tariff bills and agreed to by all the members of the majority, and a solemn compact entered into by the majority not to permit the adoption of a single amendment other than those offered by the committee in charge, an agreement religiously lived up to, I have refrained from offering amendments and taking part in the debate or the so-called sham battle. Besides, this bill, like the tariff bills of 1884, 1888, 1890, 1894, 1897 and the Payne-Aldrich bill, has been discussed pro and con with force and eloquence by experts on the subject, and both sides of the question have been fully and ably presented; and inasmuch as the people have recently recorded their judgment, and having on several occasions discussed the subject, both here and in the district, it is not my purpose to now discuss the Underwood bill in detail or to throw new light upon the subject. My only object in offering a few observations at this time is to perform a duty which I owe the committee and the thousands who have importuned me to aid in defeating the bill, to apprise the committee of their views and vigorous protests against the proposed outrage, the enactment of the Underwood bill, and the inevitable disaster to follow its enactment. With knowledge of the ruin, disaster, and starvation that has always followed free-trade legislation, and, believing as I do, no one conscious of his duty could do less than to at least apprise those who are about to perpetrate the wrong of the sentiment and intense opposition to such legislation, especially legislation meting out death-dealing blows to worthy and legitimate industries in one's district, as the Underwood bill evidently will do if enacted into law, as, for instance, the sugar-beet industry. In order that the committee may know how many of the people in my section of the country feel about it, I include in my remarks a copy of a petition:

ST. ANSGAR, IOWA.

To the Ways and Means Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned petitioners, are residents of the State of Iowa, and are interested in the growing of sugar beets. We have observed the development of this industry in this section and we believe in its encouragement. We have noted decided increase in the crops succeeding sugar beets, and we believe that the introduction into the rotation in this State of this crop is of material benefit to the farmer. We find the growers are also generally satisfied with the results of beet growing measured by the immediate profits.

We would therefore respectfully petition that no legislation that will injuriously affect this industry, or that will prevent its further development in this State, will receive the support of our National Congress.

This is one of the many similar petitions received, aggregating thousands of signatures. The petition gives the view of the growers of sugar beets, and what they say as to sugar beets is true of many industries affected by this bill. Thousands of petitions, memorials, resolutions, and letters protesting against radical, sectional, discriminating, free-trade legislation, such as is proposed in the pending bill, have been received. To have copies of all printed in the RECORD would be an abuse of the privilege granted to print, and I will content myself with simply referring to the fact that they were received.

Considering the intelligence, eloquence, and integrity of the excellent gentlemen in power; considering all that you have said and promised to the good people, both in legislation and jobs, the power of the big stick, and your hunger for pie; considering the pressure brought to bear, the contributions made to the Democratic national committee, the support given your party in campaigns by your devoted and inseparable friends, representatives of the Sugar Trust; and knowing that you are pledged to free trade, commonly called "tariff for revenue only"; that you are now in full control of the executive and legislative branches of this Government, it is, of course, fair to assume that you will exercise your power and honestly redeem your party platform pledges. Yet, considering it all, with the evidence and facts before you, I was in hopes that you might at least save this one great and promising industry, one that not only concerns the farmers and consumers, but all the people of the United States.

It occurred to me that the fact that Uncle Sam has been paying annually about a hundred million dollars for sugar pro-

duced in other countries, an amount about equal in value to the total output of all our gold and silver mines, and the fact that sugar can, by a proper protection, cultivation, and encouragement, be produced at home with benefit to the farmer, thereby giving profitable employment to capital and hundreds of thousands of people, and will ultimately, if not immediately, furnish our 92,000,000 consumers sugar cheaper than now, and certainly cheaper than if that great industry is wiped off from the map, thereby giving the Sugar Trust a monopoly on sugar, and thus placing the consumers at the mercy of the Sugar Trust, whose representatives' urgent request has been so generously heeded in this respect. As to proof as to that, I refer you to the testimony given before your own select and excellent committee, the Hardwick special committee on the investigation of the American Sugar Refining Co. and others, testimony given by experts employed and witnesses summoned and examined by your own committee, as is, for instance, found in Senate Document No. 378, Sixty-second Congress, second session, A Brief Digest of Testimony Embodied in the Hearings Held Before the Hardwick Special Committee. Its contents, summed up, are as follows:

CHAPTER I.

Shows that the refiners of foreign raw sugar are a unit in desiring the duty on foreign raw sugar reduced or removed.

CHAPTER II.

Shows that the refiners are striving to have the duty reduced on foreign raw sugar in order that they may destroy the increasing competition of the home sugar industry, which already forces them to lower prices while the home product is on the market.

CHAPTER III.

Shows that the alleged "committee of wholesale grocers" is Spreckels, the New York sugar refiner, who uses the grocers as a cloak to conceal his identity.

CHAPTER IV.

Shows that when in September, 1911, the sugar refiners marked the price of imported sugar up to 7¼ cents per pound domestic sugar was not on the market.

CHAPTER V.

Shows that when domestic sugar came onto the market, in October, it was that and that alone which brought the refiners' price down to 6.11 cents in November and 5.63 cents in December.

CHAPTER VI.

Shows that the most effective manner in which to lower the price of sugar permanently is to increase the home production.

Wallace P. Willett, of Willett & Gray, publishers of the weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, who, because of his long experience in sugar statistical work, was engaged by the Hardwick committee as a sugar expert, testified—see page 14 of the brief:

The CHAIRMAN. Your business?

Mr. WILLETT. Principally a wire-service news bureau covering the United States and a cable service covering every sugar country in the world, virtually, and also the publishing of a daily and weekly sugar-trade journal, and brokers in raw and refined sugars to a moderate extent. (Part 37, p. 3063 of hearings.)

* * * * * * *

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Willett, for the last 40 or 50 years you have been a close observer of sugar conditions throughout the world?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes, sir; I have been in the trade constantly.

* * * * * * *

Mr. HINDS. Then there were two advantages from the beet-sugar crop this year, so far as the public were concerned—the advantage of a slightly lower price because they did not foresee the rise, and the other advantage of having that store of sugar in the country, I suppose?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes.

Mr. HINDS. What would be the other advantage?

Mr. WILLETT. To supply the country during the intermediate period between crops.

Mr. HINDS. If we had not had that store of sugar in this country, we would have had to do as Europe did, and import sugar?

Mr. WILLETT. We would have had to do as Europe did; import sugar—from Java, principally.

Mr. HINDS. Would that have resulted in slightly further raising the sugar price?

Mr. WILLETT. Undoubtedly; in addition to the demand of Europe, the demand of America would have made the price higher than any other price we have seen. (Part 37, p. 3094 of hearings.)

* * * * * * *

Mr. FORDNEY. The domestic beet-sugar industry has certainly had a beneficial influence upon the price of sugar.

Mr. WILLETT. Yes; an enormous influence. If it were not for the domestic sugar industry, sugars in this country would be to-day very considerably higher. I can not say how much higher, because I can not tell what influence they have had upon the European market, but the refiners would be compelled to purchase a quantity of sugar in foreign ports equal to the production of beet sugar coming into the market from this country. I would not be surprised if it would be a cent a pound more but for the beet and cane sugar produced in this country. (Part 38, pp. 3153–3154 of hearings.)

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The CHAIRMAN. My idea in having this matter repeated, if it is repetition, was to understand Mr. Willett—who is probably the greatest living American authority on sugar prices—whether or not in point of fact the market and trade reports seemed to indicate that the beet-sugar people were sold ahead or not. You say they were sold ahead?

Mr. WILLETT. They were sold ahead. (Part 43, p. 3579 of hearings.)

* * * * * * *

Mr. RAKER. If that is a fact, can not Mr. Willett give us his view, from his thorough examination and knowledge of the matter, what was the prime inducement that brought down the price of sugar?

Mr. WILLETT. It was the coming on the market of the American beet-sugar crop; but not put on the market by the refiners but by the jobbers who had bought it at the lower refined price and sold it at the market price. The jobbers made the money, and the beet-sugar men did not. (Part 43, p. 3579 of hearings.)

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Mr. WILLETT. There is no question whatever, Mr. Chairman, that the coming onto the market in October of the Michigan sugars and other domestic sugars dropped the price from 6.57 in October down to 6.11 in November, and December 5.63. (Part 43, p. 3581 of hearings.)

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Mr. FORDNEY. But, Mr. Willett, immediately after beet sugar came onto the market in October down went the price of sugar to about 5.75.

Mr. WILLETT. That was because of the coming on of the beet crop filling up the gap of known supply. (Part 43, p. 3584 of hearings.)

* * * * * * *

Mr. SULZER. What, in your judgment as an expert, would bring about a permanent reduction of the cost of manufactured sugar to the consumers of the United States?

Mr. WILLETT. By increasing the amount of domestic production and in Porto Rico and Hawaii; that is, by increasing the quantity of sugar within the United States to the extent that we would be required to purchase no sugar whatever at world prices. Last year we bought only 77,000 tons at the world price. We were as near as that to that condition in 1910. We did come within 77,000 tons of being entirely free and independent of the world's prices, whereas a few years before we had been importing 6,700,000 tons. [Misprint; should be 670,000.]

Mr. SULZER. In other words, you think it advisable for the Government of the United States to do everything within its legitimate scope to encourage the growth of cane and beet sugar in the United States?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULZER. And in our insular possessions?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes, sir; in our insular possessions.

Mr. SULZER. And you also would recommend the abolition of all tariff taxes upon the importation of sugar?

Mr. WILLETT. No, sir. Do you mean import duties?

Mr. SULZER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLETT. No, sir.

Mr. SULZER. Would not the elimination of import duties on sugar materially reduce the cost to the manufacturers of sugar and the consumers in the United States?

Mr. WILLETT. At times it would, but at other times it would not.

Mr. SULZER. At what times would it not reduce it?

Mr. WILLETT. This year.

Mr. SULZER. Why not this year?

Mr. WILLETT. Well, because we had a very present example that the moment our American beet-sugar production became available on the market the rise stopped, and, owing entirely and totally to this American production, refined sugars were a cent and a half lower than they were at the highest point. But for that American production we to-day would be buying sugar at the world's prices. We can not get rid of it. There is no other source from which we could get sugar.

Mr. SULZER. But you fail to grasp the point I was suggesting. If the manufacturers of sugar in the United States could get raw sugar free, they would be able to sell the manufactured sugar cheaper to the American consumer just now?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULZER. Hence the elimination of the tariff tax upon importations of sugar would cheapen the price of sugar to the people of the United States?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes, sir; and to the manufacturer.

Mr. SULZER. And that is one way to get cheaper sugar for the people?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULZER. And another way to get cheaper sugar for the people of the United States would be to encourage the production of beet and and cane sugar in the United States and in her insular possessions?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULZER. And these are the only two ways by which sugar can be sold to the consumer more cheaply?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes, sir; and in one of these ways the price of sugar would be dependent on the f. o. b. Hamburg market, but in the other case the price would be entirely independent of the f. o. b. Hamburg market. (Pt. 37, pp. 3083–3084 of hearings.)

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Mr. HINDS. How much beet sugar did they produce in this country this year?

Mr. WILLETT. Five hundred and fifty thousand tons.

Mr. HINDS. How much do you think that they ought to produce in order to maintain a proper equilibrium of prices here?

Mr. WILLETT. Well, just double that amount will do it. I believe that amount, a million tons, would carry us well below any excess in the world's prices.

Mr. HINDS. And would be a great advantage in giving us independence of Europe?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes, sir; and that is a tremendous advantage. (Pt. 37, p. 3086 of hearings.)

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Mr. SULZER. If we could produce all the sugar we need for our own consumption, we would be absolutely independent of the world's market, would we not?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes.

Mr. SULZER. And the fixing of prices in Hamburg and other places would have absolutely no effect on the consumers of the United States so far as the price is concerned?

Mr. WILLETT. Not the slightest.

Mr. SULZER. Quite true. Then it is your opinion that it would be a good thing for the Government to encourage the agricultural people of the United States to engage in the production of beet sugar wherever they can do so profitably?

Mr. WILLETT. Decidedly so.

Mr. SULZER. We have vast areas of this country now, have we not, that are peculiarly susceptible to the growth of sugar beets if they were irrigated and properly cultivated?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes.

Mr. SULZER. And with very little effort on the part of the agencies of Government which are now in vogue these vast areas could be brought into production?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes.

Mr. SULZER. And a great increase of beet-sugar production could be brought about?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes. (Pt. 37, p. 3090 of hearings.)

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Mr. HINDS. You speak of our being independent of Europe?

Mr. WILLETT. Yes.

Mr. HINDS. Even although we produced enough to, as you might say, supply ourselves, nevertheless that would not give us sugar any cheaper than they would get it in Europe on that specific year, would it?

Mr. WILLETT. It would give us sugar always cheaper than they would get it in Europe in any year, if I understand your question right.

Mr. HINDS. Yes. You think, then, it would be possible for us to get sugar, by reason of our greater production——

Mr. WILLETT. At all times——

Mr. HINDS (continuing). Under the world's price?

Mr. WILLETT. At all times under the world's price. We get it now at all times, except for two or three months in the year. (Pt. 37, p. 3095 of hearings.)

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Mr. WILLETT. * * * This promotion of our industry is a much more vital point (from the consumers' standpoint included) than is a reduction of tariff to a point that lets in foreign sugar and thereby diminishes the home production. Whenever we reach the condition indicated, competition between our free and partially free duty producers will begin and the consumers will benefit thereby, and the United States will be entirely free from the speculative and other influences which control the world's price, and it is not unreasonable to expect that under the conditions indicated the United States will become a considerable exporter of its surplus production to the foreign countries which may be short of supplies as under present conditions abroad.

As showing the ultimate effect of home production equal to or surpassing home consumption, I call attention specially for earnest consideration to the fact that in 1910 we reached this desired consummation within 74,000 tons, and as a result we were almost independent of Europe, so much so, in fact, that we got our supplies from Cuba at over one-half cent per pound under the world's prices, during which time one man (Santa Maria) was carrying on a big bull speculation in Europe in which we would certainly have been involved but for this limited amount we required that year. In 1911 the Cuban crop fell short of 1910 by 320,898 tons, and we required 212,182 tons from abroad to complete our supplies; hence we were involved in the world's prices in 1911, and the result was a hue and cry against the high prices of sugar. I am not making an argument, but am simply pointing to the facts that appear to me to make the consideration of the increase in our local supplies of greater importance in legislation than a reduction of duties beyond certain limits, those limits to be such as will positively exclude all sugars outside those of our States and dependencies. (Pt. 43, pp. 3556–3557 of hearings.)

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In all these analyses I reach the same conclusion—that to decrease the price of sugar to the consumer, increase the domestic production as rapidly as possible. (Pt. 48, p. 3978 of hearings, the concluding paragraph of Mr. Willett's testimony.)

It occurred to me that if your own employed experts' testimony could not be accepted that the testimony of Dr. Wiley, then Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture—your much talked of as candidate for Vice President—might have had some influence with you in the matter, as, for instance, his testimony printed on pages 20 and 21 of the brief:

The CHAIRMAN. And if the Dutch standard could be wiped out it could all come in?

Dr. WILEY. Yes; if we could import as much refined sugar as raw sugar; but it wouldn't do any good in the world and would hurt the beet-sugar industry, and I have been encouraging it. I believe it to be one of the best things for the agriculture of this country that could possibly exist, because if one raises beets he must use scientific methods. Every beet-sugar field is practically an experimental station which teaches every farmer in the neighborhood. I am in favor of protecting the sugar crop in Louisiana and all along the coast. I am not making a plea for taking the tariff off of sugar at all; I am only trying to tell you what the Dutch standard does.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you are in favor of protecting sugar. Do you believe there will ever be any chance for our competing with the world without protection?

Dr. WILEY. Maybe so in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Although you see reasonable prospects of that, I ask do you see any chance of it?

Dr. WILEY. I would protect them even if I thought there would never be any chance of it. I want to purchase our own sugar at home. (Pt. 42, p. 3445 of hearings.)

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Dr. WILEY. I look at this matter as I do everything else in which the farmers are interested; I want the farmers to have a fair chance in the markets, governed by supply and demand as to rise and fall, and not have everything they grow and everything they buy manipulated as to price by somebody that has nobody's interests at heart but their own. I can not sell a steer to-day, or a bushel of wheat, or a bushel of corn at a price governed by supply and demand, nor can you. The price of a steer, or of a bushel of wheat, or of a bushel of corn is set by gamblers in Chicago and elsewhere. (Pt. 42, p. 3447 of hearings.)

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Dr. WILEY. But the point I am giving is this, that under the present system we are absolutely dependent upon the refiners of this country for our sugar. They have taught us to use white sugar, and we will not take any other kind; and therefore they can fix any price thereon they please. I will say, on the question of price, that I think they are very reasonable about it and do not try to squeeze us very much. At the same time, whenever the Louisiana sugar comes in the price of sugar drops, and whenever the crop of beet sugar comes in the price of sugar drops. Again, as soon as the Louisiana and beet sugar men sell all they have to sell the price of sugar goes up again.

Mr. FORDNEY. That is true of last summer, I believe.

Dr. WILEY. Yes; and when the price of sugar went up to 7 cents retail I said, "Watch out; when the sugar crop comes in it will go down," and it did, and there was no sugar in the country even then. (Pt. 42, p. 3446 of hearings.)

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Mr. FORDNEY. The fact is that the refiner in New York does not control the market while our domestic sugar crop is on the market?

Dr. WILEY. As soon as the domestic sugar crop comes on they let the price drop, for they are then buyers themselves. They buy the most of the domestic crop except the beet sugar—buy almost all of the Louisiana crop.

Mr. FORDNEY. That is because it is raw sugar?

Dr. WILEY. Yes. They then want to buy and put the price down.

Mr. FORDNEY. And as soon as the crop is purchased they increase the price, do you mean?

Dr. WILEY. Yes; as high as they think the people will stand for. They do not put the price out of sight, because that would not be good business. (Pt. 42, p. 3448 of hearings.)

It would seem that under ordinary circumstances the testimoney of these experts selected by your own committee would receive consideration and be heeded in preparing this all-important bill. Evidently the farmers and consumers, in whom you profess to have so much interest, were lost sight of and the persuasive and all-powerful eloquence of the Sugar Trust in its ceaseless efforts and unrelenting plea for free sugar won the day. Here you are—page 3 of the brief:

CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, PRESIDENT FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

Mr. HINDS. In other words, perhaps, you would take it [the tariff] all off, would you not, and have free trade?

Mr. SPRECKELS. I would have free trade. (Pt. 27, p. 2277 of hearings.)

Mr. HINDS. You would have free trade in sugar?

Mr. SPRECKELS. Absolutely. (Pt. 27, p. 2278 of hearings.)

CHARLES R. HEIKE, SECRETARY AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO. FROM 1887 TO 1910.

Mr. FORDNEY. Now, if the duty were removed absolutely on sugar could we produce either cane or beets in this country?

Mr. HEIKE. I doubt it very much.

Mr. FORDNEY. Then that would destroy the industry absolutely in this country?

Mr. HEIKE. Yes.

Mr. FORDNEY. And you would approve of that?

Mr. HEIKE. Yes. (Pt. 4, p. 292 of hearings.)

WILLIAM G. GILMORE, PARTNER ARBUCKLE BROS., SUGAR REFINERS.

Mr. MADISON. In other words, you think the thing to do is to take off the duty, and that it would be to your advantage to take it off as a refiner of cane sugar?

Mr. GILMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MADISON. And you would advocate the taking off of the duty?

Mr. GILMORE. I would personally. I am only speaking now personally. (Pt. 14, p. 1169 of hearings.)

JAMES H. POST, PRESIDENT NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

Mr. POST. If Congress did not need the revenue from sugar. That is a different proposition. But they have to have it from something, and sugar seems to be the thing that has paid a part of it for a great many years. As far as I personally am concerned, I would like to see free sugar. As we look at the country at large, however, I think it would be a very unfair proposition. (Pt. 6, p. 527 of hearings.)

WILLIAM A. J. JAMISON, PARTNER ARBUCKLE BROS.

Mr. RAKER. How would it affect you if there was no tax on the importation of sugar—raw sugar?

Mr. JAMISON. I think it would enable us to run more constantly.

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Mr. RAKER. Because of the way raw sugar is shipped into the United States?

Mr. JAMISON. Oh, no; on account of the beet product. If there was no duty, I do not think the beet would be so prosperous, and we would probably sell more sugar. If the duty was removed, I mean to say. * * *

Mr. RAKER. * * * What would you think would be a fair compensation? [Reduction.]

Mr. JAMISON. I think there should be a cent a pound taken off at the present time at least; and later——

Mr. RAKER. A little more?

Mr. JAMES. Yes; until it is entirely removed. (Pt. 14, pp. 1195–1196 of hearings.)

EDWIN F. ATKINS, VICE PRESIDENT AND ACTING PRESIDENT AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

Mr. HINDS. So that a reduction of the tariff passing beyond a moderate amount would tend to the prosperity of the refiners and to the detriment of the beet-sugar people?

Mr. ATKINS. Take the independent refiners, outside of our concern at all, that represent more than half the supply of the United States. They say, and I think they say truly, that it is for the refiners' interest to have a low rate of duty rather than a high rate of duty, and reduce the basis of value upon which they can sell. The lower the price of the refined sugar the greater is the consumption. I think their position is well taken. (Pt. 2, p. 174 of hearings.)

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The CHAIRMAN. Is it really on account of the competition, Mr. Atkins? * * *

Mr. ATKINS. I think so. * * * There is very much larger capacity than is required, and the beet sugars are taking away the trade of the refiners year by year. (Pt. 1, p. 48 of hearings.)

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Mr. MADISON. Then, as a matter of fact, your competition with the beet-sugar people exists only during a few months of the year?

Mr. ATKINS. Three months, and that is 25 per cent of the whole time (Pt. 1, p. 49 of hearings.)

[Query: If the production and marketing of 600,000 tons of domestic beet sugar gives the consumer cheaper sugar for 3 months out of 12, how many months would 1,200,000 tons make it cheaper, and what would be the effect if the production were 2,400,000 tons?]

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Mr. MADISON. You stated a moment ago, Mr. Atkins, or this morning, that you decidedly opposed going into the beet-sugar business. What was the reason of that? * * *

Mr. ATKINS. The beet-sugar business was a competitive business. It produced in the western territories, where our market lay. That is, I say "our market"—I mean the market of the refiners, the various refiners. As that industry grew—and I foresaw that it would grow rapidly—I believed that it would reduce the volume of business, not only of the American Sugar Refining Co. but of all the refiners on the Atlantic coast; and although we had millions of dollars invested in the business there we were building up a competitive business, one that would compete with ourselves, and one which was bound to get away from us; we could not control it in the end. I say "we"—I had no connection whatever with it; that was simply a business man's opinion. (Pt. 1, pp. 85–86 of hearings.)

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CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, PRESIDENT FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

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Mr. HINDS. Mr. Spreckels, you have been carrying on a campaign to reduce the tariff as beneficial to the cane-sugar refiners?

Mr. SPRECKELS. I have.

Mr. HINDS. Of course that will be damaging to the beet-sugar refiners?

Mr. SPRECKELS. To some extent it will. (Pt. 27, p. 2275 of hearings.)

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Mr. HINDS. In other words, perhaps you would take it [the tariff] all off, would you not, and have free trade?

Mr. SPRECKELS. I would have free trade. (Pt. 27, p. 2277 of hearings.)

Mr. HINDS. You would have free trade in sugar?

Mr. SPRECKELS. Absolutely. (Pt. 27, p. 2278 of hearings.)

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WILLIAM G. GILMORE, PARTNER, ARBUCKLE BROS., SUGAR REFINERS.

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Mr. GILMORE. The home beet-sugar industry of course is curtailing the sale of the cane-sugar products. You can not sell it twice.

Mr. MADISON. In other words, if they were out of the way, you would make more money?

Mr. GILMORE. We would have more employment, I suppose, for our output, for our capacity—our refining capacity.

Mr. MADISON. And the ultimate conclusion is you would make more money?

Mr. GILMORE. I think we would.

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Mr. MADISON. Suppose as a matter of fact they get to a point where, instead of producing about 600,000 tons of sugar a year, they actually produce a million and a half tons of sugar, what effect would that have?

Mr. GILMORE. It would shut down most of the eastern refineries for a part of the season.

Mr. MADISON. You would have to quit the business?

Mr. GILMORE. Yes.

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Mr. MADISON. It would be beneficial [removing the duty from sugar] inasmuch as it would destroy the beet-sugar people?

Mr. GILMORE. It would keep them at home.

Mr. MADISON. Keep them in a limited locality?

Mr. GILMORE. Yes.

Mr. MADISON. And leave the field to you people that is naturally yours, as you feel?

Mr. GILMORE. Our natural field. Yes.

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WILLIAM A. J. JAMISON, PARTNER, ARBUCKLE BROS.

Mr. RAKER. Michigan sugar, you say, competes with yours in New York?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes; the Michigan sugar has been down to New York State and all through there. It has interfered with us very largely in sales in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mr. RAKER. And West Virginia?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes.

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Mr. RAKER. Do you not have a supply all the time?

Mr. JAMISON. Well, we are not able to run full at all times.

Mr. RAKER. Because of the way raw sugar is shipped into the United States?

Mr. JAMISON. Oh, no; on account of the beet product. If there was no duty, I do not think the beet would be so prosperous, and we would probably sell more sugar. If the duty was removed, I mean to say. (Pt. 14, p. 1195 of hearings.)

WASHINGTON B. THOMAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

Mr. MALBY. You have to-day competition among the beet-sugar industries of the United States, have you not?

Mr. THOMAS. We have.

Mr. MALBY. And good, sharp competition, say, with the Michigan Sugar Refining Co.?

Mr. THOMAS. We have. (Pt. 24, p. 2013 of hearings.)

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Mr. MALBY. So that, reverting to the question once more, if the beet-sugar industry was wholly destroyed, then you would get in there, would you not?

Mr. THOMAS. We would extend our sales, undoubtedly.

Mr. MALBY. Let us be frank about it. You would extend your sales to every single household where beet sugar is now sold, which would pay the price, would you not?

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, yes. It would take the place of beet sugar. (Pt. 24, p. 2014 of hearings.)

The testimony given under oath by the various presidents, partners, and directors of the Sugar Trust, their earnest and persistent plea for free sugar, to enable them to monopolize sugar, to manipulate prices, and to put up the price at will, I believe is sufficient to convince any disinterested, unbiased, and fair-minded man as to who will suffer, who will pay the price, and as to who will be the beneficiary if sugar goes on the free list. It is the old story so sacred to the Democratic Party when in the act of legislation, "trusts first, people next"; but you say that the wholesale grocers, the retail dealers, and the people in general are constantly importuning Congress to reduce the duty on sugar. Yes; many honestly believe that if the duty is removed the price of sugar will go down, but the Sugar Trust says it wants the duty removed so that the price can be advanced. According to printed testimony the Sugar Trust has gone to the trouble and expense of thousands of dollars in distributing literature under the assumed name of "Committee of Wholesale Grocers." I refer you to pages 9 and 10 of the brief:

Following is a copy of the heading of circulars which are being distributed broadcast, praying that the duty on foreign raw sugar be reduced:

"Committee of wholesale grocers—Formed to assist in obtaining cheaper sugar for consumers through reduction of duties on raw and refined sugars.

"F. J. Dessoir, chairman; F. C. Lowry, secretary and treasurer. 138 Front Street, New York, N. Y.

"NOTE.—138 Front Street is the office of the Federal Sugar Refining Co."

FRANK C. LOWRY, SALES AGENT, FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO., "SECRETARY AND TREASURER," THE "COMMITTEE OF WHOLESALE GROCERS."

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Lowry, I notice by a paper here that you are secretary, and the paper says secretary and treasurer, of the grocerymen's committee.

Mr. LOWRY. That is correct.

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Mr. FORDNEY. Who was instrumental, Mr. Lowry, in organizing that committee?

Mr. LOWRY. I was.

* * * * * * *

Mr. FORDNEY. You alone, then, organized the committee, did you?

Mr. LOWRY. I did.

Mr. FORDNEY. When and where, Mr. Lowry, was the meeting held at which it was formed, and who was present?

Mr. LOWRY. There have been no regular meetings by calling these people together from all over the country. * * *

Mr. FORDNEY. You have never had a meeting of any of the members mentioned in this pamphlet?

Mr. LOWRY. I never have called them together. * * *

Mr. FORDNEY. So there never has been a meeting of the committee since it has been organized?

Mr. LOWRY. Not as a whole; no.

Mr. FORDNEY. Have you ever had any of the members of the committee together, except as a personal interview by you?

Mr. LOWRY. No.

Mr. FORDNEY. You never have had?

Mr. LOWRY. No.

Mr. FORDNEY. What are the dues of the members, please?

Mr. LOWRY. There are none.

Mr. FORDNEY. There are none at all?

Mr. LOWRY. It is just an informal committee.

Mr. FORDNEY. How much money has been spent in distributing literature by that committee?

Mr. LOWRY. Somewhere in the neighborhood of $12,000.

Mr. FORDNEY. Who paid that money?

Mr. LOWRY. * * * the only one that subscribed was the Federal Sugar Refining Co.

Mr. FORDNEY. So that the Federal Sugar Refining Co. have paid in this $12,000 for the distribution of the literature?

Mr. LOWRY. Yes.

Mr. FORDNEY. And no other concern has paid in any sums of money?

Mr. LOWRY. No other concern; no. (Pt. 19, pp. 1607–1608 of hearings.)

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Mr. FORDNEY. The Federal Sugar Refining Co. has paid, then, for the distribution of all this literature?

Mr. LOWRY. Yes; so far they have. (Pt. 19, p. 1609 of hearings, July 13, 1911.)

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Mr. FORDNEY. You are still secretary of this committee of the wholesale grocers' organization?

Mr. LOWRY. So far; yes, sir.

Mr. FORDNEY. You testified here last spring that you were "it"—the whole thing?

Mr. LOWRY. No; I did not mean for you to construe it that way. I do not construe it that way.

Mr. FORDNEY. Well, have conditions changed as to finances, and initiation fees, and dues, and all those things, since the time when you were here last spring?

Mr. LOWRY. No.

Mr. FORDNEY. Does Mr. Spreckels donate all the expenses, pay all the expenses of sending out this literature? That is what you told us before.

Mr. LOWRY. He has been the only subscriber so far. (Pt. 41, p. 3379 of hearings, Dec. 9, 1911.)

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CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, PRESIDENT FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

Mr. HINDS. Mr. Spreckels, you have been carrying on a campaign to reduce the tariff as beneficial to the cane-sugar refiners?

Mr. SPRECKELS. I have.

Mr. HINDS. Of course that will be damaging to the beet-sugar refiners?

Mr. SPRECKELS. To some extent it will. (Pt. 27, p. 2275 of hearings.)

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Mr. HINDS. Now, Mr. Spreckels, it was testified in Washington that the movement for lowering the tariff on sugar, the movement which is going on now and in which you were interested, that your company had expended $12,000 for literature, etc.

Mr. SPRECKELS. Possibly. I do not know what the amount is. I dare say we have. (Pt. 27, p. 2276 of hearings.)

Nearly every day communications are received from Mr. Lowry. Here is one, Bulletin No. 34:

(Committee of wholesale grocers formed to assist in obtaining cheaper sugar for consumers through reduction of duties on raw and refined sugars, 138 Front Street, New York, N. Y.)

Reasons why the present "infamous" sugar tariff should be materially reduced, if not removed, at this time.

	Refined sugar.	Raw sugar 96° test.	Assessed difference per degree.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Present rates.....per pound..	1.90	1.685	0.035
Rates we propose.....do....	.624	.60	.006

Under reciprocity treaty importations from Cuba pay 50 per cent less in both cases.

Mr. Lowry's statements, I take it, must be accepted as pointed out in the brief, though necessarily humiliating to those whom he claims to represent, the wholesale grocers, and those who may have received, signed, and forwarded his literature. He testifies under oath that he is secretary and treasurer of the wholesale grocerymen's committee; that he was instrumental in organizing the committee; that he alone organized the committee; that no regular meeting was ever called; that he never had any other members of the committee together except as a personal interview; that somewhere in the neighborhood of $12,000 has been spent in distributing literature by that committee and that the only one that subscribed was the Federal Sugar Refining Co. His statement is corroborated by Mr. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Co., that he did not know what the amount was, but dared say $12,000 had been expended for literature, and so forth. According to this brief, Frank C. Lowry is a sales agent of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. No comment seems necessary.

As before stated, many are honest in their contention for free sugar. In my opinion, to put sugar on the free list, as the Underwood bill proposes to do May 1, 1916, will not only do harm, but will do exactly what the experts and representatives of the Sugar Trust, who testified before the committee, said that it will do—that is, it will destroy the sugar-beet industry in this country, and as a result of course additional millions will go to foreign countries to pay for sugar imported. Prices of American farms will go down, thousands of wage earners and producers of sugar beets will have to seek other employment, and I am afraid the price of sugar to the consumer will go up; but that is neither here nor there. The question of protection to American industries and labor has passed that stage, and argument along that line is simply a waste of time, as you have declared that it is not to be considered. Your party pledges are out; you promised free trade under the guise of "tariff for revenue only." You excuse your action on the ground that the people have spoken. The cure has been prescribed; the remedy is free trade. The bill puts sugar, together with many other farm products, on the free list. You promised free trade to the farmer; you have given it in spots. You put his products on the free list, especially in the Northwest. The grower of sugar beets is down and out and the Sugar Trust on top. The responsibility is on you.

Now, a word as to sectionalism and discrimination in this bill, so manifest from beginning to end. Far be it from my discussing this question in order to stir up sectionalism. No; I have glorified in the fact and believed that the last vestige of sectionalism was wiped out years ago and I regret exceedingly that it appears in this bill. The bill speaks for itself. Sectionalism? The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] and others say, "No." The bill says, "Yes." Discrimination? You say, "No." The bill says "Yes." As for instance, biscuits, bread, wafers, also wheat flour if coming from any country which imposes no duty on wheat flour imported from the United States, buckwheat and buckwheat flour, rye and rye flour, corn and corn meal, oatmeal, meats, fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and bacon, practically all produced up North, are on the free list; while down South cotton thread and carded yarn are protected by from 5 to 25 per cent ad valorem; cotton-card laps, 10 per cent; cotton waste, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, 5 per cent; spool thread of cotton, 15 per cent; cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, and so forth, from 10 to 27½ per cent; cotton handkerchiefs, 30 per cent; clothing composed of cotton, 30 per cent; shirt collars and cuffs of cotton, 25 per cent; cotton stockings and hose, 20 per cent; shirts, corset covers, and all underwear of cotton, 30 per cent; all cotton not specifically provided for, 30 per cent; peanuts or ground beans, three-eighths cent per pound; limes, oranges, grapefruit, and lemons, a duty of 18 cents for 1¼ cubic feet, which to me looks like handing out a lemon to the North.

Your stock in trade before election was "Free trade, tariff is a tax." You promised that if you got in control you would tax the rich and relieve the poor. To tax luxuries and admit necessaries free of duty. What a relief and blessing it would be to the poor to pay 30 per cent ad valorem duty on clothing, on shirts, on corset covers, and on underwear of cotton grown down South. Certainly the poor will not object, as according to your theory they are luxuries and can be dispensed with. Certainly they will not object to paying a duty on fruit and food produced down South, as according to your views they are luxuries while the food produced up North is a necessity. They will have meats, flour, ham, and bacon free; what do they care about underwear, stockings, clothing, and corset covers? You say, "Nothing whatever," as you have declared them luxuries and previous free-trade legislation has proven your theory, as it is generally known the poor people did, in a large degree, get along without them under free-trade experience. You say "We tax the manufactured article and admit the raw material free." According to your philosophy peanuts and rice grown, oranges, lemons, and grapefruit picked from the tree down South are manufactured articles.

The fruit grower of the South picks the orange from the tree, packs it in a box, and carries it to the station. The grower of peanuts down South in Virginia picks the peanuts and delivers them at the station. They are protected by a high duty on the ground that their products are manufactured. The farmer up North furnishes the seed; he plants, cultivates, harvests, and thrashes the wheat, rye, and buckwheat. He takes it to the mill. It is ground and sold. He furnishes the seed; he plants, cultivates, picks the corn and feeds it to the hogs; and after 10 or 12 months' labor and care the hog is shipped and transportation paid, the hog is dressed, and the bacon and ham sold, according to your theory, as raw material. Your philosophy, logic, and conclusions, though difficult for me to comprehend, are not open for discussion, hence they must be accepted and submitted to, as your theory has been accepted, and power granted you to legislate and, according to your views, it will work out justice and happiness to all concerned. As before stated, I have no quarrel with anybody, with the South or the North. On the contrary, I give everybody credit of being sincere and honest, and my only object is to point out facts, and in doing so it can not be said that I reflect upon the integrity, motives, or judgment of any Representative. So far as I know they are all well-meaning gentlemen and loyal to the best interests of all the people. But nobody will dispute the fact that all men are more or less the product of their environment, and are more or less selfish and interested in that which concerns their own welfare and happiness. If Gen. Hancock's observation that the tariff is a local question is well founded, then it is fair to assume that all Representatives are most interested in their own constituents and their interests. If so, naturally the rights and interests of the farmers and manufacturers in one section of the country producing the things not produced in another section are not so well conserved when in the hands of those less interested in their welfare as if in the hands of those more directly interested.

With the manifest discriminations in this bill naturally one who is interested and in the dark as to the mysterious transactions in that secret Democratic caucus is led to ask, Why are the numerous articles extensively produced up North placed on the free list, or a sweeping reduction made, and the things produced extensively down South highly protected? As, for instance, in this bill the 6 cents duty on butter is cut in two, the 5 cents duty on eggs is reduced to 2 cents, while the 3½ cents duty on cocoa butter and cocoa butterine is left the same. Why was it done? Was it because Tammany Hall, the South Atlantic, and the South Central States, according to the census reports of 1900, produced less than 280,000,000 pounds of butter, while the North Atlantic, the North Central, and the Western States produced more than 1,211,000,000 pounds? Was it because Tammany Hall, the South Atlantic, and the South Central States produced less than 190,000,000 dozens of eggs, while the North and Western States produced more than 621,000,000 dozens of eggs that year? Was rye and wheat flour put on the free list and a duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound put on rice flour because rice grows in the South, while rye and wheat flour is produced in the North, or was it in the interest of the consumer?

Naturally, after studying the bill; agreeing with Gen. Hancock that tariff is a local question; taking into consideration the apparent discrimination in the bill and the fact that Representatives of the South and Tammany Hall were in a majority in the Democratic secret caucus, same as they always were and always will be as long as we have Democratic secret caucuses; knowing that they profess to believe that "tariff is a tax" and the removal or reduction of duties lowers the price; also know-

ing the fact that production down South is practically confined to cotton, fruit, rice, and peanuts, with the exception of sugar in Louisiana and cattle in Texas; and while believing that their Representatives were conscious of their duty and obligation to their constituents, a duty construed by many to mean the lowering of the price on that which they purchase; considering it all, naturally, one in the dark as to what took place in the caucus and committee, might conclude that possibly they might have stretched their conscience and resolved to put up the price on what they have to sell and lower the price on what they have to buy instead of giving high prices to the producer and low prices to the consumer as promised, also that Tammany, whose only business is politics, who had nothing to lose and all to gain, being of the same faith and also being in the market for butter, eggs, meats, flour, biscuits, bread, ham, bacon, and numerous other articles produced up North and not down South or by Tammany Hall, and, like the South, had none to sell, might have compromised their conscience to the extent of sacrificing the consumer to high tariff and high prices on that which they have to buy from the South and free trade and low prices on that which they buy from the North, and, in order to maintain the peace, brotherly love, and friendship that always existed between the two, for the good of the party they also concluded to sacrifice the cause to the extent of the consumer's going half naked, without cocoa butter and peanuts, rice, and fruit produced down South, and had, for the good of the party, joined hands with the South in the perpetration of the proposed outrage on the North, especially the northern farmer. If so, the interests of the North were sacrificed; and if so, the question is, Where and what were Democratic Representatives elected up North, sworn to do their duty to the country at large, including their own district—what were they doing and where were they?

How did it happen that the people who were so dear and near to them before election were left out in the cold? Why and how have they been sacrificed? If press reports are true, Democrats met in a secret caucus and solemnly pledged to support any tariff bill reported out of that caucus; that the Democrats from the North went in roaring like a lion, kicked, and found fault, but the South and Tammany, being 2 to 1 in that caucus, did the voting. As usual the South and Tammany Hall, always in the majority, did and always will run the party. Besides, the big stick had served notice "tariff first and pie after." The jig was up and our good Democratic friends from the North, notwithstanding the courage displayed before election, the promises made to their own dear and beloved people, were subdued and came out meek as lambs and never have they peeped since. Strange, indeed, notwithstanding their outstanding promises to guard and protect the interests of their district, 105 Democrats elected in the Northern States sat down in that caucus with 139 Democrats representing 18 Southern States, 31 Democrats representing the State of New York, the home State of the all-powerful Tammany, and 11 Democrats representing the State of New Jersey, the home State of the big stick. Not a 16 to 1 proposition, but about 2 against 1. It is reported that a few of the 105 found fault, kicked, groaned, and talked of bolting the caucus. Recently they had vigorously and bitterly denounced the vicious Cannon caucus system and the one-man rule; they had professed to be in sympathy with those of us who had fought for and succeeded in amending the rule and doing away with the caucus system. Some may have at times in the past voted to overthrow the one-man rule and dispense with the vicious secret and binding caucus, but there they were. With full knowledge of their being in a hopeless minority, they cheerfully and willingly sat down, submitting to the tying of their hands and feet and sealing their mouths forever. Here they now are in silence, dancing to the tune of the cancus, words composed by their leader, their spokesman, OSCAR UNDERWOOD. If reports are true, every one of the 105 will vote for the bill without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i," and their dear constituents in whom they had professed such a deep interest will pay the fiddler, and they are expected to pay the price regardless of cost without a murmur. If the dose shall prove bitter and heavy to carry they may rebel.

They will probably be obliged to change the tune from "My Dear Farmer" to "My Dear South and Tammany." Or if their downfall and desertion is due to the "pie counter" or lack of confidence in their own judgment and ability to protect the interest of their district, they will probably change their campaign speaches to "My dear deserted constituents, before election I loved you more than words can tell; I swore to protect you, but in my struggle for pie I fell in the tempter's snare and consigned you to the tender care and mercy of Tammany and the South, so generously guided and aided by the Big Stick," as undoubtedly their constituents will see more plainly than ever that under the vicious Democratic caucus system their Representatives are helpless as a babe in its mother's arms. They know that as long as their vote is dictated and voted by caucus combination and other interests they have no voice in this House; that they might as well vote directly for the leaders or those who control legislation as to continue voting for them indirectly. They know that as long as the Democratic caucus system is continued their Representative's vote will be dictated and voted by the combination. They know that under the Democratic caucus system the principle for which our forefathers fought and battled, freedom of thought and freedom of action, has been lost sight of. They know that their Democratic Representatives have lost courage; that they have turned their back on the reforms to make the House a representative body. They know that the taking the power away from the Speaker and giving it to another is simply a transfer of power, and that they still have a one-man power. That notwithstanding the fact that their Representatives hollered reform, found fault with autocratic power, assisted in the past in the overthrow of the autocratic rule which in a degree restored power to individual Members of the House, they have now gone back to the caucus and one-man power.

The people know that the power lodged in the chairman of a committee is as dangerous as that lodged in the Speaker. They know that under the Democratic caucus system their Representative's votes do not record their honest conviction, but necessarily the conviction of the majority members thereof and the conclusion of the caucus. They know that their Democratic Representatives did not stand for and assert their rights and they will undoubtedly judge them by their action.

I am no prophet and offer no prophecy, yet if you fail in your absurd philosophy, promises, or guaranty to the people to give higher prices to the producer and low prices to the consumer at one and the same time, if history should repeat itself, if wages and prices should go down, if meats, flour, butter, eggs, oats, and corn shall go down, if the factories and mills close, if again we shall find the farmers without a market for their products, the industries of this country on the verge of helpless bankruptcy, the railroads in the hands of a receiver, and—as alleged by Mr. Gompers—3,000,000 wage earners out of employment, as under the Wilson-Gorman bill, while some will undoubtedly contend, as they did then, that tariff had nothing to do with it, notwithstanding, I believe it fair to assume that, after the experience, the American people will conclude, as they did then, that confidence had been misplaced, and whether Republican legislation and administration had anything to do with prosperity and plenty under Republican rule or not, after reflecting, meditating, and comparing, they will undoubtedly resolve that Providence was a most generous giver under protection and Republican rule; that free trade and Democratic rule, as usual, swallowed them body and breeches, and that the trust got it all; and will ask to be delivered from the agony and mischief surrounding them and for forgiveness, judging from past experience.

Undoubtedly free-trade days will seem long to all of us, but our consolation is that the verdict will probably be that of the judge who decided the question, "resolved, that married men live longer than single men," who having had experience and having listened attentively to the eloquent and forceful arguments on both sides, reached the conclusion that married men live no longer, but that it seems longer.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD,

OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, this bill does not appear to be drawn in accordance with any general policy, but is clearly the result of compromises between different sections and different classes. In this contest of sections and classes it is clear that the farmers of the North and West received but scant consideration. The chief aim, however, of this bill, as expressed by those who stand sponsor for it, is to reduce the cost of living, especially the cost of farm products to the consumers in the cities. It is this feature of the bill that is especially urged in justification of it and that has received the most

enthusiastic applause. Our complaint that this bill is unfair to the farmer is met with the answer that this is a general bill to reduce all duties; that the farmers must take their share of the reduction, as it is necessary because the people in the cities need cheaper food; and it is said that the farmers are rich; that they ride in automobiles, and can stand the reduction. If this bill equalized duties so that each class would bear the same burden and reap the same advantages of the tariff, the farmer would not complain, but that is not the plan of this bill. It provides substantial duties on nearly all foreign articles that may come in competition with American products except the products of the farm, while the latter are nearly all free, or the duty on the competing foreign article is so small that it is of little or no value either for revenue or protection. The farmers in the North and West depend almost entirely upon the production of grain, meats, and dairy products for their support, nearly all of which are made directly or indirectly free by this bill. Hogs and all the products from the hog are on the free list. A small duty is left on sheep and cattle, but meats and all other products from these animals are placed upon the free list. A small duty is placed on wheat, but flour is on the free list. Potatoes, rye and rye flour, corn and corn meal suffered the same fate, and so does buckwheat and buckwheat flour. To be sure that even the industrious farmer's wife should not profit overmuch on her poultry, the duty on eggs has been reduced from 5 cents to 2 cents per dozen, and even live poultry had to come down from 3 cents to 1 cent per pound.

One of the most ridiculous features is that providing a duty on such articles as wheat, cattle, and sheep, while at the same time their products, such as flour and meats, are placed on the free list. If anyone imagines that he can deceive our farmers into the belief that such a duty is of any value he must place a very low estimate upon their intelligence. Instead of shipping wheat, sheep, or cattle, flour and meats will be shipped. No revenue can be realized under such a tariff, and it can not be defended without insulting the intelligence of those who are said to profit by it. Flour from foreign wheat will glut our markets and force us to sell ours at the world's price less the cost of placing it upon the world's market. Mutton from Australia, or beef from Mexico, Argentina, and other countries will enter our markets in competition with the products of American sheep and cattle. The duty on butter has been reduced from 5 cents to 2 cents per pound, and milk and cream has been placed on the free list. Free milk and cream practically removes this 2-cent duty on butter coming from Canada. Cream is now shipped from the Dakotas to Chicago and may be shipped from any section in Canada to American creameries. In speaking of wheat it should not be overlooked that the bill contains a provision that flour shall pay a duty of 10 per cent as against a country that imposes a duty on our flour. It is urged that this in effect, under present conditions, provides a 10 per cent duty on flour. The object of this proviso is to induce other countries to remove their duty on flour; otherwise it serves no purpose. It holds out no temptation to a country that is compelled to import large quantities of flour for home consumption. Such a country can have free flour by removing its own duty, and has no reason to seek an opportunity to export flour to this country, as it has none to export. It is only countries like Canada and Argentina that can profit, and the provision must have been inserted for the purpose of inducing such countries to take advantage of it. The provision is in effect the same in regard to wheat and flour as the Canadian reciprocity treaty, and I suspect that the framers of this bill must have some reason to believe that Canada or some other like country will accept it. Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Democratic leader, in explaining the bill to the House laid special stress upon the fact that this provision would in effect give free flour.

The duty of 10 cents per bushel on wheat is not sufficient to afford protection to that industry. The principal market of the farmers in the great wheat-growing sections of the Northwest is New England, Pennsylvania, and New York. The transportation charges on this wheat from the farms in Minnesota and the Dakotas will average at least 20 cents per bushel. Wheat at the present farm price of about 75 cents per bushel in Minnesota must be sold in New York for about 95 cents. The farmers of Ontario, Canada, can pay the duty of 10 cents and still realize for their wheat several cents per bushel more than the American farmer in my section. Wheat from Argentina and other countries with cheap ocean rates may do the same. The reduction of the duty on barley to 15 cents per bushel will have the same effect. Ontario is especially well adapted for raising barley. The Ontario barley raisers can more than compete with the West, even though they pay the 15 cents per bushel, as the transportation charge that our farmers must pay exceeds by more than that figure the freight paid by his Canadian competitor. This narrow margin between the American and foreign market will permit importation of foreign grain at almost any time and make it certain that our prices will nearly always be the European prices less the cost of placing our grain on the foreign market.

To show what this means I submit a recently published article commenting upon a statement made by Mr. John G. McHugh, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis:

Relative to the pending tariff bill and its probable effect upon wheat prices if it passes as it stands, Secretary John G. McHugh, of the chamber of commerce, has issued a statement giving the comparative prices for Minneapolis, Duluth, and Liverpool wheat, which shows, Mr. McHugh said, that the prices ruling in Minneapolis and Duluth are not made in Liverpool.

"Such a comparison is timely," he said, "as bearing upon the question of the proposed wheat and flour schedule of the new tariff law. It is frequently argued by those supporting the tax on wheat with free flour, as set forth in the bill, that this country, being an exporter of wheat and flour, prices are therefore necessarily made in this country on an export basis, and that the miller has nothing to fear from such a tariff change.

"Figures have been published showing the comparison of Winnipeg prices, on one hand, with Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago prices on the other, and from such figures it has appeared that the Winnipeg price is commonly much below the Duluth and Minneapolis prices, and that Winnipeg, therefore, was inclined to be on an export basis.

"Even a hasty examination will show that Minneapolis and Duluth are not on an export basis with Liverpool, and a careful examination will show how very far this is from being true."

The table follows:

Comparative prices of wheat.

First trading day.	Minneapolis, No. 1 northern, delivered.	Duluth, No. 1 northern, track.	Liverpool. Future.	Liverpool. England, current prices.	Liverpool. United States equivalent.	Approximate cost to take wheat in store, Duluth, and deliver in store at Liverpool.
				s. d.		*Cents.*
1910.						
Jan. 3	113 -114	114	March	8 2¾	117⅓	24
Feb. 1	113 -114⅛	112⅜	do	8 4	120	24
Mar. 1	114 -115⅛	115⅜	do	8 1⅜	117⅛–117⅜	24
Apr. 1	115 -116½	115⅜–115⅞	May	8 ⅜	115⅞–116	24
May 2	108⅜–110⅛	107⅞	do	7 2⅜	103⅞–104	18
June 1	105¼–107¼	104⅜–105⅜	July	6 4½	91⅜	18
July 1	113 -115	116	do	6 9½	97⅜	17
Aug. 1	117	119½	October	7 3½	105¼–10⅜	17
Sept. 1	112⅜–113⅜	113⅜	do	7 6⅜	108⅛	19
Oct. 1	109⅜–109⅞	109½	do	7 3½	104⅜–104⅞	20
Nov. 1	101 -102	102	December	6 10⅞	99⅜– 99½	21
Dec. 1	105¼–106	104¾	do	6 10	98⅜	22
1911.						
Jan. 3	106¼–107½	106⅞	March	7 2	103¼–103½	24
Feb. 1	103 –104⅞	104¼	do	7 ⅜	101½–101⅝	24
Mar. 1	96 – 97⅛	94⅞	do	6 9½	97⅛	24
Apr. 1	92⅜– 93⅜	93	May	6 6½	94⅛– 94⅜	24
May 1	98 – 99½	99½	do	6 10⅜	99⅜	18
June 1	97⅛– 99½	98⅜	July	6 10⅜	99⅜	18
July 1	97⅛– 98⅜	97½	do	6 10⅜	99⅛	17
Aug. 1	103½–104⅜	104	October	6 10⅜	99⅜	17
Sept. 1	102½–105½	105⅜	do	7 2½	97⅜– 97⅞	19
Oct. 2	107⅜–108⅜	108⅜	do	7 4¼	105⅞	20
Nov. 1	106 –106⅜	106⅛	December	7 4	105⅜	21
Dec. 1	102½–102¾	101¾	do	7 2⅜	103⅛–104	22
1912.						
Jan. 2	107⅞–108½	107	March	7 4⅜	106⅜	25
Feb. 1	106½	105⅜	do	7 7¼	110½	25
Mar. 1	108½–108¾	107¼	do	7 11⅜	114⅜–114½	25
Apr. 1	107	107	May	7 10⅜	113½	25
May 1	113⅜	114½	do	7 11⅜	114½	21
June 1	112½–112⅞	113⅜	July	7 7⅜	109⅜	21
July 1	110⅜	111⅜	do	7 7⅜	110⅛	21
Aug. 1	108½–108¾	106⅛	October	7 4½	106½–106½	21
Sept. 3	88½– 89⅜	91½	do	7 7½	109⅞–110	24
Oct. 1	86½– 88⅜	88½	do	7 8⅛	111	25
Nov. 1	85 – 86⅞	86⅜	December	7 7⅜	109¾	28
Dec. 2	80½– 82⅜	80⅜	do	7 2⅜	103⅛–104	28

"These figures show conclusively," says the statement, "that this country is not on an export basis and that prices of wheat as fixed in Minneapolis and Duluth are certainly not on the basis of Liverpool less the freight."

It is argued that the reductions contained in the pending bill will greatly benefit the public by reducing the price of articles that the consumer has to purchase. Upon the realization of this hope rests, I presume, the fortunes of the Democratic Party, but they must realize it and still maintain prosperity. Reduction in prices as the result of stagnation in business will not answer the purpose. I doubt very much that the consumer will profit in any marked degree by these promised reductions in prices. The present law made a substantial cut in the duty on lumber, but it did not reduce the retail price. Is there any reason now that a further reduction will be reflected in such price? I doubt it. The same law placed hides on the free list and almost took the duty off leather and

shoes, still the consumer has paid as much and even more for his shoes since the reduction. The removal of a 40 per cent duty on 15-cent foreign wool is not likely to make a suit of clothes weighing 3 pounds sell for much less than it does to-day, though it may send our sheep to the shambles. Do you imagine that the consumer will get any very large part of the 16 cents which it is the purpose to save by cutting out this duty? The removal of duty from farm machinery is pointed to as a great boon to the farmer, though farm machinery is on the free list under the present law as against England. There has been no importation of farm machinery. The reason is plain. Farm machinery is cheaper in this country than in any other. This has been established by reports from our foreign consuls. It is fully confirmed by the Bureau of Corporations after an exhaustive examination and has been testified to under oath by officers of the International Harvester Co. The prices of farm machinery can not be affected by this bill.

I am not calling attention to these things as an argument in favor of the present law. I believe that law is in need of prompt revision. I am satisfied that it is too high in many respects. But if I have to choose between the present law and the pending bill, I am decidedly in favor of the present law. Under its provision the section that I have the honor in part to represent has greatly prospered. This bill clearly discriminates against agriculture and every one depending for his prosperity on that great industry. The cities can not prosper if agriculture suffers. The cry for cheaper food has written this bill. The cry comes from those who have infinitely more of the comforts and conveniences of life than those who produce the food. This is the American Cobden corn law. When by that law England made farm products free, the English farmer put an end to protection for the factories. Why should our farmers support a system of protection to the factory that necessarily enhances the price of the labor that he must pay in producing his crops and enhances the price of the products that he must buy while he is compelled to sell his own products in competition with the cheapest paid labor and the cheapest land in the world? Every protected country in Europe accords to its farmers a fair share of protection, though food products are higher there and labor receives less pay for toil. There is no good reason why in this country the farmers should be treated less favorably. There is no class of people that receives less reward for capital invested and labor expended than does the farmer.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SAM R. SELLS,
OF TENNESSEE,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. SELLS. Mr. Speaker, it is not to be expected that much could be said in the short time allotted me for the discussion of this bill. Nor is it to be expected that anything which I might say, or that anyone might say, will in the least jot or tittle change or modify any of the provisions of what in my judgment is the most drastic free-trade bill presented to Congress within 50 years. I take advantage of the time accorded me merely to record my protest against this proposed legislation with the intention of utilizing the RECORD for an extension of my remarks so that the people of the first Tennessee district, whom I have the honor to represent, may understand my attitude toward this bill and know that I have resisted its unfair and unjust schedules.

I believe that I do not misrepresent the sentiment of this country when I say that the overwhelming majority of the people are disappointed—not to say outraged—over the Underwood bill. The producers of the country, manufacturer and farmer, had a right to expect more equitable treatment at the hands of the administration. I say they had a right to expect it, because it was during the campaign of 1912 promised them not only by Mr. Wilson himself but by Mr. UNDERWOOD and every Democratic campaign orator with a license to make promises for the performance of the party now in power. Time and again Mr. Wilson stated that no legitimate industry would suffer at his hands and that while the tariff would be revised, it would be done by gradual reductions extending over a long term of years, during which the business interests of the country would have ample time to adjust themselves to new and changed conditions. And now, in the face of these promises, explicit and unequivocal though they were, the American people recorded their verdict in favor of an adherence to the amply protective theory, Taft and Roosevelt, both of whom stood for protection, having received a combined plurality of the popular vote of more than one and a quarter millions. Mr. Wilson and his party are in power to-day not because they represent the ideas and convictions of the American voter, but merely because of an unfortunate situation which resulted in a division of their opponents.

All of us believed the Wilson tariff bill of 1893–1896 bad enough. Nobody now disputes it. Manufacturer, farmer, and laboring man suffered alike from its ruinous effects. And yet the Democratic majority, under the leadership of Mr. UNDERWOOD, and the patronage pred of the distinguished gentleman at the other end of the Avenue, proposes this bill, which, in general average, is 35 per cent lower than the rates contained in the Wilson bill. The gentlemen say that prices are too high and that this bill will lower them. I think no one reasonably well informed will gainsay that statement. The Wilson bill did it, and under its operation the farmer sold his wheat as low as 40 cents per bushel, cattle at 2 cents per pound, hogs almost as low, and the representatives from the great agricultural sections of the West and Middle West no doubt recall how corn was used for fuel, it being cheaper than coal at 15 cents per bushel. The sheep-growing industry was temporarily ruined, and it has never recovered from the blighting effects which resulted. There was no branch of agricultural industry which did not suffer, and with the memories of that era of low prices, of stagnation, and of ruin still poignant, the farmers of this country had a right to expect and demand fairer protection at your hands.

The Wilson tariff of 1896 provided an ad valorem rate on cattle of 20 per cent; the Underwood bill gives but 10 per cent. Horses had a protection of 20 per cent under the Wilson bill, and this rate, too, has been cut to 10 per cent. Exactly the same reduction has been made on sheep. On all live stock grown on our farms the Underwood bill, as compared with the Wilson bill, reduces the protection 50 per cent; as compared to the Payne tariff, the reductions range from 75 to 150 per cent. I submit herewith a table showing the ad valorem rates existing during 1896 under the Wilson tariff, in 1910 under the Payne tariff, and as proposed by the Underwood bill:

	Wilson.	Payne.	Underwood.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Barley	30	45	23
Wheat	20	25	14
Butter	24	27	12
Cheese	28	34	20
Beans	20	28	15
Eggs	32	36	14
Hay	21	49	26
Apples, etc	20	22	8
Poultry, dead	24	28	18
Poultry, live	20	23	6
Buckwheat	20	24	Free.

There is scarcely an article in the whole list of agricultural products on which the tariff has not been either materially reduced or removed entirely, all of which leads me to inquire, What grievance has the Democratic Party against the American farmer? In these days of swollen fortunes no man has ever had the hardihood to say that the farmer was unduly protected, nor that he was receiving more than his proper and honest share of the rewards which his industry and frugality have earned him. He is the backbone of our civilization, the keystone in the structure of our Republic. In times of prosperity and stress alike a hundred million hungry mouths appeal to him for their daily food, and, be it said to his everlasting credit, he has ever gladly responded to the call. And yet, an examination of your bill would justly invite the criticism that the majority of this House regard him as a malefactor of great wealth, a unit in a great and lawless trust that menaces our institutions, instead of our chief and best benefactor. You let down the bars to the Beef Trust, which controls the cattle supply of the Argentine Republic, and invite his direct and ruinous competition with home-grown beef. To the sheep grower of Australia, where sheep are produced at less than half the cost in this country, you give a free and unrestricted market for his flocks. Through a removal of the duty on flour you ask the Canadian farmer, with his 30,000,000 acres of wheat land, unexcelled in the world for profitable wheat growing, and yielding 23 bushels on an average to the acre, to compete with the

American wheat grower, with a production per acre of but 15 bushels. "Oh," the gentlemen say, "we have protected our wheat grower, to some extent, by a tariff of 10 cents per bushel." Yes, I admit, but I would respectfully ask that you point out the protection for the farmer, when your bill provides for the importation of flour duty free. What has the American miller done to invite this unfair discrimination against his business and in favor of the Canadian miller? I have never heard it charged that the millers were in any combination in restraint of trade, nor that the profits of their business were unreasonable. My investigations have convinced me that their profits on flour per barred do not exceed 15 cents.

I have here a full and complete report of the milling industry of the United States, made in 1910. It shows 11,691 establishments, with a capitalization of $347,152 000 and 66,054 employees. In salaries and wages they paid $33,981,000; for grain and other raw products, $767,576,000 or a total of $801,557,000. The total value of their products was $883,584,000, or a gross profit of but 11 per cent, out of which must be paid interest, taxes, insurance, maintenance charges, and other incidentals. I think I am within the truth when I say that the miller's net profit on his sales is less than 3 per cent. But notwithstanding this fact, and its truth is generally admitted, you have in effect levied a preferential tax upon him of 45 cents per barrel of flour and in favor of the Canadian miller. Under your free-flour provision the farmer's protection on wheat is not only taken away, but the milling industry, more especially along the Canadian border, will be ruined.

I have never received any explanation of these inconsistencies. To my mind they are not only unfair, but idiotic. They demonstrate your inability and unfitness to draft fair and wise tariff legislation, and lead me to say to you, in the same spirit that actuated the construction foreman to say to the Dago laborer, "Put down that wheelbarrow; what do you know about machinery?"

You say that you are going to reduce the price of living in this country; that you are going to provide a free market basket for the laboring man. The question is, What will there be in the basket? I think you tried this once before, in 1893. You provided free soup, but your bill of fare made no further provisions, and our laboring man did not appreciate the diet. It might suffice in those days, when there was nothing to do, but when the Republican Party in 1896, under the leadership of McKinley, gave him labor to perform at good wages, he found your free soup insufficient and demanded and received three square meals per day out of the abundant prosperity.

Nor is this all. In 1894 he had to his credit in the savings banks $1,777,000,000, which had grown in 1912 to $4,452,000,000, an increase of more than 250 per cent. In 1904 the total number of wage earners employed was 4,251,613, and their wages amounted to $1,891,228,331. In 1910 the total number had increased to 6,615,046 and their wages to $3,427,037,884. During the period of the Payne tariff, as compared to a similar period of the Wilson tariff, the number of wage earners increased 2,363,433, a gain of about 50 per cent, while their earnings increased $1,535,809,553, a gain of more than 80 per cent. Their average daily wage increased nearly 20 per cent.

And yet in spite of this record of prosperity and achievement the professional agitator and political demagogue have prejudiced the mind of the laborer against his employer; have deceived him into the belief that he is poorly and ill paid and does not properly share in the profits of his industry. Ninety-nine per cent of the men who make that statement never earned a dollar by honest toil themselves nor furnish employment to labor to earn it.

Democrats on the floor of this House have stated that the Republican Party is a party of unjust privileges and that it offers opportunity to the few at the expense of the many. I have always held to the belief that the interests of the manufacturer, the farmer, and the laboring man are so closely interwoven as to be practically identical. It is the experience of this country that their prosperity and material well-being are inseparable. And he who would array one class against the other or disturb that confidence and spirit of fellowship that has existed among and between them throughout our Nation's history is a demagogue, a charlatan, and an enemy of his country and its institutions.

That statement, now threadbare, that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer" has been chanted by the gentlemen on the other side of the House like a funeral dirge. Half of them honestly and ignorantly believe it; the other half dishonestly use it to further incite class hatred and to prejudice employee against employer. No figures have ever been given as a basis for such a statement. I have examined with care the reports compiled by the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee to accompany this bill, and they are exceedingly voluminous. There are, according to this report, 268,491 manufacturing establishments in the United States, with 7,678,578 employees and a total capital of $18,428,270,000. The value of their manufactured product yearly is $20,672,052,000, while the cost of materials used, with wages and salaries, reaches the sum of $16,508,404,000, leaving a gross profit of a little more than $4,160,000,000, or about 20 per cent. Out of this, too, must be deducted all fixed charges, fuel, rents, interest, taxes, and so forth. In only one instance have I found what is clearly an exorbitant profit, and that is on the manufacture of agricultural implements, which shows a gross profit of nearly 50 per cent. I commend the gentlemen for placing these implements on the free list, though I doubt seriously that it will result in a lower cost to the farmer. I believe that your efforts to regulate the trusts by a reduction in tariff rates can only result disastrously to legitimate business and with no corresponding benefit to the consumer. It is true that you may cheapen prices; financial panics and business depression always have that effect, both of which have invariably followed your efforts to revise the tariff. And upon what hypothesis do you base your conclusions that the results will be different now? In cheapening prices you must necessarily cheapen labor. If you put our manufacturers upon a competitive basis with foreign manufacturers, you must necessarily put American labor in competition with foreign labor, with an equalization of the wage scale in all the unprotected countries of the world.

And this means not only a reduction in the American rate of wages, but it means a lowering of the standard of living of our wage earner, and a decrease in his ability to educate his family, and to properly shelter, clothe, and feed them. The Tariff Board, which in 1911–12 made a comprehensive and thorough study of Schedule K, both in this country and abroad, submitted to this House an interesting report which illuminates the subject of relative wage scales in this and foreign countries. According to their report the most highly skilled operatives in the woolen factories of England and Germany receive a maximum weekly wage of $4.50 to $6.50, as compared to $14.50 in this country. And the wages of the less skilled operatives decrease in about the same ratio, and in every instance they are from 50 per cent to 75 per cent higher here than abroad. The difference in the cost of manufacture is about the same, proving, in my judgment, and beyond all doubt that if, as President Wilson has said, we must invite the foreign manufacturer to share our markets with us, we have but one of two alternatives to choose, viz, lower wages, or go out of business.

America ought to be for Americans, and Americans for America. I voted in this House but recently to keep out of this country the illiterate and vicious foreigner, and I did it from patriotic impulse, and I expect to act with the same patriotism when I vote against this bill. Foreign paupers and the product of foreign pauper labor are alike undesirable.

This bill strikes a deadly blow at the industrial development of the South, as fair a land as God's sun in heaven ever shone upon. Fifty years ago this was a barren waste, devastated by the ravages of a cruel war. Her slaves were freed, her credit gone, her entire industrial fabric destroyed. Her sons, heroic in war, were none the less heroic in peace, and with courage, energy, and prophetic vision they set about rebuilding her broken and crumbled fortunes.

History contains no record of a braver or more persevering race. Out of the ashes of her desolation have sprung beautiful cities, throbbing with the energies of a new industrial life. Her battle fields, reddened with the blood of her heroes, have been converted into fertile farms, potentially capable of furnishing food for a nation, and cotton for the manufactories of a world. Her deposits of coal and iron remain practically untouched. She possesses the hardwood timber supply of the continent. The process of her development has but begun. She is now but casting aside her swaddling clothes as she prepares to fulfill the prophecies of her fathers. I am proud to stand in this body as one of her Representatives; Republican though I am, every heart throb is for her and her people. I am bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, and may God forget me when I forget her or falter for a moment in her service.

In spite of the fact that the South has been unwavering in her allegiance to the Democratic Party, the protective idea meets with her people's approval. They have remained loyal to you because of their traditions and the bugaboo of negro equality, a proposition that no red-blooded American has ever for a moment seriously considered. There is no section of this Union where protection is more needed and demanded. And notwithstanding the solidity of the support which the repre-

sentatives of that section are giving this bill, I still maintain that they are in reality misrepresenting their people, and that the effect of this bill, when enacted into law, will be more injurious to the South than any other section of the country.

The pendulum of our prosperity swings to and fro. Its momentum may be accelerated or impeded by national legislation. Nothing can stop it altogether. But, in my judgment, the evil effects of this legislation, even at this time being felt in the business world, will create such a revulsion of sentiment as to sweep from power the party responsible for it. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but he who is familiar with the history of tariff legislation in this country and the depression invariably following in the wake of radical tariff reduction does not need to be a prophet to foresee widespread disaster in the industrial life of the Nation as a result of your ill-advised and misdirected efforts.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENRY BRUCKNER,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRUCKNER. Mr. Speaker, as a new Member of this body, coming fresh from the homes and firesides of the people, I have listened with much interest and amusement to the wails and cries of the Republican calamity shouters, predicting all sorts of disaster if the Democratic tariff bill introduced by Mr. UNDERWOOD becomes a law.

They have been painting pictures of poverty, misery, hunger, and starvation, with scenes of long bread lines for the poor and the destitute, begging bread to keep their families from dying from hunger, soup houses on every corner giving soup to the lowly and miserable, upon which they must exist until the next four years have elapsed, when the country will once more be restored to the Republican Party by the voters of this land, when the bread lines and soup houses will be wiped out, and once more we will be in the land of plenty.

As I listened to all this talk I wondered why it was that it had taken the Republican Party until now to discover all these things. Is it because the affairs of the Government have been taken from them? Is it because they feel that at last we have put the right foot forward and that the Democratic Party will redeem the continued pledges made to the people and give them what they have so long desired?

In 1910 the people had their first opportunity to repudiate the party that had failed to keep its pledges, and elected a Democratic Congress by a large majority.

The first act of this Congress was to pass a tariff bill in schedules, giving free meat and bread to the hungry, free lumber to the poor man to build his hut, free bagging and ties to the southern farmer who needed bagging and ties for his cotton, and free farming implements to the farmer. This bill passed the House of Representatives and a Republican Senate, was sent to President Taft for his approval. What happened? It was promptly vetoed.

In 1912 the Republican Party once more wrote in their platform a tariff-board plank, but the people were aroused; they thought of the words of Lincoln, "You can not fool all the people all the time." They knew that they had been fooled, and therefore refused to listen to their further pleadings. They said: "You have had your chance for 16 years. You have been promising us tariff reform; we cared not how we received it, whether by a tariff board, a Congress, or by a President. You had the opportunity, but you failed to keep your word."

The reason why the people repudiated the Republican Party was that it stubbornly fought and resisted all reasonable reform. They failed to move with the times. This is a progressive age, and the world moves in the direction of progress. The Republican chieftains could not adjust their views to modern schools of thought. They wanted to do things their own way and not the way the country wanted things done. It was the old game of delay—wait—but the people would not be denied; they gave the command "Forward, march."

The Democratic Party listened to this command; is ever ready to take the orders of the people and proceed now, as it has always proceeded, upon the doctrine which our political founder, Jefferson, planted his faith, "Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none," with no protection for the favored classes, to the detriment of the unfavored masses. We have heard much from these calamity howlers about the destruction and ruin to business on account of this tariff. Personally, as a manufacturer on an extensive scale, I have no fears, as my confidence in the American people is still firm. This cry, "Stop thief!" "Stop thief!" has been heard so often in this country that it no longer alarms sensible people. It is an effort to alarm and frighten honest, legitimate business into the belief that the Republican Party is the reservoir of all their prosperity and the advent of Democracy is the harbinger of shrinking profit and demoralization of business.

We have heard so much about shriveling industries, smokeless stacks, deserted farms, and dollarless banks that are to follow the enactment of this tariff law that it clearly demonstrates that it is their old policy of trying to fool the people. But, thanks to the intelligence and wisdom of the American people, this cry of fear will find no response in their hearts.

What has been the result of the Republican protective tariff? It has created trusts of enormous magnitude; fortunes unheard of less than a decade ago are nothing to-day in comparison to the enormous profits of these groups of men who have been receiving special legislation in return for their campaign contributions. We have seen the rich grow richer, men rolling in wealth; we have seen poverty and desolation increase in the homes of the toiling masses, and the burden of assisting them falling upon the middle classes rather than the rich. We have seen a few rich men pile up fortunes through the kindness and generosity of special legislation until they have become so rich that in order to soothe their troubled consciences they have endowed colleges and libraries. We have seen the enormous wealth of our country centralized in the hands of a few to such an extent that it is said now that 90 per cent of the total wealth of this Nation is owned by less than 10 per cent of the people. But, thank God, under new conditions as we propose, we hope this wealth will be more equally divided when we get back to the old principles of "equal justice to all and special privileges to none."

The day of class legislation is passed. The day that special and favored interests are to have a preference and advantage is now history, which will not be repeated while the Democratic Party is in power. These men, who had immense influence with the Government as well as special advantages and protection, must meet their less-favored brothers on an equal footing.

The people make just one request in this matter of tariff legislation. They ask justice, and they are determined to secure it. They demand that the tariff be so adjusted that its benefits will be equally bestowed upon all the people of this Nation and not upon any special class.

The Democratic Party is pledged by its platform not alone to fix the tariff rates, with the sole purpose of producing revenue for the Government, but to fix them in such a way so as not to destroy or injure any legitimate industry.

It is not the purpose of the Democratic Party to destroy any industry; it is anxious to carry out its pledges made to the people and reduce the tariff on the necessaries of life, thereby lessening the burdens of the toiling masses. It has been said by the Republican Party that a lowering of the tariff rates will react unfavorably upon wages. Since when has the Republican Party, this party of the classes, become so solicitous about the laboring masses?

During the past 16 years that they have been in power they have been too busy catering to the men of high influence and finance, as well as the owners of the great protected monopolies who are grinding the life's blood out of the poor laboring man, that they did not know he existed. Now they have seen the error of their ways and realize that the man of labor has had his eyes opened to conditions, and they are trying to fool him into the belief that it always has been their aim and desire to see that he has always received the benefits to which he was entitled under a protective tariff, namely, higher wages.

It seems strange to me that in the highly protected cotton industry of New England, which has always enjoyed the benefits of the high protective tariff, meant, as they say, to create high wages, a workingman is unable to earn enough to support his wife and family unless he is assisted by his wife, who should be at home attending to her household duties, or his children, many of them under age, who should be at school acquiring knowledge so that they would be able to go out into the world equipped with an education to prepare them in their struggle for success competing with the sons of the rich. What has hap-

pened there just recently? To the great disparagement of the Republican Party the people of this highly protected community have spoken in reply to their appeal by electing a Democratic Congressman, pledged to a downward revision of the tariff, to succeed Representative JOHN W. WEEKS, who resigned March 4 to enter the United States Senate.

This Democrat was elected on the 15th day of April, 1913, seven days after the Democratic Congress had convened in special session and the Democratic tariff bill had been introduced in the House of Representatives and was being considered, demonstrating only too plainly that the people of that section, particularly the section of Massachusetts comprising the thirteenth congressional district, which takes in part of Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, and Worcester Counties, are no longer willing to be fooled, but that they had every confidence in the Underwood tariff bill and the Democratic Party.

The unusual thing about this election was that this district was carried by Representative WEEKS, a high-protection Republican to the Sixty-second Congress, by a majority of 4,341, while 33,733 votes were cast in that election, but Hon. JOHN J. MITCHELL was elected to succeed him by a majority of 4,148, receiving 12,991 votes, against 8,843 for Cutting, Republican, and 5,678 for White, Progressive, in the 27,512 votes cast, which were within 5,000 of the number of votes cast in the presidential election of November 5, 1912, in that congressional district, demonstrating at this special election the voice and sentiment of the people of this section of New England, always heretofore represented by a high-protective-tariff Republican, that they were tired of being humbugged.

Now, the Republican Party is crying for the rejuvenation of the Tariff Board. Why this, may I ask?

They wrote the Dingley bill without a tariff board. They wrote the Payne bill without a tariff board; and it was after the people of the country repudiated and drove them from power that they came before this House and openly declared and confessed their ignorance of legislative ability to write a revenue measure that was fair to the American people. When in the zenith of power tariff boards were most remote to their minds, and our answer to their prattle is this great tariff bill, which I know will be a great benefit to all the people of this land who want a square deal, of which we hear so much and see so little.

What are the main features of this bill?

SUGAR.

A commodity used in every American home.

We propose to reduce the tariff to about 1 cent a pound and at the end of three years to put it on the free list. As an extensive user of sugar in my business, I know for a fact that sugar always advances about 20 per cent about August 1, which is generally known as preserving time, when it is in great demand. I often wondered why this advance, and the only answer that I could get was that the Sugar Trust always advanced the prices at this time and established a zone system to carry out the same. I wondered, too, if the wages of the men in the refineries were advanced with the price the consumer paid. If not, then the fallacy of the argument that the Republican Party has put up, that the higher the cost of things correspondingly advanced the wages of the workingmen, is well proven. For the first time in 20 years the price of sugar did not advance at preserving time last year—I mean 1912. Why? Because the Sugar Trust thought that it could once more bunco the people and lead them to believe that the price of sugar was down, and perhaps it would be forgotten during the campaign. I can truthfully say without contradiction that sugar to-day is as cheap, with one exception, as it has been in 20 years. I ask in all fairness, Why is the price so low at present? Because the Sugar Trust thinks by keeping the price low during our deliberations perhaps, by some way, the duty will be retained. But they are too late, and the people will not be denied.

Sugar is a product that must be grown in a tropical climate. It is a product that can not be forced under disadvantageous conditions, although the plantations of Louisiana have been working at this disadvantage for many years, and it is utterly impossible, all things being equal, for them to produce sugar as cheap as it can be produced in Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, and other tropical climates.

If the good people of Louisiana would take the rich soil of their State, plant cotton, grain, vegetables, for which their land and climatic conditions are admirably adapted, they would gather much more revenue on their investments, and hence would not need special protection to keep alive an industry which the God of all nature has long decreed can not longer exist in their land.

The people of Louisiana admit that they can not produce sugar for less than 3¼ cents a pound, while experts claim that if the Philippines can get modern machinery there and modern transportation to the sugar fields the Philippines alone can produce all the sugar the world can consume at a lower cost price than any country on earth.

Another disadvantage in Louisiana is that they are compelled to plant every year and cut the cane in October, before it is matured, to keep it from freezing. In the other great sugar-producing countries, where there is no frost, they plant once in 10 years; hence it can easily be seen what a tremendous advantage these other people have. It is just about as absurd to try to plant sugar in our country, to compete with the natural conditions of these tropical countries, as it would be to grow oranges, bananas, and pineapples in New England.

WOOL.

Free wool is another commodity that will enable the poor man to properly and decently clothe his family, and give them a chance to wear good clothes at a fair price.

MEAT.

Free beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and meats of all kinds will enable the people of the poorer classes to enjoy meat at least once a day, a luxury that is impossible in any other land.

NECESSITIES.

Flour, the chief component part of the staff of life, the great product that keeps body and soul together, consumed in every American home, containing all the nourishment for sustenance, is well merited to be placed on the free list. These are the necessities of life that have been placed on the free list, together with coffee, hides of cattle, boots and shoes, milk, salt, as well as many other things, which demonstrates only too plainly that the Democratic Party will carry out all its pledges made at the last election to the people to the very last letter.

THE LUXURIES.

Consistent with the Democratic policy that the business enjoyed by the rich should be taxed we have placed a duty of 45 per cent on automobiles, so that those who would be extravagant and want to ride in a foreign-built car should pay for that privilege. For those who are not content to use the domestic product we have placed a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on perfumed soap, 60 per cent on cologne, 50 per cent on fancy china, 30 per cent on opera glasses, 45 per cent on lace curtains, from 20 per cent to 35 per cent on carpets, 50 per cent on velvet ribbons, 50 per cent on billiard balls and poker chips, 60 per cent on precious stones, and 60 per cent on laces, maintaining and contending thereby that those who would have these luxuries should help defray the expenses of the conduct of our Government by paying the tribute as set down in this tariff bill.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Speaker, as a matter of principle I believe in an income tax. The poor people of this country for more than 100 years have been bearing the burden of taxation. Upon their shoulders has fallen all the unfair demands to pay the expenses of our Government. No matter what idea or form we may conceive to raise revenue to defray the expenses of our country, the burden always falls most heavily on the people who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

The men who were most able to pay have always escaped the burden of taxation, and those who were least able to do so were always carrying the heaviest part of the load. Only those who have property on which a tariff can be laid can ever hope to share the benefits; but the wage earners, the toiling masses, composing about 75 per cent of our population, bear the major part of taxation; and yet these same people never get a chance to share in the benefits of such taxation. The income tax stands out in bold relief, declaiming that it is high time that the unequal burdens of taxation shall no longer be placed upon their backs, but placed where they properly belong—upon the backs of those who can well afford to pay in proportion to their incomes. I hope that those who will have charge of the collecting of this revenue will be alert, vigilant, and see that all who come under the provisions of this law shall pay their just share of this tax.

I hail the income-tax law as a harbinger of all good to the people of America—a relief to those who have been bearing nearly all our burdens in the past—and think that any and every person who comes under the provisions of this law should thank God that He has been merciful and generous to place each of them in the position where his income is so large that he can pay a part of it to this great Government to help pay its legitimate expenses, and at the same time relieve his less fortunate brothers.

The Democratic Party faces this new condition with all confidence and hope. It craves the indulgence, for a little while, of all good citizens, and it will do its best in honest, faithful, and diligent service to satisfy all reasonable expectations.

Necessity for Adequate Protection for the Manufacturers of Carpets, Gloves, and Glove Leather.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL WALLIN,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. WALLIN. Mr. Speaker, supplementing my remarks on the bill to raise revenues for the Government (H. R. 3321), permit me to give here some reasons why adequate protection to the manufacturers of carpets, gloves, and glove leather is necessary and should be given.

CARPETS.

Herewith are given a few facts regarding the carpet industry, which should, I believe, appeal to every reasonable man:

That the amount of capital invested in the manufacture of floor coverings in the United States is approximately $75,000,000;

That the industry gives employment to 40,000 persons, mostly skilled laborers, who are better paid than the employees of any other branch of the woolen industry;

That the wages of operatives in carpet mills in the United States are two and one-half times higher than the wages paid for similar labor in any other country;

That the carpet weavers of the United States are more steadily employed than those of any other country;

That the value of the annual production of floor coverings in the United States is approximately $75,000,000;

That the prices of floor coverings to consumers are fully 50 per cent less than they were 40 years ago, as will be seen by the prices of the following varieties of carpetings in—

	1875	1910
Wiltons	$3.25	$2.10
Brussels	2.00	1.15
Tapestry	1.15	.67½
Axminster	2.00	.90
Ingrain	1.05	.52½

That the present duties are barely sufficient to measure the difference in the cost of labor at home and abroad; and

That the present duties have not enabled the manufacturer to make more than a fair return upon his investment, nor have they resulted in the creation of a monopoly or so-called trust in this branch of industry; the manufacturers (about 140 in number) are independent of each other and are scattered through the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE CARPET INDUSTRY.

There is perhaps no industry in this country showing a more marvelous growth than does the carpet industry. A half a century ago more than 90 per cent of all the carpets consumed in this country were imported, while to-day more than 90 per cent consumed here are manufactured at home. In 1850 it was estimated the amount of capital employed in the carpet industry was about $4,000,000, and the value of the product about $5,000,000, while to-day it is estimated that not less than $75,000,000 are invested in the carpet industry, and the value of the product is not far under $75,000,000. In speaking of the carpet industry is also included the rug industry. There has been no time in the past decade when more carpet or rug looms were in operation or labor more steadily employed, and the industry has acquired such strength that the expression "carrying carpets to Kidderminster" has become almost as familiar as "carrying coals to Newcastle." The inference, however, must not be drawn from this statement that the carpet industry no longer needs the fostering care of a protective tariff. On the contrary, the wonderful growth in this industry is due more largely to the protection afforded by tariff legislation than to all other causes combined.

WAGES HERE AND ABROAD.

In meeting foreign competition the carpet manufacturer is obliged to face the wages paid abroad as compared with the prices paid labor in this country, and it is one of the serious problems forced upon him. The following figures, drawn from the most authentic sources, show this situation more eloquently than any other method:

Body Brussels carpet: Weaving, per running yard, United States, 8 cents; abroad, 4¾ cents.

Wilton carpet: Weaving, per running yard, United States, 13¾ cents; abroad, 8 cents.

Chenille, Axminster: Weft weaving, 74 strip, per running yard, 5½ cents; abroad, 2 to 3 cents.

Rugs: Weaving, per running yard, 9-feet width, United States, $1.25; abroad, from 20 to 43 cents.

Tapestry: Printing, 864 stripes per drum, United States, 41¼ cents; abroad, 18 cents. Winding, per 100 hanks, United States, 50 cents; abroad, 18 cents. Setting, per beam, United States, $12.25; abroad, $3.35.

Axminster: Average wages for one week per girl, United States, $15; abroad, $2.50. Setting, average wages for one week per girl, United States, $13; abroad, $5. Weaving, per yard, United States, 5.2 cents; abroad, 2.1 cents.

GLOVES.

In the county of Fulton, N. Y., most of the gloves manufactured in this country are turned out. An entire county is dependent alone on this industry. The proposed rates in this bill have caused consternation among not only the manufacturers but among the thousands of people interested whose livelihood is dependent upon the stability and success of this one line of business. They have united in a protest to Congress and the President against the enactment of a schedule of duties such as is pending here. Former Congressman Littauer, in an interview in the Leader-Republican, of Gloversville, points out the dangers in store for this community should this bill in its present form, so far as the glove schedule is concerned, be enacted into law. He says:

The Underwood tariff bill proposals are of such serious moment to the glove manufacturers of Fulton County that it behooves them to consider carefully its provisions that they may realize how their established manufacturing business is now in jeopardy.

The proposals are for a tariff which has no purpose in the glove trade except to raise some revenue for the Government from importations, and the effect is practically the same on the American glove industry as though gloves were placed entirely on the free-trade basis.

Leather is reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, and, consequently, manufacturers must pay duty on leather they cut into gloves of between 40 and 50 cents for each dozen of gloves.

It is proposed to place a duty of $2 per dozen on men's gloves instead of $4.80 of the present law, a reduction of $2.80, which, however, will be lessened, because of reduced duty to be paid on leather from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, of 40 cents per dozen gloves, making the actual reduction $2.40. This reduction of $2.40 will, from the other standpoint, leave but $1.60 protection on men's gloves, allowing 40 cents to be paid for duty on leather.

One dollar and sixty cents does not balance more than one-half of the difference paid between the wages in this country and the average wages paid in Europe, and consequently places the future of the glove business in extreme jeopardy.

A man's glove sold to the consumer at $1.50 per pair is sold by the manufacturer at $13.50 less 6 per cent per dozen. A similar glove of very good quality high-grade leather and well finished can be bought in Europe at $8, and with the $2 duty to be paid can readily be sold to drive out the American article.

The men's dollar glove is now sold at $9.50 less 6 per cent per dozen, or about $9 net; a similar glove can be purchased in Europe from $6 to $7 per dozen, so that with the proposed rate of duty it would cost to land in New York between $8 and $9, and place the entire men's glove business in jeopardy.

The only ladies' glove business that is of large account to the American trade is the ladies' cape outseam and prixseam glove, which sells for $1 a pair or less, and which in the past has paid a duty of $3.30, now to be reduced to $2, a reduction of $1.30, less the 30 to 40 cents which the reduced rate of imported leather amounts to.

The average value of ladies' lambskin gloves, imported into New York during 1912, was $5 per dozen, to which add the new duty of $2, and we have $7 glove, which will drive out the ladies' $1 glove now being manufactured here in such large quantities.

I trust I have been able to make clear to you the exact position in which the threatened Underwood tariff would place this community. It demands that every workman and every workwoman in the glove trade, every storekeeper, every householder, or, in other words, every one in this community should arouse himself to a thorough appreciation of the threatened danger, which is more destructive to this community than the floods a few weeks ago were to our brethren in Ohio. In every walk of life the ministers, doctors, lawyers, bankers, as well as glove manufacturers are threatened with dire disaster through the proposed industrial revolution, and they should fight against it as they would against an attempt to steal their means of livelihood.

WHAT ANOTHER MANUFACTURER SAYS.

Joseph E. Wood, of Gloversville, a prominent manufacturer, writes of the situation in Fulton County to the editor of the Journal of Commerce as follows:

SIR: The term "competition" has been used before Congress, viz, "Real competition between the manufacturers of Europe and those of the United States." I think this is a wrong interpretation. The competition is not between manufacturers, but absolutely between the workingmen of Europe and the workingmen of the United States. No manufacturer in either country will use his money and brains in manufacturing unless he can so hire his help that he can compete with the other countries. Hence, tariff reduction means nothing but a reduction in wages. You can not make manufacturers hire help and do business at a loss.

Gloversville and Johnstown, in fact the whole of Fulton County will be wiped off the map. They exist on their glove and leather factories, of which there are over 200 in the county.

Gloves.—Under a duty of $2.50 they could not make ladies' gloves. If they could not make ladies' gloves, how could they make men's gloves under a $2 duty? They must close their factories. A $4 duty would only allow the glove manufacturers to exist.

Glove leather.—We make only one-twentieth of the fine leather used under a 20 per cent duty. Our mills must close under 10 per cent.

Can the workingmen stand the reduction called for by the Underwood bill? In Gloversville and Johnstown it means at least a cut of from 37½ per cent to 50 per cent in wages for glove cutters.

During the last five years I have traveled 100,000 miles through the different countries searching for skins at their lowest prices to compete with foreign manufacturers, and I have carefully studied into the working conditions of these countries.

I find in England over 1,500,000 people out of work and wages 60 per cent lower than in the United States.

Germany, wages 50 per cent lower.
Australia, wages 75 per cent lower.
Italy, 35 cents a day for good men.
Japan (girls), 8 cents a day on American cotton machines.
China, 15 cents a day for minors.

Without duty can our manufacturers compete with these wages?

In your editorial in the April 10 issue you again bring out "effective competition." My leather company has actually tried effective competition for five years under 20-per-cent duty. We have never been able to pay a dividend, because we paid our beam hands $2.25 and stakers $2.50. Our 20 German competitors, with agencies selling leather in our city, were paying beam hands in Germany 4 marks, or 96 cents, and getting two dozen more skins per day from them than our men would do for us. They were also paying their stakers 4 marks, or 96 cents, instead of $2.50, and we could not show a profit with this "effective competition."

Now, under the new bill we get 10 per cent, which is an order to close our factory. We have cabled our Capetown house to stop buying. What can an American company do? Just ship our machinery to Austria, where we can get all the men we want at $4 a week. We can then undersell all American firms. That is English free trade. Put men out of employment in their country and put them to work in other countries. You can not make prosperity in a nation by forcing wages down and workingmen out of employment, or by closing up factories. If this bill is signed as written it will mean 2,500,000 men out of employment inside of two years.

I know from what I have seen that our workingmen can not compete, and I do not believe the people voted to kill our industries, as this bill surely will. Every trade should storm Washington and bring the Congressmen to a realization of conditions. Workingmen and manufacturers should unite to save our industries.

Very truly, yours,

JOSEPH E. WOOD,
President Wood & Hyde Co.

GLOVE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS.

A business which will be killed if the present duties on gloves are lowered, and which will also meet its demise if the proposed tariff on glove leathers is put into effect, is that of the manufacture of fine glove leathers. In the first place it is dependent, of course, on the success of the larger industry of glove making; and, second, should that industry be able to exist under lower duties on foreign-made goods, it would be forced to abandon business because of the competition from abroad under a lower duty. The manufacturers of these leathers set forth their own case in a brief, which follows:

The glove-leather manufacturers respectfully urge that no change be made in the present tariff so as to affect the manufacture of glove leather. The tariff under section 451 of the tariff act of 1909 fixes a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on all glove leather imported into this country.

This tariff duty is not prohibitive and is no more than sufficient to allow the continuance of this industry under the wages paid and prices for materials that go into the tannage of glove leather in this country. That it is not prohibitive is shown by the fact that during 1911 and 1912 75 per cent of the fine glove leather used in this country was imported. This leather was valued at $1,791,260, upon which a duty of $358,252 was collected. It is impossible to give the figures on the importation of glove leather prior to the above date, inasmuch as glove leather was classified with other leathers, nor can statistics be given based on dozen lots, as the revenue tax is not fixed on glove leather by the dozens, but on the basis of hundreds. This method is adopted by European manufacturers of leather, while the American manufacturer of leather uses the dozen skins as the unit of count. Under it the American manufacturer has no way of checking by the dozen.

The manufacture of glove leather is not in any wise controlled by a trust or combination, but is a highly competitive business. There are 40 separate establishments manufacturing glove leather in Fulton County, State of New York, alone, besides many others in other parts of the country. Each of these 40 concerns in Fulton County are establishments entirely independent of each other and all are competitors, so there are no interlocking directors or other arrangements whereby various separate establishments are controlled.

The investment in this business in Fulton County, State of New York, represents from $800,000 to $1,000,000 in mill property alone, and about 2,000 men are employed.

CLASSIFICATION OF GLOVE LEATHER.

Glove leathers are classified as glacé, lambskin, nappa, friezed mochas, suedes, and chamois.

The different kinds of leather manufactured and imported are those finished on the grain or on the flesh side or on the surface exposed by removing the grain. The first two above are known as grain leather; the latter as mocha or suede. In the production of all these styles the American manufacturer is rivaling the European so far as quality is concerned.

As to mocha skins, this style of dressing had its origin in Fulton County, N. Y. In fact, 80 per cent of the Arabian skins dressed into mocha glove leather have been so dressed in this country up to the present time. The process of dressing this class of skins was unknown in Europe until recently. The glove-leather manufacturers of Europe are succeeding in producing mocha glove leather by labor taken from America and are now exporting mocha leather into this country. The European manufacturer is able to produce this article so much more cheaply, because of the labor cost, that he can successfully compete with the American mocha glove leather manufacturer in the home market.

The leather manufacturers of this country are producing as fine grades of leather as those made in Europe, and the demand for our output is steadily increasing.

The manufacturer of the fine grade of gloves in this country, which was encouraged under the Wilson, Dingley, and Payne Acts, has increased the demand for fine grades of glove leather. Most of the glove factories in Fulton County, N. Y., are now engaged in the manufacture of the finest grades of gloves, causing an increased demand for a finer grade of glove leather. The leather-dressing mills have gone hand in hand with the glove manufacturers in perfecting the finer product, and have succeeded under the encouragement given by various tariff acts in rivaling Europe in the quality of their product and year by year are increasing the volume of their business.

LABOR.

Labor is the principal element that makes up the difference in the expense of producing glove leather in this country and in Europe.

In the manufacture of glove leather little or no machinery can be used. This is true both in Europe and in this country. In order to produce good glove leather it is necessary that the work be done by hand labor, and good results can be obtained in no other way. Experiments have been made with machinery, but invariably this method has failed, so that the manufacturer of glove leather is compelled to rely upon hand labor.

The price of labor in the manufacture of glove leather is materially higher in the United States than in Europe. The following table shows the prices paid in the United States and Germany for the various departments in the manufacture of glove leather. Germany is taken for the comparison because nearly all the glove leather imported into this country comes from Germany:

	Germany, per week.	United States, per week.
Beam house (labor)	$4.80	$10.50 to $12.00
Staking skins	7.68	14.00 to 16.00
Coloring skins	6.00	12.00
Expert tanner	9.60 to 12.00	20.00 to 25.00
Helpers in tan room	4.80	10.50

The foregoing table shows only the price paid men in Germany. Many women, however, are employed in the leather establishments of Europe at much less wages than the men and who perform work that is entirely done in this country by men.

In addition there is the apprentice system in the European factories which does not exist in this country, and in connection with which the wages are very nominal. Similar work in this country is done by men at a fixed wage.

The hours of labor and the amount of work required in European leather factories are such as to give the European manufacturer further advantage. In these factories the laborer is required to work from 10 to 12 hours per day, while in the glove-leather factories of this country 9 hours constitutes a day's labor.

In addition to the difference in the price of labor, there are other features which cost the American manufacturer more than the European. These are the various chemicals and coloring ingredients, together with the wool on all skins imported, upon all of which the American manufacturer pays a duty.

The 2,000 men employed in the leather mills in Fulton County, N. Y., are well paid and thoroughly employed and represent one of the thriftiest elements in New York State. The labor is made up principally of men with families. A considerable portion are skilled workmen who have come to this country to better their condition and all are vitally interested in the preservation of this industry.

EFFECT OF REDUCTION OR REMOVAL OF THE TARIFF.

If the tariff of 20 per cent be removed or reduced, there are two alternatives left to the American glove manufacturer—either the reduction of wages or the discontinuance of this class of business. In either instance labor is injured as well as the manufacturer.

If the manufacture of glove leather in this country is injured or destroyed, it gives to the European manufacturer the uncontrolled American market, subject to no competition or regulation, and leaves him free to charge whatever prices he sees fit for his product. The present duty is not prohibitive, as clearly appears by the large yearly importation of glove leather from Europe. Glove-leather manufacturing is a highly competitive industry, so that no pretense can be made that the present duty is in any way restrictive.

The present duty of 20 per cent ad valorem is merely a revenue duty and only gives the American glove-leather manufacturer a competitive chance with the European manufacturer, and it should be retained.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, under general leave to print, I present by request the following article from the Fitchburg Daily Sentinel of April 9, 1913:

SERIOUS EFFECT ON WORSTED BUSINESS—C. B. SMITH, TREASURER OF STAR WORSTED CO., DISCUSSES FEATURES OF PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEASURES.

Charles B. Smith, treasurer of the Star Worsted Co., in an interview given the Sentinel to-day, on the proposed tariff reductions, strongly sets forth his views of the general tariff situation as it may affect Fitchburg's woolen industries. Mr. Smith is a deep student of the tariff question in its application to the American woolen industry, and his words carry much weight thereby. He said in reply to a question asked him by a Sentinel reporter:

"You ask how the Democratic tariff bill—some details of which have just been announced—will affect the worsted-yarn business. The answer is, very badly. Why? Because Mr. UNDERWOOD, through this proposed bill, sanctioned by the highest official of the United States, announces to every English spinner of worsted yarns: 'We know just how much it costs our American spinners to make a pound of worsted yarn; we do not lose sight of the fact that our American spinners pay double the wages that you do and that our American mills cost twice

as much and all their machinery one-half again as much as your English mills and machinery have cost you; yet, in spite of that, we have fixed the tariff rate on worsted yarn so that now, Mr. English Spinner, you may come into our American market and undersell the American spinner on any kind or size or quality of worsted yarn by 5 cents to 12 cents per pound.'

"This in effect is exactly what this proposed bill means. It does not matter that wool is on the free list. Wool might be used to stuff into a broken window or used to fill a bedtick, but it is of no use to the yarn spinner unless, after buying it at however low a price and spending further money for labor and manufacturing costs, he has a manufactured article merchantable at a price which will give his money back. There is no kind of staple worsted yarn such as the Star Worsted Co. has made for over 30 years which it can make under the terms of the proposed bill and get back a new for an old dollar—or anywhere near it. Take one illustration—a yarn known technically as two-thirty-seconds, used very largely by the weavers of dress goods. With free wool this yarn under present rate of wages will cost here 67 cents. The item of American labor is 14 cents. The cost of this yarn made in Bradford, England, for the same purpose, is 49 cents. The item of English labor is 6 cents. The proposed duty in the Underwood bill on the English yarn is 20 per cent, making the cost landed, duty and ocean freight paid, at not over 61 cents for the imported English yarn. Will any sensible person assume that the American spinner at 67 cents for this standard yarn can compete with the English spinner at 61 cents? As between 14 cents for the American wage earner and 6 cents for the English wage earner, does not the dominant party at Washington say in effect, when it offers only 20 per cent duty on this yarn, that the American wage earner is getting too much, and that the English product is therefore invited into our market? For it can not successfully be denied that the chief beneficiaries of a protective tariff are those who work for wages. Domestic competition for years in the textile industries has been fierce and has made undue profits absolutely impossible.

"But the election is over, and the party of tariff reform is a fact. The cost of living, anyhow, is to be replaced. Why, the old Wilson bill of 1894 put 30 per cent on imported yarns, and all rates were higher throughout that bill than in the present proposed bill, and that Mr. Wilson was hailed by Englishmen as a benefactor of English textile industries.

"What does the Star Worsted Co. meanwhile propose to do about it? All it is possible to do, under the new rates when the new bill becomes law. The experiment of 1892 was not considered a success by the American people, and they said so when the election of 1896 gave them an opportunity to express themselves. The experiment of 1912 is now on trial. It will certainly be a time of trial, too, for the textile industries and all connected therewith. Every mill owner will struggle to continue, and it is fair to say that business abroad is now so prosperous that the foreigner will not so quickly jump into our market as in 1894. But it is certain that he will get here. If the Star Worsted Co. can then run without loss at the present wages, it will certainly do so. If not, it will curtail or close. Meanwhile we wonder—

"First, why our lawmakers legislate for the foreigner to the hurt of our own people.

"Second, how any wage-earning voter can possibly bring himself to vote for a candidate of that party which always has legislated, is legislating, and probably when elected always will legislate for the foreigner to the hurt of our own people."

The Underwood Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. HUGHES,

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 1, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is the first bill presented to Congress within the memory of men now living which, if enacted into law, its friends frankly admit, will cause trouble for a very large number of honest, hard-working, upright citizens. There is no pretense by those who favor this measure that it will increase the wages of labor; on the contrary, we are told by its advocates that it is a competitive tariff. That in the future American labor and American capital and enterprise must take the product of their brains and hands and go into all the world and enter into a competition for the markets of the world with those whose earning power is so low that their standards of life tend to prove that civilization is going back into barbaric conditions instead of advancing. No one has pointed out to us the advantage it would be to the American laborer if the article which his toil produces is to be sold in the markets of the United States in competition with merchandise produced in other countries by labor whose wages are little more than one-half that which is paid to American workmen.

The principle of protection has been a part and parcel of our fiscal system for so long a time that our whole industrial system has been built up and developed by it. There is not a profession or an industry in the country that is not materially affected by a reduction of the tariff and an increase of the free list. So thoroughly intertwined with our industrial and commercial life is the principle of protection that it has for a long time become one of our established institutions. Now it is proposed to destroy this institution and substitute for it a fiscal system that will require a readjustment of all the lines and methods by which all of our business enterprises have been carried on for the last 50 years. The bill now before the House for consideration is the instrument whereby this revolution is proposed to be brought about. The principal object of this bill is to so lower this existing tariff that foreign-made goods may come into the United States and freely compete with our own products for the mastery of our own markets.

If we are to meet this increased inflow of foreign goods with any degree of success, we must at once begin to lower the cost of production. Since 90 per cent of the cost of producing a finished article is labor cost, expended in securing and assembling the raw material and converting that raw material into a salable article and delivering it to the consumers, it follows inevitably that the readjustment made necessary by this bill must begin by lowering the labor cost and reducing the wages of labor throughout the whole country. And it is certain that the income permitted from capital investments in our manufacturing enterprises under this bill, after deducting ordinary license and income taxes, will be so meager that capital will be discouraged from starting new enterprises or extending old ones. This is not prophecy but a frank statement of the immutable laws of trade. I will not indulge in even a guess as to the effect such a course must have upon the welfare of the people as a whole, because it is different to every man who reflects upon it.

Before entering upon this revolution it seems that plainest consideration of the public welfare would have prompted the friends of this policy to bear in mind the declaration of their party to the effect that in the new tariff which they propose to enact, "No legitimate business of the country would be injured." At least the promise which President Wilson gave to the country in his inaugural address, "That the Democratic Party had come into power not to tear down and destroy, but to build up," would be so respected by that party that the people could believe that the President really meant what he said. The President, when he was a candidate, gave out the following in his public addresses as among the reasons why he should be elected:

> I suspect that the people of the United States understand their own interests better than any group of men in the confines of the country understand them. The men who are sweating blood to get their foothold in the world of endeavor understand the conditions of business in the United States very much better than the men who have arrived and are at the top. * * * It is the point of view of those men (opposing him) who do not wish that the people should determine their own affairs, because they do not believe the people's judgment is sound. * * * No group of men less than the majority has a right to tell me how I have got to live in America. I will submit to the majority because I have been trained to do it, though I may sometimes have my private opinion even of the majority.

It is significant that a majority of nearly a million and a half voters at the last election were in favor of and voted for the principle of protection. This vote is the last concrete and only reliable expression of the public will. Every Democratic Member of this Congress will tell us that the people have a right to rule and govern themselves; and by "the people" he means a majority of the votes cast at the last election. There is no attempt upon the part of the administration or its friends to explain the reasons that prompt them as soon as vested with power to repudiate their own declarations of principle and preachments made in every campaign by every one of them and force upon the country a law involving the establishment of a principle of government which a very large majority of the people have rejected. If a very large majority of the people of this country repudiate at the polls a party and its principles, what moral right has that party to impose the will of the minority as the law of the land if by accident it has the power? Every vote that is cast for this bill says as plain as words can say that the expressed will of a large majority is no longer the guiding star in executing the functions of government. What change has come over their philosophy and the spirit of their dreams I know not.

When the party and their President made their solemn promise to the people that their tariff bills would not injure any legitimate industry nor tear down nor destroy the business of the country, it engendered an abiding hope in every laborer and business man that such promise was to be sacredly kept and faithfully performed. Relying upon their statements the business of the country went on in a normal way after the election practically the same until it became known that the party in power would disturb every business enterprise in the country directly and indirectly. Since the bill was published and its details became known protests have come from nearly every business organization in the country, regardless of politics. There is filed with your Ways and Means Committee, from which this bill emanates, reasons and statements strong as

Holy Writ why this bill should not become law. Already the shadow of its blight is being felt, for the volume of business has been greatly reduced in the last 30 days; orders are being canceled, as people do not know how either to buy or sell; and no new stocks are being laid in. The wheels of industry are slowing down, for this bill must inevitably curtail the power of the consumer to make purchases. Every industry in this country to-day stands in apprehension and fear of the consequences which they realize must follow an invasion of our home markets by foreign-made goods. They know that there will be a readjustment and realignment in our methods of production when goods made by foreign labor and foreign capital begin to displace in our own markets the products of American labor and American capital.

That our country has enjoyed a high state of prosperity in every branch of industrial enterprise under the existing tariff law and its predecessor is not questioned by even the most ardent reformer. The limit of our successes has been marked only by our ability to secure labor and provide the necessary capital. There has not been a day in the last 10 years that a man could not secure employment if he wanted it, and that, too, at the highest wages ever paid for human labor. During this period the farmer has been able to sell everything he produced at the highest price ever paid for farm products. At no time in history has any people ever been so prosperous in its material welfare as the whole people of the United States since the year 1900. The trade and commerce of the people, both at home and abroad, has grown with such rapidity that it is little short of the marvelous. To the statement that labor has not received its share of this prosperity, I point you to the fact that wages have increased constantly, and in a much greater ratio than the price of things that labor consumes. The growth of the deposits made by labor in the savings banks is likewise a complete refutation of this statement. While the friends of this bill admit the prosperous conditions of the country, they attempt to justify their assault upon our industries by saying that this is a "hot-house" prosperity, and, therefore, ought not to be permitted. It is of no consequence what name they may be pleased to bestow upon this country's progress, as long as good times and favorable conditions prevail in every field of human endeavor.

Before these gentlemen should embark on this reckless and daring enterprise they should consider well the effect that their propaganda must have upon the welfare of the people for whom they have power to legislate. Without thought and without consideration, they are glibly indulging in the platitudes that the laborers and the smaller business will be benefited by the operation of this bill. Will these gentlemen explain to us just how the American sugar grower and his thousands of American laborers are to receive benefits by the destruction of a business to which they have given their energies and their lives to build up? We are not told how the blessings will be bestowed upon our wool growers and the vast number of people employed by them. These gentlemen should explain the process whereby the hundreds of thousands of small manufacturers, engaged in producing every character of goods that enter into our civilized life, and their millions of employees are to be helped by greatly reducing the price at which they may sell the product of their labor.

It may be that great concerns like the Steel Co., who own all their raw material and their own transportation facilities, and who receive every particle of profit from the time the ore leaves the ground until the finished product is made and delivered at the consumer's door, can compete with foreign-made goods coming into our markets free of duty or under a tariff that makes substantial free trade. But companies so situated are comparatively few in number. But the great army of small manufacturers are not in a position to practice these economics, and their cost of production in consequence is much greater. They are not and can not be exporters, but must rely and depend exclusively upon the home market for the sale of their products. If driven out of their home market by the fierce competition that will be brought to their own doors by foreign-made goods they must go out of business and their workmen turned away without employment. Already the mills of England, France, and Germany are making preparations to invade the American markets with their goods in anticipation of the passage of this bill. The small manufacturer and business man and his employees will be its first victims. When we realize that these smaller business concerns are located in every city, town, and hamlet in this country, where their laborers have their homes and find lucrative employment, destruction or depression of these mean a nation-wide disaster.

FARMERS.

This bill will operate with as much severity upon the agricultural interest of the country as it will upon the manufacturing industries. No attempt has been made to explain to the farmer how the price of farm products is to be held up and at the same time greatly reduce the price of these products to the consumer. The friends of this bill claim that it is a measure in the interest of the consumer; that it is the consumer who must henceforth become the spoiled and pampered favorite of this Government; that the cost of living must be greatly reduced, so that the consumer may supply himself with the necessities of life at a much less sum than he is now required to pay. We are told that this is a glorious piece of political philosophy, because we are all consumers and therefore the country as a whole will be showered with universal blessings. The hope is held out that under the beneficent operation of this bill when it becomes a law every consumer of the country will be enabled to make all his purchases at greatly reduced prices without at the same time having his income reduced. The folly in this proposition lies in the fact that, with few and rare exceptions, the people of the country produce more than they consume. Their power to consume at all is measured and limited by the value of the thing they produce. This is especially true of those working for wages.

The selling price of farm products determines the farmer's ability as a consumer of the things he must purchase. There is only one contingency wherein he would be in favor of low prices, and that is a farmer who buys more than he raises and sells. Price levels for all commodities under the normal conditions maintain the same relative ratio, and this rule is applicable to wages, except in crop shortages agricultural products rise and fall in value in about the same relative proportion as manufactured products in normal times. The farmer must not expect high prices for the foodstuff that he raises and at the same time expect to purchase shoes and clothing at a very low price. The wages of labor will rise and fall with the rise and fall in the value of the commodity about which he works to produce. The hope that is held out to labor that it may continue to enjoy a high rate of wages and secure food and clothing at a low price is a delusion which the operation of this bill is sure to remove.

That the measure will greatly reduce the price of everything that the consumer requires is one of its principal virtues as advocated by its friends. At the same time, by the operation of an economic law that the fiat of the Democratic Party can neither change nor alter, his earning power will be so reduced that his standard of living will be lowered because of his inability to provide the means with which to make his purchases.

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has told us that the object of this measure was to favor the consumer, and that all the industrial interests of this country must be made subservient to that purpose. He states the issue fairly. He assumes that there is an economic conflict between the producer and consumer and that the whole power of government must be used in favor of consumer and against producer, to the end that the producer shall be compelled to feed and clothe the consumer out of the products that his toil and labor creates. Consumers are divided into two classes—those who produce and those who do not. Possibly one in every ten thousand of our population has retired upon a fixed income, who is not engaged in any industry and is exclusively a consumer. Wherever this small number of people can make their purchases at reduced prices they are to that extent personally benefited at the expense of all those engaged in productive enterprises. But the great body of consumers are engaged in industrial and commercial pursuits, and are absolutely dependent upon their earnings to provide that which they consume. The ability to earn fixes and limits the power to consume. They are producers first and consumers afterwards. They must first produce before they can consume. Whenever the right of power of production is limited or restrained it necessarily operates to destroy his ability to consume to the extent that his productive power has been lessened. It is a truism that production must precede consumption.

Senator BURTON expresses my views, perhaps, better than I could myself, and I am going to add what he says on this subject:

It is essential to the business of any country that changes be made gradually with due regard for existing conditions. Whether right or wrong, we have now been living for nearly 50 years under a fiscal system in which high duties on about one-half of our imports are a distinctive feature. The industrial and business interests of the country—indeed, the whole social system—all have adapted themselves to this policy. To make a sudden change, such as that contemplated by the Underwood bill, is like a fundamental change in the form of government. It affects the whole framework of our economic life.

No doubt a very substantial change could be made gradually, but years would be required for an orderly transition to new conditions—that is, if business interests are to be safeguarded and all occupations are to receive due consideration. Thus the first great objection to this bill is the abruptness of the changes proposed.

No doubt the price of some articles is increased by the tariff. The removal of the duty on sugar and on raw wool and the decreased duties on woolen goods will no doubt lower prices somewhat, though not at all in proportion to the proposed decrease in duties. The fact is that we, like all other progressive nations, are living in an era of high prices. These are world-wide and are intimately associated with the beneficial progress of the times. It costs more to live because life means more than it did, and a greater degree of abundance is a possession of nearly all the people. In most instances the tariff is but a trivial fraction which the consumer is compelled to pay. It would be difficult to find an instance in which a more erroneous opinion has gained wide credence than the idea that the tariff has materially increased the cost of living.

I can not help thinking that the framers of this bill made a serious mistake when they refused to accept information that would have aided them in avoiding such mistakes that must necessarily occur in the preparation of a bill of this kind by those unfamiliar with the subject in all of its important details and ramifications. Already in Rhode Island the effect of this bill is felt, and at least three manufacturers have gone out of business and one of them has gone into the hands of a receiver who just a year ago had $146,000 surplus.

The Income-Tax Feature as It Affects Life Insurance Companies.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. A. GOULDEN,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Speaker, being desirous of making a few observations on the bill now before us, especially on the income tax, must form my excuse for taking up the time of the House.

In my opinion, the entire bill when enacted into law, as it certainly will be done speedily, with a few amendments, must commend itself to the sober thinking men of the country.

It is true that out of the large membership of this House many divergent opinions exist, and if each one had the privilege of writing a tariff bill there would be approximately 435 different bills. All law is of necessity the result of compromise, so that in the bill under consideration it must be give and take all around.

I propose to say something to-day on the income tax as it refers to life insurance, in which I have had some practical experience.

We did well to exempt mutual savings banks, mutual fire insurance companies, building and loan associations, and fraternal orders. Mutual life insurance companies are on all fours with these institutions, possessing equal or greater merit, and should have been treated in the same way.

Had the Committee on Ways and Means, composed of intelligent, well-meaning men, given this subject that careful consideration that was given to other portions of the bill, or had they consulted Members of the House familiar with the matter, based on actual experience, a different result would have been had.

True, some concessions were made in section "G" that tend to improve and remove some of the objections to this matter.

However, the real bone of contention is the fact that the millions of policyholders of the mutual life insurance companies have been discriminated against.

There is no valid reason why these institutions, owned and controlled by their members, the policyholders, should have been made subject to this tax any more than the others named.

It is wrong in both theory and practice, and I fear will do irreparable injury to the Democratic Party.

The total number of persons thus affected exceed 12,000,000, and judging from the number of protests received by the Members of this House and of the Senate there is widespread dissatisfaction.

It will not do to say these protests are the result of activity on the part of the 200 American life insurance companies who make premium abatements or, as they are frequently called, dividends.

The unrest is growing, and I greatly fear that it will become so great in volume that its demands can not go unheeded.

It may be expected—and it seems to me properly, too—that the companies having the best interest of their members at heart will, on every premium receipt going out to these more than 12,000,000 citizens, state the fact that the abatement is less and the premiums higher on account of the income tax levied by the Government. It becomes another added burden on the scanty income of the poor man.

As the Democratic Party, in its Baltimore platform and in the utterances of those on the stump last year all over the country, as well as the speeches made on the floor of this House, whether in caucus or Committee of the Whole, declare for a reduction of the cost of living, what excuses are we to make to our constituents for taxing this great mass of the people?

To me, with a good many years of experience, I greatly fear the result of our attempt to tax the frugality, the thrift, the savings, in fact, of the people and the desire to protect dependent ones.

It comes directly home to the people, and unless I am greatly mistaken will be resented.

It is rather astonishing to hear intelligent, patriotic men on the floor of this House, in the corridors, and elsewhere in and around the Capitol, criticizing life insurance companies, decrying their management, and finding fault with the fair and just salaries paid those who manage these beneficient institutions.

For information for these and others similarly situated it may not be amiss to give some actual statistics taken from official reports.

The admitted assets of these companies on January 1, 1912, were $4,164,491,688.

The reserves necessary for solvency and required by the various State governments amounted to $3,472,811,903.

Counting accumulations on all forms of deferred dividends or abatement-of-premium policies, which amounts to upward of $400,000,000, thus leaving about the same sum of actual surplus, less than 10 per cent of the assets, and necessary for the absolute solvency of the companies, especially in times of financial depressions or panics.

In any event in mutual companies this belongs absolutely to the members or policyholders.

The dividends or abatement of premiums paid by the companies reporting to the insurance department of New York in 1911 amounted to $20,459,583, which is taxed by this bill. The two hundred and odd American life insurance companies since organization have paid to their members in dividends or abatements the sum of $1,039,808,683. The total amount of insurance in force on more than 12,000,000 of our people amounts to eighteen billions.

The figures given stagger the average person and cause the desire on the part of many legislators to take some of it away by taxation. It looks like easy money, but I wish to remind my colleagues that it is a tax on thrift and comes directly from the pockets of the people.

I shall add as a part of my remarks a very able editorial from the Spectator, of New York, a leading insurance journal, under date of May 1, 1913:

AN OUTRAGEOUS AND INDEFENSIBLE TAX.

The income-tax section of the pending tariff bill, at least so far as it applies to the taxation of mutual life insurance companies, is an outrageous measure which should be actively opposed by every holder of a participating life-insurance policy in the country. There is absolutely no excuse or defense for it. No emergency demands it. It is a stupid, clumsy, and unjust attempt to supply a deficit in public revenues created by reductions in the tariff at the expense of a class of citizens already infamously overtaxed by the several States. Its injustice is emphasized by the fact that these same citizens have voluntarily taxed themselves to provide for the future of their dependents and have, to that extent, relieved the State and Federal Governments of the responsibility of caring for them. Its unfair discrimination, even between those who combine to insure themselves, is apparent from the fact that it exempts from its provisions fraternal, beneficiary, and other associations operating for mutual protection and benefit.

There is no precedent for such a measure either in our own country or elsewhere. Even during the Civil War, when the Government was forced to exhaust every available source of revenue to preserve itself, a similar measure was overwhelmingly defeated in the United States Senate when Charles Sumner eloquently denounced its injustice and unreason. In 1894 Senator Sherman fought successfully against including such a provision in the income-tax law passed in that year, which was subsequently declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. In 1898 a stamp tax was imposed on life insurance companies as a war revenue measure, but no such confiscatory plan as that now before Congress was even considered. It has remained for the present Congress, in a time of peace and general prosperity, to attempt to put this intolerable burden on the backs of the thrifty, home-loving, self-sacrificing citizens who have tried to do their full duty to their families.

Present indications are that this bill will pass the House and that it must be defeated, if at all, in the Senate. It can undoubtedly be defeated, if the opposition to it is organized and intelligent. Every officer and agent of a participating life insurance company should at once make every effort to impress upon the policyholders of his company the fact that a tax upon the company must be paid by the policyholders. Once drive this lesson home and a storm of indignant protest will arise that Congress will not dare to ignore.

The Underwood Tariff Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DAN V. STEPHENS,
OF NEBRASKA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the people have directed the Democratic Party to reduce the tariff taxes at our customhouses to a revenue basis, and the party is now rapidly fulfilling the commission. Four years ago the people gave the Republican Party the same directions, but that party was betrayed by its leaders into the hands of special interests that have been sheltered behind a tariff wall, and the tariff was raised instead of lowered. These same leaders, or many of them, are to-day offering every obstacle possible to the passage of the Underwood tariff bill, which is a fulfillment of the Democratic pledges made to the people last fall. They have put in every hour possible in debate forecasting disaster to the country and general ruin to our industries. In fact, they have done their best, whether intending to do so or not, to force the country into a panicky condition. The Nation has decided to try out the Democratic method of taxation. For 50 years we have been talking to the people about it, and they have finally decided to take us at our word and see what we can do to improve conditions.

Now, my contention is that every patriotic Republican should sit back and present no obstacles to the fulfillment of the pledges we have made to the people. They should not forget that this is their country even though the Democratic Party is in control of the Government, and that if they bring misfortune upon the country by instilling fear and distrust into the hearts of the people and casting doubt and suspicion upon the Government it will all react upon their party. The Democratic Party should be given a free hand to prove what it has claimed all these years, so that if in the end it fails to make its promises good the claim can not be made by it that it never had a fair show—that special interests defeated a fair test of Democratic policies by artificial panics and depressions in industry, brought about deliberately in order to stampede the people again to supporting a Government in behalf of special interests. The people should not be misled by these prophets of evil. The country may suffer some disturbances in the operation upon the body politic that the Democratic Congress is now performing. Its condition is critical and some old ulcers have to be cut out before it can again be restored to a natural and healthy growth. Our Republican friends of the rank and file want to see this operation effectively performed, for it was they who stood shoulder to shoulder with the Democrats last November in giving the order that the operation should be commenced at once before it was too late. The people are tired of having their Government used as a political football by politicians for the purpose of winning back the offices they have lost, to again use the taxing power of the Government for the benefit of special interests, before this new method of raising revenue can be fairly tested. The Republicans had lost hope in seeing this operation of cutting out the special interests performed by their own party on account of the betrayal of their leaders and were patriotic enough to give their support to the Democratic Party that had been freed from the control of the plunderbund and was therefore in a position to carry out its promises to the people. The Democratic Party owes nothing to special interests and is in a position to cut the tentacles of the octopus that has been feeding upon the lifeblood of the Nation.

The politician out of office will use the weakened condition of the Nation that may result from the shock of change to mislead it in the belief that a change of doctors is desirable before the patient has a chance to show the results of the new method of treatment. In fact, they are even capable of doping the patient for the sake of again getting an interest in the taxing power of the Government for the benefit of special interests that have heretofore been in partnership with the Government in gigantic schemes to fleece the masses of the people through a protective tariff.

This Democratic tariff bill is the first one ever levied in the history of the country in the interest of all the people. In this particular it is the most remarkable of all tariff legislation. The rates in this bill are made for the purpose of raising revenues and not for the purpose of protecting private interests. The Government will no longer be in partnership with one class of its citizens in a scheme to rob another class through the taxing power of the Government. Under this bill it is believed every man has a square deal, and if it is found after a year of operation that some of the rates are wrong the Congress can correct them. But the people should be patient and give the country a chance to adjust itself to the new conditions before it passes judgment on this measure. One thing is absolutely certain, whatever the results may be, the bill was passed by the people for the people through their untrammeled representatives fresh from the people and against the protests of all the corporate interests that have heretofore been fostered by the Government. We have done what the people directed that we should do. If the measure fails after a fair trial, then the people will have settled a great question that has divided the country into two schools of politics since the beginning of our Government.

THE INCOME TAX.

The big outstanding fact of this bill is the income-tax provision, which lifts at one stroke of the pen nearly $100,000,000 in taxes from the backs of the people and places it upon the incomes of the comparatively rich. This income tax makes it possible to place the necessaries of life upon the free list and reduce the tariff on the entire 14 schedules about 23 per cent on an average. This is admittedly the most just tax ever levied by this Nation.

We have accumulated wealth in this country that has been produced by all of the people, but now owned by a comparatively few, amounting to $125,000,000,000. This great wealth does not pay one cent of tax to the support of the National Government for the protection of which the Government maintains an Army and Navy and hundreds of thousands of officers and men of every grade and kind. Few people realize this fact, and are startled when they understand that the Nation gathers its tax from the necessities of the people through a hidden tariff instead of from the surplus wealth that has been produced by all of the people, but who have lost title to most of it to clever men who have been favored by birth and our system of collecting taxes. The people are amazed when they realize that our Navy, for instance, with its dreadnoughts costing $18,000,000 each, was built not by these owners of swollen fortunes whom it protects but by the toll taken from the food and clothing and other supplies that the toilers of this Nation must buy in order to keep soul and body together.

By the raising of revenue through a tariff on customs it necessarily follows that, since the tax is on consumption, and a poor man eats as much as a rich man, a poor man who has no property contributes as much toward the support of the National Government as does a rich man who owns millions of dollars' worth of property. This means that if a man is so poor that he can scarcely get food and clothing enough to keep himself and family alive, and a portion of that food and clothing is taken in the form of a tariff tax, we are literally taxing his right to live. It is a blood tax in effect. He must pay it if he eats, and if he does not eat he dies.

This income tax on the rich and comparatively rich will lift nearly $100,000,000 from the food and clothing tax of the masses. The man who is blessed with an income large enough to come under this tax and understands it and still complains against its payment is not worthy of the responsibility and advantage that goes with the ownership of property. Men of that type produce anarchy among the people who are half housed, clothed, and fed, and my sympathies are with the people and against the man who can bear the burden, but is too greedy to do so. Incomes over $4,000 will be taxed 1 per cent; over $20,000, 2 per cent; over $50,000, 3 per cent; over $100,000, 4 per cent. This tax will compel the Rockefellers, Carnegies, Morgans, and Fricks to pay large sums of money at the rate of 4 per cent on their incomes into the National Treasury for the support of the Government. Some of these gentlemen may have to pay as much as $2,000,000 annually if they are not careful about their earnings hereafter. About the only way they can escape this tax is by not earning the income.

This is the greatest step in reforming our methods of national taxation that has ever been taken in the history of our country. It is the entering wedge to greater reforms that are to follow. The next step no doubt will be a national inheritance tax, such as many of the States now levy. The Nation must protect itself from the menace of abnormal fortunes that corrupt the morals of the people and that will ultimately absorb all of the wealth of the Nation. An example of the rate of increase in great fortunes, if allowed to grow in a natural way without regulation, is shown by the following statement. Capital invested at compounded interest will increase as set forth below:

Capital at 1 per cent will increase two and three-fourths times in 100 years.

Capital at 3 per cent will increase nineteen and one-fourth times in 100 years.

Capital at 6 per cent will increase three hundred and forty and one-half times in 100 years.

Capital at 12 per cent will increase eighty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-five times in 100 years.

Capital at 24 per cent will increase two billion five hundred and fifty-one million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand four hundred and four times in 100 years.

The difference in the rate of increase at different rates of interest is a most astounding fact. It shows that the great fortunes, if left unchecked, will have absorbed all the property in the world in another century at their usual rate of earnings. These figures show that in the life of a nation a rate as high as even 6 per cent means bankruptcy to the people, and no one will dispute that these great fortunes have increased at a greater rate than 6 per cent annually.

A good, stiff inheritance tax on his property at the death of a plutocrat will have two good results: It will enable the Nation to pay its governmental expenses without taxing the people, and it will leave less money to his heirs for their corruption. The plutocrat taxed the people to get his fortune, then when he dies the Government simply takes a part of it for its expenses instead of taxing the people the second time for that purpose. By this method great fortunes will be gradually broken up or kept down below the danger point.

Recently the Astor estate of nearly $100,000,000, upon the death of John Jacob Astor, descended to his son, Vincent, a boy who probably never earned a dollar in his whole life. Yet the earnings of countless tens of thousands of people are handed down to this boy with a good title to it. Morally, it belongs to the people, and while it paid an inheritance to New York State, the fact that it has reached a total value of nearly one hundred millions is proof that enough has not been taken. According to the table above quoted, in 100 years the Astor estate at 6 per cent compound interest will have increased 340½ times and reached the magnificent total of $34,000,000,000, or a little less than a third of all the wealth in the United States now. Astor's estate is one of the small ones, too. Three or four such estates will absorb all of our present wealth at the present rate of increase in 100 years if left alone to their own resources. But the Underwood bill will get some of the surplus earnings of Mr. Astor, and no doubt later on his estate will contribute in the proper proportions its share to the Nation's expenses. The establishment of this principle is the greatest reform of a century.

REDUCTIONS IN THE UNDERWOOD BILL.

The average man has neither time nor inclination to pursue a technical discussion of the Underwood bill, but he does want to know in a general way what sort of reductions it makes in the Payne schedules. The following table is instructive in this connection. It gives the average rates of duty for each tariff schedule under the Payne Act and the estimated rates of duty for the Underwood bill, and also shows the percentages of change in the average duties which we propose to make.

Comparative summary of average ad valorem rates of duty by schedules.

Schedule.	Average rate of duty.		Reduction in per cent of duty.
	Payne law, 1912.	Estimates for a 12-month period under H.R.3321.	
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints	25.9	19.6	24
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	50.7	33.1	34
C. Metals, and manufactures of	34.3	20.1	41
D. Wood, and manufactures of	12.4	3.5	74
E. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	48.1	35.9	25
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of	82.1	84.9	[1] 2
G. Agricultural products and provisions	29.0	16.8	42
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	83.9	83.3	0
I. Cotton manufactures	45.5	30.4	33
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	45.1	26.0	42
K. Wool, and manufactures of	55.9	18.5	67
L. Silks and silk goods	51.5	43.9	16
M. Pulp, papers, and books	21.4	11.8	47
N. Sundries	24.7	33.2	[1] [2] 33
Total, all schedules	40.12	29.60	26

[1] Increase in rate.
[2] Increase due to transfer of laces and embroideries from Schedules I, J, and K to Schedule N, which luxuries pay duty of 60 per cent.

The average protection in the Payne bill for the entire 14 schedules above enumerated is a little over 40 per cent. The average for the Underwood bill is 29 per cent, or a reduction in rates of 26 per cent under the Payne bill. Now, let us see how the various industries have been treated. I represent a district that produces more grain, beef, and pork than any other congressional district in the United States, and it has been especially affected by the Payne tariff because it is a great consumer of the products of manufacturers. My Republican colleagues from Nebraska have been raising a hue and cry about the reductions made in this bill on products of the farm in an effort to mislead the farmers into believing they have not had a quare deal in the framing of this bill. Because a man is a farmer is no reason that he is also a fool. He knows that tariff bills of the past were never written in his interests, nor were his interests ever considered. In the first place, it is only in rare instances that a tariff can be of any use whatever to a farmer anyway, but this has not prevented the tariff makers from placing a high tax on wheat, corn, and other products as a sop to him, so he would not squeal on a prohibitive tax on everything the manufacturers produce which he must buy. None but a tariff trickster with unlimited gall would ever try to make a farmer believe a tariff on corn would shut out importations of corn when no other country in the world produces corn in export quantities. There is not a farmer in the country who has every studied market reports who does not know that the price of his wheat is the price of export wheat, less cost of transportation. The tax of 25 cents a bushel on his wheat has not enabled him to get a single cent more for it than the foreigner gets, less transportation cost. The same is practically true on everything that he produces, although in minor crops the tariff will affect prices to some extent along the border, because it prevents a natural flow of commerce. But in a great country of the extent of the United States the effect is inconsequential on the products of the farm.

But this is not true on the products of manufacturers, because, unlike the products of the farm, they have much competition from abroad, and importations from abroad, free of duty, would tend to greatly reduce prices to the consumers. But these manufacturers have written every tariff schedule through their Representatives in Congress within the last 50 years, and they have put up the tariff to a prohibitive point, so importations could not be made practically at all, and behind this tariff wall they have put up their prices so high that the people complain universally of them. Now, the Underwood bill cuts down the tariff wall one-fourth, so that a foreign manufacturer who is right clever, who is a master in his line, can get over it with his products and compete to some extent with our manufacturers for trade, thus enabling the farmer to buy in a competitive market. True, he will have to add to his selling price the 29 per cent of tariff under the Underwood bill instead of 40 under the Payne bill, which he pays at the port of entry, which will enable every producer of the article in the United States to raise his price up to the level, or just under the foreigner's price, and as a result the home manufacturer will have an incidental protection of 29 per cent. We claim that this is all the protection that any manufacturer ought to ask for.

This Underwood tariff bill cuts the tariff duties on farm products 42 per cent, and, as stated above, the tax on corn and wheat has never enabled the farmer to get a single cent more for his crop than he would have gotten had there been no tax at all, because he is an exporter of these grains. Possibly absolute free trade might have some effect on the price of some minor products along the seaboard, but we do not have free trade in farm products, but instead an average protection of 16 per cent.

WHAT DOES THE FARMER GET?

Then, the question is, What does the farmer get for his share of the advantages under this new bill? First, he gets a reduction in the tariff on all the paints, chemicals, and oils he buys of 24 per cent; earthenware and glassware, 34 per cent; metals, steel, and iron products, 41 per cent; wood, lumber, shingles, furniture, and building materials, 74 per cent; sugar, 25 per cent; cotton goods, and so forth, 33 per cent; flax, jute, hemp, twine, rope, and so forth, 42 per cent; woolen cloth and clothing, 67 per cent; silks and silk goods, 16 per cent. These are the reductions in the tariff that directly affect most everything the farmer buys, and will undoubtedly bring him some relief in reduced prices. If it does not, then we will have learned something about the effect of tariff rates we did not before know.

My distinguished colleagues from Nebraska, representing the Republican Party in Congress, are opposing this bill, which means that they are in effect voting to keep the indefensible Payne tariff rates on the statute books, which levies a tax of from 24 to 74 per cent more than the Underwood bill on everything the Nebraska farmers buy, and offering the excuse for it

that the tariff on farm products has been reduced from 29 per cent to 16 per cent. I deny that these gentlemen are speaking for the farmers of Nebraska. They are speaking for the interests that are sheltered behind the Payne tariff bill, because by their vote they prefer it to the Underwood bill, which reduces the tax on the products the farmer must buy. The country rejected the Payne bill at the last election, yet these gentlemen show by their votes that they think it is better than the Underwood bill, that reduces the Payne rates 26 per cent on an average. Do these gentlemen believe that the people did not want the tariff reduced at least 26 per cent? Did a single one of these gentlemen defend the Payne bill during the campaign last year? Did they not in public speeches declare for a reduction of the tariff? Did not some of them secure their reelection to Congress upon the record they made last year in supporting some of the Underwood tariff bills and the Democratic contention for a revision of the Payne bill? That was the right positon for them to take last year to be elected, as that was the way the people felt about it. But now they are betting that we will have a drought or panic or earthquake which can be charged up to the Underwood tariff bill, which will make the measure unpopular with the people, thus making it safe for them to vote against it. But by voting against this bill they vote against the income tax, which takes nearly $100,000,000 from the backs of the farmers and producers of the country and places it upon the backs of the rich. I apprehend the farmers of Nebraska have been fooled by a tariff sop on corn and wheat about as long as they can stand it. They do not take kindly to the friends of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and my Nebraska Republican colleagues will no doubt hear from them.

FREE SUGAR.

One of the big features of the Underwood bill that has caused much controversy is the question of free sugar after three years with a reduction at once of 25 per cent. It is admitted that sugar can be produced profitably in Cuba at 2 cents a pound, whereas it costs about 4½ cents in Louisiana. Some claim that free trade would not destroy the cane-sugar industry, but it is now generally admitted that it will; that the industry is not legitimate; that it would be as reasonable to try to grow oranges in a hothouse in Maine by giving it a tariff protection as to try to keep alive this Louisiana industry any longer. It is costing the American people all it is worth every year in the extra price of sugar. Mr. UNDERWOOD estimates that the American people pay at least $115,000,000 a year extra for their sugar as a result of the tariff of nearly 2 cents a pound levied for the protection of this industry. That sum of money is almost enough to buy the whole Louisiana sugar industry, including the lands on which the cane is grown, and yet we have paid for this outfit once every year for the last 10 years, or a total of considerably over a billion dollars in the added price of nearly 2 cents a pound on the sugar we have consumed. But even if we were so impractical as to keep this tariff on sugar for the protection of this cane-sugar industry, it is now admitted by all that the beet-sugar product would drive it off the market anyway, because the cost of beet-sugar production is much less.

The producers of beet sugar claim they need protection, but as a matter of fact every plant in the country is paying a dividend and some of them excessively large dividends on a capital stock that is half or more water. Not only is this true, but the Sugar Refining Trust has a controlling interest in nearly all the beet-sugar plants in the country and now controls the price on domestic sugar. Sugar is sold at wholesale to the groceryman who lives within the shadow of a beet-sugar factory at exactly the import price of sugar plus the cost of freight from the seaboard. The big question is, Can beet sugar compete with foreign sugar? The facts show that it can. The American people have no moral obligation to pay a dividend on at least twice the capital invested in this industry through a protective tariff. This bill may squeeze out some of the water and place the business on a solid foundation, so it will not have to be crying around Congress for a Government partnership in fleecing the people. An industry located on the semiarid plains from 1,500 to 2,000 miles from the seaboard with a high wall of freight rates protecting it from competition with foreign sugar is much safer from disaster than the farmers who now compete with the foreigner to whom he sells his surplus wheat, corn, and cotton. The beet-sugar factories will have plenty to do to supply the sugar in this railroad-protected territory. They do not have to sell sugar in a foreign market as does the farmer, and then it is unfair to compel the farmer who must compete with the foreigner to pay out his profits to the sugar producers who have a market at their doors for all the sugar they can produce. The grain and stock farmer hires real American labor and is entitled to a square deal, whereas this protected, trust-controlled, gambling industry employs Japs, Chinese, Hindus, and rag-tag labor from whatever country it can get it. That is the policy of every protection-fatted industry we have in this country.

I would not want to destroy the beet-sugar industry, and I do not believe free sugar will destroy it. It will have three years to adjust itself to this new tariff. Let us see what will happen in these three years.

FREE WOOL.

The corn-belt farmer has been gradually abandoning the growing of sheep for many years. In fact, we have fewer sheep in this country than we had 30 years ago, notwithstanding the fact that both sheep and wool have enjoyed a large protective tariff. The industry of sheep growing has been carried on largely on semiarid lands and in the mountains of the West. Even there in many localities the hazard is very great, as the storms of the mountains and plains district often destroy a large percentage of the flocks. In spite of a 11-cent tariff on wool and the fact that we have to import nearly half of our supply, the sheep flocks have gradually diminished each year, so that we have now some 9,000,000 less sheep than we had 10 years ago. Between the rapacity of the Wool Trust on the one hand, that steals nearly all the benefit of the 11 cents tariff protection to the producer, and the Meat Packing Trust on the other hand, that makes the feeding of sheep a great gambling business, the farmer is gradually going into a business that is safer for him. In my district a farmer who has the nerve to buy a few thousand sheep to feed as a means of disposing of his crop and cleaning up his farm is liable to lose his savings of a lifetime, if he does not lose his farm. The business is so dangerous that only the shrewdest of farmers dare to engage in it. Should he undertake to raise his flocks, he finds that it is so subjected to various diseases that he must be an expert at the business to avoid losing money. These are the reasons that the sheep industry in America is waning.

Our protectionist friends want us to continue to levy a tax of 11 cents a pound on wool. By doing so we would do two things. We would first enable the Wool Trust to get most of the 11 cents and absolute control of the American market; we would force the American people to add 11 cents a pound to the cost of every pound of foreign wool we must import. If the sheep grower got the 11 cents, it would not be quite so bad, but he does not. He ordinarily gets 1, 2, or sometimes 4 or 5, cents more for his wool than the foreigner gets in free-trade England, but even now foreign wool is sold in London at practically the same price as in Boston. In fact, 150 bales of our wool was recently exported and sold in London at a shade better price than it would bring in this country. Where has the 11 cents per pound protection to the grower gone? It simply proves our contention that the tariff creates trusts, and that a tariff on trust-controlled products does not benefit either the consumer or producer.

The next thing we would do, if we kept the 11 cents a pound duty on wool, would be to furnish the woolen manufacturers a logical excuse to come back at us with the argument to the effect that now you tax my raw wool 11 cents for the benefit of the producer, you must give me a corresponding tariff on my woolen cloths so I can get back my 11 cents per pound for the raw material. That would mean, of course, that the 99,000,000 people out of the approximately 100,000,000 in the country, who were not even remotely interested in sheep raising, would have to pay an added price for their clothing to cover this tariff on raw wool. In fact, in the infamous woolen Schedule K the 11 cents is tacked on at every step, in some instances, in this intricate tax, so that it is collected several times in the increased cost of woolen products. It is a parallel to the sugar question. We buy literally many hundred million dollars' worth of woolens annually, and a small per cent of extra cost as a result of this wool tax would buy the whole sheep industry in a single year. Farmers in my district can grow tropical fruits, if they want to buy the heat and protect the plants, but it is cheaper for them to let some fellow raise the tropical fruit where it is naturally easily raised and buy it from him.

The tax on raw wool was the key to a high protective tariff. Since the Civil War this high tariff on woolen goods has been maintained by the union of the wool producers and the woolen manufacturers. This combine has fleeced the American people out of hundreds of millions of dollars since the Civil War. The Wool Trust got its share of the loot, but the woolgrowers got skinned out of theirs by an inside Wool Trust formed by the woolen manufacturers for the purpose of stealing the tariff on raw wool. It has been a confidence game from the beginning, and the woolgrowers and the people have been the victims. But the combine was not able to beat free wool in the House of

Representatives, because their Schedule K was too notoriously bad to last forever.

Now, one more defense of free wool and then I must leave that subject. Every country in the world admits wool free of tax save Russia and the United States. In the United States, under a high protective tariff on wool, the sheep flocks have steadily diminished for 30 years. In England, where wool never had protection, the sheep industry has prospered greatly. No country in the world has as good sheep as England, and nowhere are sheep more profitably raised. Let the man who favors a tax on wool because he thinks it will enable us to raise more of our raw product and import less consider these cold facts and change his views accordingly.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Another bone of contention between those who speak for the millers and those who speak for the farmers is the question of a 10-cent tax per bushel on wheat and free flour, as provided for in the Underwood bill. The millers contend that since flour is free wheat should also be free, and, as a matter of logic, I think they are correct; but, as a matter of fact, I think their contention is groundless, because free wheat would not help them a particle, for the reason that we do not import wheat, and probably never will. If we ever do have to import wheat, then the contention that free wheat will help them will be correct. The truth is, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a tax of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, for many years the American farmer has been paid the foreign, or export, price for his crop, less the cost of transportation. It has been the tariff sop that the eastern manufacturers have through their Representatives in Congress thrown to the farmers to get them to support their protective theory. Never in the history of the tariff has the farmer gotten a higher price for his wheat as a result of the tariff of 25 cents per bushel; but he has paid his tribute to the eastern factories of the country generously, in the meantime buying his supplies in the highest market in the world, while he sold his products in the cheapest market in the world in competition with the so-called pauper labor of other countries.

But the millers may ask: "Why put a tax of 10 cents per bushel on wheat if it does not help the farmer?" I am free to say that I am a large producer of wheat myself, and I know the tax is of no benefit to me, but I see no reason for taking all the duties off of wheat for no other purpose than to furnish the protectionist a club to frighten those producers of wheat who may not know the flimflam game that has been worked upon them into supporting the protection contention in opposition to this bill. The truth is that while flour is placed on the free list, it is only on the free list with countries that admit our flour free; so, taking it all in all, flour has about the same protection wheat has, for England is the only country that admits our flour free, and therefore it is the only country that can ship flour into this country free in competition with our millers. Does anyone think our millers will suffer in competition with English millers, who must import their wheat to make flour to export to America? If he does, he has a vivid imagination not justified by the facts.

The cereals produced by our farms bear a tax of from 10 to 15 cents a bushel in the Underwood bill, and it is a question whether we are benefited at all as a result of it. The United States is the greatest food-producing country in all the world. We have been large exporters, and would be still larger exporters now if this industry had not been crippled by paying an enormous tribute to the special interests of the country in the form of a tariff. The agricultural industry produces nine or ten billion dollars' worth of wealth every year, and by a clever system of exchange, engineered by various organizations, it gets its food and clothes for its pains and a few dollars besides (sometimes), while we watch the various "big interests" concerns divide up this great wealth in dividends later on. The whole burden of the Nation rests on agriculture, and this system of levying tariffs on the stuff agriculture uses is the method whereby they get our big crop money each year. While the farmer digs and sweats in the fields clever men are begging Congress to help them skin him out of his crop by levying a large tax on everything he must buy, while he must sell his crop for what he can get for it abroad, because he produces a surplus. It is not at all probable that the Old World will ever be able to feed its own teeming millions, to say nothing of their ever overrunning this country with their products.

The favorite argument of the protectionist to frighten the farmer is to refer to importations of cheap wheat from Canada. Of course, anyone who knows the situation knows that the argument is absurd. He knows that the surplus wheat of Canada, the same as the surplus wheat of the United States, finds its market abroad, shipped over parallel railroads on opposite sides of the boundary line, and by ocean steamships, each paying approximately the same freight rates, and sell at the same price in a world-wide competitive market. Then how can wheat be cheaper in Canada? If at certain local stations in Canada the price is lower than in corresponding stations in the United States, it is because of price fixing by grain companies and higher railroad rates, all of which is deducted from the world price before the producer is paid. There are places in Canada where wheat is less than in corresponding places in the States, and the reason is clear to those possessed of the facts. The railroads and grain companies in a newly settled country, where the risks are great, always make larger profits. As an example and proof of this, many of my constituents own stock in a big grain company operating a line of elevators in western Canada. To my personal knowledge these stockholders have drawn from 15 to 50 per cent dividends on their stock during the last five years. A similar grain company in my district in Nebraska does well if it makes 10 per cent. This accounts for the difference in the price of wheat in Canada and the United States, when any difference exists, added to any difference that may also exist in transportation rates. The farmer can take either end of the argument and rest in peace, for he still has a protection of 10 cents a bushel on wheat and the miller has a protection of 10 per cent ad valorem on flour from every country save England, and England admits our flour free.

MEATS ON THE FREE LIST.

While grain and live stock bear a reasonable tax under this bill, meats have been placed on the free list. This is in conformity to the pledges we have made to the people for untaxed necessaries of life. The meat industry of the country is controlled by a great packers' trust, and whatever tariff benefits that may arise from a tariff on meats is absorbed by this trust. It is another proof of the uselessness of a tariff in protecting the producer when the article produced is trust controlled. The American packers sell our beef in London several cents a pound less than the same meat is sold to our own people. The tariff keeps out the competitors of the Beef Trust while the trust fleeces both the producer and consumer here at home and goes abroad and meets the competition there. The exports in beef last year were over $2,000,000. The packers get together every day and agree on the price they will pay for beef cattle and the producer has no choice in the matter. They fix this price at the bottom when the beef producer has his yards full of steers, and when they have all been gathered in and slaughtered at a cut-throat price to the producer they gradually raise the price while his yards are empty to induce him to again fill his yards in the hope that better prices will prevail the next year. But the next year he meets with the same old story, and about the time his beef steers are ready for the market the price begins to fall, by agreement among the packers, and his stuff goes on the market, on an average, at a loss. One of the best feeders I ever knew told me that he had barely broken even on feeding cattle in a run of 35 consecutive years. To-day the price of beef is the highest probably in the history of our country, and yet not half of the feeders, one year with another, can profitably produce beef because of this rapacity of the Packing Trust. This Meat Trust is reaching out to control the products of Argentina and South Africa, and it is only a question of time when they will control the markets of the whole world, and the tariff hastens the day; but in the meantime the American Congress will not permit it to take the Government of the United States into partnership in its schemes to rob both the beef producer and the beef consumer by a tax on meats. The packers have already reduced the beef supply in this country enormously. There is not a neighborhood in my district that you can not count a dozen cattle feeders who have quit the business because of its hazard. One might as well gamble on the board of trade as to fill his yards with stock cattle and take the chances on feeding his corn crop into them and ultimately getting his money back and a profit from the packers. I have tried the business myself, and had only my experience to show for it after several years' effort in producing beef. The result of these methods of the Packing Trust has been to greatly decrease the beef supply in this country. The farmer would not complain so much in producing the beef of the country for his board and clothes, but he objects to having the packers take the price of a small farm sometimes in one of their notorious short deals on the price of a trainload of fat steers. The farmer gets no benefit of the tariff on meats; the packer absorbs it all. Each day the various plants agree upon the price they will pay for beef steers. If a few more farmers get to the market on one day than on another, the packers slash the price, notwithstanding empty coolers, and the farmer is helpless. He can not ship fat steers back to his yards, and if he could he would have to send them back later

to the same market, after hundreds of dollars of extra costs have been charged up against his beef. It is poor consolation to offer the tens of thousands of beef producers of this country to tell them to protect the packers' meat with a tariff so that the packer can pay more for fat cattle.

The farmer knows the packer too well. The packer has had a tariff on his meat for many years, but it did not prevent him from driving beef producers into bankruptcy. Let them sing their plaint of protection to some one who has not produced beef. It may work on them, but it will not work on the one who has been burned. The beef producer is not going to join the packer in urging a tariff on meat for the sole purpose of fleecing the hungry millions who can not buy half enough of it to eat because of the packers' greed.

The cry is raised against cheap meat from Argentina if this bill passes. If we get any meat from Argentina it will be cheap meat in fact, from a scrubby breed of grass-fed cattle. This meat will not compete with our corn-fed beef, no matter what the price may be. If, on the other hand, it cheapens cheap meat to the hungry folks along our seaboard who are at the mercy of the packers, it will be a godsend to them. No well-fed, decent Christian farmer in Nebraska is going to complain about that. If by some chance meat is a little cheaper on our farms, which is wholly improbable, he is not hurt because this bill gives him cheaper machinery, tools, twine, cloth, clothing, rope, wire, building materials of all kinds, which will be a big offset for any loss he is liable to sustain from free meats. There is no use trying to frighten the farmer. He has been burnt too often.

CATTLE AND HOGS TAXED.

A tariff has been placed on cattle and hogs and other live stock, but, as in the case of wheat, corn, and cotton, it does not benefit the farmer to any extent. There is no place importations of this kind can come from save Canada and Mexico, and the whole output of these two countries could not perceptibly affect our markets if it were all thrown onto us at once. The whole cattle supply of Mexico would not supply our markets for a single week. The little dribs of stock that would come into this country from these sources would be a great benefit, as it would consume our crops and bring money to our people. The shortage of cattle in this country is getting to be a serious matter.

PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

When a priest of high protection wants to paralyze a farmer who is complaining of high prices of the supplies he must buy he always propounds this stereotyped question: "Do you want 10-cent corn, 50-cent wheat, and 4-cent hogs again as you had in the Cleveland administration? Look at the price of your wheat, corn, and hogs now and be thankful for the beneficent effects of a protective tariff." This question used to work better than it does now. That reminder has beaten agriculture out of countless millions of dollars in the last 16 years. There never was a more absurd parallel than this. The prices of the farmer's grain has steadily risen for the valid reason that the output has steadily decreased and at the same time the population has increased. During the last 10 years the five principal cereals have decreased as follows:

The corn crop decreased 21 per cent.
The wheat crop decreased 15 per cent.
The oat crop decreased 12 per cent.
The rye crop decreased 5 per cent.
The cotton crop decreased 9 per cent.

The price of farm products has been forced up because of a decrease in quantity and a constantly increasing demand. No man is so stupid as to believe that a protective tariff against a phantom importation of grains had ever affected the price of grains. On the other hand, he knows that a decrease in production with an enormous increase in consumption brought about by increase in population and facilities for better distribution has increased the price of grain, and no other reason need be sought for the increase.

This is not only true of grain, but as pointed out heretofore in these remarks practically all kind of live stock, especially sheep and cattle and hogs, have greatly decreased, and therefore the price has gone up proportionately. The law of supply and demand affects the price of the farmers' products where the trusts have not interfered.

But contrast the farmers' case with the output of manufactures. The increase in the productions of the manufacturers has been fabulous in the last 10 years. They not only have outstripped the consumption of a constantly increasing population, but they have overrun the United States and are shipping abroad and selling to foreigners. The Secretary of Commerce reports that our exports in steel products alone for the last nine months amount to a million dollars a day. Now, has this enormous overproduction cheapened the products of manufactures to the farmers and consumers? I do not need to answer that question. Every man who has a few dollars to spend knows how each year he is confronted with higher prices for the things he must buy. If the law of overproduction produces lower prices, why are the prices constantly rising? There are two big reasons for it in case of the products of manufacturers, namely, a protective tariff and the trusts. The tariff keeps off outside competition while the trust controls the principal sources of production and the prices. The farmers are not in a trust, therefore they are the victims of trusts. But if the tariff and trusts were out of the way the productions of the factory would rise and fall in price as do the productions of the farm according to the law of supply and demand. Unlike the law of gravity, which can not be suspended, a trust can suspend the operation of the law of supply and demand and create artificial prices. The consumers are now paying artificial prices on every article that is produced in export quantities. The increased price of farm products is natural and logical, because the production is decreasing. It is hoped the higher prices will stimulate greater production, and they no doubt will, when the level is sufficiently high to attract men to agricultural pursuits. Up to the present time, however, the fabulous profits made in other industries have been robbing agriculture of its best men. This Underwood bill will help to equalize the distribution of wealth and therefore greatly benefit agriculture that has been the principal sufferer from a protective tariff.

TO CONCLUDE.

Whatever may result from the operation of this bill, it will stand in history as the most sincere effort to write a bill in the interest of all of the people that was ever made by the House of Representatives. The splendid, able, and unselfish leadership of Hon. OSCAR UNDERWOOD and his able and patriotic assistants on the Ways and Means Committee, is most commendable, and they are to be congratulated upon their splendid work. They know and we all know that our political future is at stake upon the operation of this bill. If it fails after a fair and untrammeled test to do what we believe it will do, then we have been wrong in our theories and should immediately correct our mistake. The country will have proved for the first time in history that water will run uphill.

We have prepared the way for this bill as much as possible, looking to the danger of having its good effects destroyed by a concerted move on the part of tariff-fostered industries to lower wages and close shops for the purpose of forcing the country to sustain the Payne rates. Chairman UNDERWOOD served this notice of warning upon them in his closing remarks upon the bill:

I give you notice now that if any manufacturer attempts in the interest of the Republican Party to threaten labor, there is a bureau in this Government, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, created by the Democratic Party, that will go into the factory, make a thorough investigation, and ascertain why.

It is hoped the notice will be sufficient.

Character and Effect of the Underwood Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK W. MONDELL,

OF WYOMING,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, within a few hours, thanks to the caucus-bound majority, this bill will pass the House, and if I read the signs aright it will in due course of time pass the Senate without material change, so far as its important features are concerned. We have endeavored in the course of the debate to call attention to some of the fundamental errors, from our standpoint, and some of the inconsistencies, from any standpoint, of the measure.

The debate has been necessarily unsatisfactory owing to the fact that the caucus-bound majority, responsive to the nod of its leaders, has stood ready to vote down and has voted down every one of the hundreds of amendments offered from this side, not only the amendments which sought to change important rates of the bill, but amendments whose object it was to cure the measure of some of its many inconsistencies.

Holding the opinion that I do that this Nation, with its high standards of living, its high wage scale, can only be prosper-

ous and its people steadily employed, with assurance of satisfactory returns for their efforts, under a protective system, I find it impossible to believe that this measure, radical and revolutionary, protective here, free trade there, and neither logical nor consistent from the standpoint of the general public welfare anywhere, can be placed upon the statute books and put into operation without such a destruction in property values, such a disturbance of business conditions, such a lowering of the rewards of labor and enterprise as will bring about nation-wide disaster and distress certain to produce a political revolution that will speedily restore to power, in all branches of the Government, those who believe in the protective system.

It is, of course, in the range of possibilities that the mighty momentum of unparalleled prosperity, the wonderful recuperative qualities of a marvelously energetic and forceful people, the steadying effect of great combinations of labor and capital compelled in self-defense to make the best of the situation, the sustaining energies of great industrial enterprises which have, in a measure, escaped the verdict of destruction which has been pronounced against others, the powerful influence of the press and of enterprises peculiarly favored, may be potent enough to prevent for a time the complete paralysis which the measure threatens, and thus temporarily retain in power the party responsible for this bill.

If such shall be the case, if for the time being the Nation shall escape such unfortunate conditions as shall bring about a speedy political revolution and return to protection, then the passage of this bill marks a more profound, far-reaching, and, in my opinion, unfortunate change in the industrial, economic, and social affairs and conditions of the Nation than we can at this time fully realize.

The measure is neither protection nor free trade; it is neither tariff for revenue or, as the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] puts it, for competition, but a combination of them all, utterly devoid of real underlying principle and certain to start in motion certain tendencies and establish certain conditions, which, in their effect, will constitute a policy whose disastrous consequences will only be measured by the extent to which it progresses.

Under this legislation the activities of the farm and the forest, the range and the ranch, are placed in approximately or absolutely open and unprotected competition with all the world. On the other hand, the great textile and steel and iron industries are left with such measure of protection that the largest and the best financed of them may be able to sustain themselves, and, by further combination at home and abroad, which is inevitable under this legislation, even extend their operations and be permanently successful. A few industries, such, for example, as that of the assembling here of foreign-made automobiles, will receive an impetus and enjoy a profit they have never known.

The result of this is certain to be the enlargement and enrichment of great importing cities, the more or less gradual but certain abandonment of small manufacturing industries all over the country, and particularly in the towns and small cities of the interior and the West, with a resulting centralization and combination of business in great industrial centers. As a necessary corollary of this growth, tendency, and movement will be a checking of that tendency back to the farm which we have noted with vast satisfaction in recent years, and a constantly increasing tide or movement from the farm, the field, and the ranch to the great centers of import and manufacture. This tendency will be but little affected by the fact that the cotton-growing industry will be benefited rather than injured, because that particular industry is the only one in the domain of agriculture which does not in most sections attract the white farmer of small means or the white agricultural laborer. Carried to its logical conclusion this system would ultimately make us a nation of great importing cities, congested manufacturing centers, tumble-down towns, and indifferently improved, poorly tilled, and largely unprofitable farms and ranches.

Whatever the immediate result of the legislation may be, therefore, industrial or political, the inevitable tendency and the final result of this legislation will be as I have suggested. Vast industrial enterprises and combinations in large cities and manufacturing centers, great free-trade ports; diminishing population, vanishing industries, in small cities and country towns; and impoverished and decaying farming communities; this is the inevitable outcome of a combination of free trade in the country, protection in the city, with a steadily increasing proportion of those things the people use and consume made abroad.

A great American once said, "This Nation can not continue half slave, half free." It is equally axiomatic that the Nation can not survive and prosper part free trade and part protective in tariff. As I do not believe the country will become all free trade with its attendant transfer, according to the admission of all, of a large portion of our industries abroad and its accompanying idleness and poverty at home, I have confidence that whatever may be the immediate political effect of this measure, the tendency it creates, the forces it sets in motion, are certain to produce conditions against which the patriotism and the good judgment of the American people will revolt, and that swiftly, I believe; but certainly, in any event, we shall return to the protective policy. We shall reestablish it free from those faults and errors that have temporarily discredited it in the minds of many people, and go forward once again increasing, widening, and diversifying American industries, finding profitable markets for American products of the field, the forest, the farm, and the factory in a splendid era of prosperity and progress.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTIN B. MADDEN,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave granted by the House to extend remarks in the RECORD, I print the following:

ACTION OF TARIFF CONFERENCE HELD UNDER AUSPICES OF ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1913.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 8, 1913.*

Hon. F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman Senate Finance Committee, Washington, D. C.

SIR: On behalf of a conference of representatives of some of the largest organizations of manufacturers and producers of the United States, and including the representatives of the Hawaiian Islands and representatives of individual industries, held to-day in Washington, we have the honor to present the following formal request:

Whereas the Underwood bill includes provision for special duties (dumping and countervailing duties) designed to prevent unfair or guerilla competition and to guard against bounty-paid goods, and these special duties cover only goods on the dutiable list: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of the Senate be hereby petitioned to so amend paragraph E, Section IV, and paragraph R, Section IV, to provide that these special duties (countervailing and dumping duties) shall be effective for all articles on the free list as well as those on the dutiable list.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. WILDER,
President the National Association of Tanners, Chairman.
J. KIRBY, Jr.,
President National Association of Manufacturers,
JULIAN SCOTT,
Treasurer International Milk Product Co. and Sheffield Farm-Swanson-Dirby Co.,
J. L. TWADDELL,
Secretary National Association Shoe Retailers,
WM. G. COOKE (Hawaii),
Alexander & Baldwin (Ltd.),
BENJ. S. GRAVES,
The Biscuit & Crackers Manufacturing Association,
JAMES R. WATSON,
N. K. Fairbanks & Co.,
JOHN M. GLENN,
Secretary Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Committee.

ACTION OF TARIFF CONFERENCE HELD UNDER AUSPICES OF ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1913.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 8, 1913.*

Hon. F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman Senate Finance Committee, Washington, D. C.

SIR: On behalf of a conference composed of representatives of some of the largest organizations of manufacturers and producers of the United States, and including the representatives of the Hawaiian Islands and representatives of individual industries, held to-day in Washington, we have the honor to present the following formal request:

"Whereas the acknowledged purpose in the preparation and prospective passage of the pending tariff bill is liberal provision for the freer entrance to the markets of the United States of goods of foreign origin, to be sold in competition with articles of domestic production; and

"Whereas the policy of exchanging concessions in rates of duties is the principle now controlling the international trade relations of most of the leading commercial nations: Be it

"*Resolved*, That in view of the fact that the pending legislation will result in the admission of large quantities of merchandise which will displace articles of domestic manufacture, it becomes the plain duty of the Government to endeavor to utilize the proposed tariff concessions to the fullest possible extent in enlarging our foreign markets, to the end that a freer vent may be found for our own manufactured goods abroad.

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that a clause should be enacted in connection with the pending tariff legislation, ex-

pressly providing that the reductions in the dutiable list and the additions to the free list shall be extended, in the case of nations now maintaining tariffs against articles of American production, only so rapidly as such countries agree, on their part, to extend what the President shall deem a fair equivalent for our own large concessions."

The conference was called under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in response to a strong demand on the part of the industries affected by the free list in the pending tariff legislation. The manufacturers and producers representing this sentiment realize the obligation of Congress to revise the tariff, but they feel that Congress, in meeting the public demand, should guard against sacrificing the industries whose products are on the free list to the advantage of the foreign manufacturer and producer without benefiting the consumer.

The proposed opening of our markets for the exploitation on the part of foreign manufacturers and producers for the sale of their commodities covered by the free list, without first having made trade agreements with such nations for the freer exchange of our products is, in the judgment of your petitioners, against the fundamental principles on which trade agreements of other nations are made.

In other words, the gates of the American markets should be opened to foreign products only in so far as our people will be benefited. It will not be beneficial to admit products free of duty from countries which discriminate against our manufacturers and producers.

We respectfully request international fair play.

JOHN E. WILDER,
President the National Association of Tanners, Chairman.
J. KIRBY, Jr.,
President National Association of Manufacturers,
JULIAN SCOTT,
Treasurer International Milk Product Co. and Sheffield Farm-Swanson-Dirby Co.,
J. L. TWADDELL,
Secretary National Association Shoe Retailers,
WM. G. COOKE (Hawaii),
Alexander & Baldwin (Ltd.),
BENJ. S. GRAVES,
The Biscuit & Crackers Manufacturing Association,
JAMES R. WATSON,
N. K. Fairbanks & Co.,
JOHN M. GLENN,
Secretary Illinois Manufacturers' Association,
Committee.

The Tariff and the Philippines.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 7, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the high cost of living and the unequal distribution of the earnings of the industrial classes are the two foremost vital questions of the hour. The enormous and constantly increasing appropriations for the support of the Government, coupled with the hoggishness of the hundreds of great combines fixing and controlling prices, have been and are the chief factors in raising prices of all articles consumed by the masses, adding to the cost of living and causing the general unrest among the wageworkers.

The remedy and the only remedy lies in reducing tariff taxes and in inaugurating a system of rigid economy in Government expenditure.

Let me refer to this startling and sudden increase in Government expenses following our War with Spain and our wicked and cruel exploitation of militarism, imperialism, and vampirism in the acquisition and control of the Philippine Islands.

Let us see what eight years' increase in Army and Navy has cost the American people: The average annual cost of Army and Navy for the eight years preceding the Spanish War (1890–1898), $51,500,000; the average annual cost of Army and Navy for the eight years since the Spanish War (1902–1910), $185,400,000; the average yearly increase in the latter period as compared with the former, $134,000,000; making a total increase in eight years of $1,072,000,000, or 360 per cent; all raised by heart-breaking taxation of the industrial classes.

This eight-year increase exceeds our entire national debt by $158,000,000. It is three times the estimated cost of the Panama Canal, including purchase from the French company. It is $60 for every family in the United States.

NAVY IS TOP-HEAVY.

We have now an immense top-heavy Navy with 57,000 officers and middies, mostly parasites on the body politic, good men and competent, but with nothing useful to do.

Quite recently 12 of our useless and expensive war craft were cast into the junk heap. The 26,000-ton battleship *North Dakota* cost $12,000,000 originally, and when discarded had cost the taxpayers $28,000,000.

This $28,000,000 would build 1,400 churches at $20,000 each; would buy 6,000 farms at $4,000 each; would furnish a college education for 14,000 poor young men at $500 a year.

In 1823 when James Monroe sent his seventh message to Congress embodying the now universally accepted Monroe doctrine, he declared as a basis of that doctrine that as we did not propose to interfere with European policies or politics we do not propose to have the empires of the old world interfere with our policies or politics, or of any country on this hemisphere, and that means North America, South America, and Central America.

This was a defi by President Monroe to the whole formidable array of Old World monarchies, far more defiant and sweeping than Jefferson's defi to Great Britain July 4, 1776.

THE NAVY THEN.

Did we have an adequate Army and Navy at that time? Let us see. We had only 10,000 soldiers in the Regular Army, including Infantry, Artillery, and riflemen. And how about our Navy? We had 7 wooden battleships, 9 small frigates, 2 corvettes (low sloops with one tier of guns), 5 sloops, 2 brigs, and 5 small schooners—30 war craft all told. And how many sea dogs of war did we have then? Let us see. We had 30 captains, 30 master commandants, 9 chaplains, 356 midshipmen, 53 sailing masters, 16 boatswains, and 18 gunners; all told only 512, besides the lieutenants, quartermasters, and Army surgeons. What was the entire population of the United States at that critical period (1823)? By the census of 1820 we had, including Indians, not taxed, 9,633,822. How much did our Navy cost us in 1823? Nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and three dollars, all told.

MANY MILLIONS NOW.

These figures are official. How does $929,503, when we defied all Europe, compare with $141,000,000 now (1913), when we are at peace with all the world, with no defies out, inviting war?

Let us see what we have now. In 1913, 29 modern battleships, 9 other battleships, 38 in all; 15 first-class cruisers, 3 second-class cruisers, 14 third-class cruisers, 32 in all; 21 gunboats, 49 destroyers, 32 torpedo boats, 35 submarines, and 10 monitors—whole outfit of war's horrid array, 217 engines of wholesale murder. Who says that it is not time to cry a halt?

JEFFERSON'S WORDS.

In 1801 Thomas Jefferson wrote:

Hamilton is ardent for the introduction of monarchy, eager for armies, making more noise for a great naval establishment than better patriots, who wish it on a national scale only commensurate to our wants and our means. This class ought to be tolerated, but not trusted.

Here is a fateful admonition for this very hour. And I call up Jefferson again. In 1799 Thomas Jefferson wrote to Eldridge Gerry these words of supreme wisdom that every patriotic American should pause and ponder well:

WOULD RELY ON MILITIA.

I am for relying for internal defense on our militia solely till actual invasion, and for such a naval force only as will protect our coast harbors from depredations, and not for a standing Army in time of peace, which may overcome the public sentiment; nor a Navy which by its own expenses and the external wars in which it may implicate us will grind us with public burdens and sink us under them.

We are nearing that time now. A member of the Naval Committee of this House said recently at a public meeting in Washington that the way we are legislating now our naval budget will reach $250,000,000 in five years.

TIME TO STOP.

Do you not think it is time for some one somewhere to brace up and make some kind of an effort to try and scotch this extravagant and demoralizing militarism and vampirism, and do something to cheapen the poor man's breakfast?

I am for Jeffersonian Democracy, Jeffersonian economy, and a real Christian civilization.

THE FIRST FORWARD STEP.

The Underwood tariff bill, now in continental debate, is the first step of our victorious Democracy to stop excessive, unnecessary, and exorbitant taxation.

The income-tax feature, should the bill be enacted into national law, will raise a hundred millions, and lift a hundred millions of burden from the backs of the wageworkers and the men and women of moderate means and place it on easy shoulders that will never feel the burden. And this income tax is bound to be a permanent factor in our fiscal policy in the future. England has had an income tax, on and off, since 1799, first adopted after the Napoleonic wars and the Seven Years' War with the American colonies. For over 50 years it has been an integral part of the fiscal and economic policy of the Empire. To-day every country and empire of Europe, with three exceptions only, imposes an income tax. So does Japan. So do all the continental islands of the Pacific. It is more humane and

just than a tariff tax, as the burden falls on those best able to pay. A tariff tax, whether for protection or revenue, imposes a burden on everything a citizen eats, wears, or consumes. Hence, a poor man with a wife and 10 children, with no income but his wage earnings, pays approximately twelve times as much tax as an idle hermit bachelor with a comfortable income who produces nothing to add to the census or the national wealth.

An income tax also adds an atom to the more general distribution of wealth and is a tax that is based upon the humane idea that under no possible construction can it work embarrassment or hardship to any citizen.

It should be the first business of the Democratic majority to reduce our enormous aggregate of Government expenses. It can be done by at least two hundred millions, without impairing the efficiency or usefulness of any department. It can be done by cutting down our enormous military establishment; and we can save over $50,000,000 a year by carrying into effect the pledge in the Democratic national platform to lift the "white man's burden" in the Philippine Islands. This is a matter of more vital moment than the much-discussed scheme to revise and reform our system of banking and currency.

POOR PROSPECT FOR CALAMITY.

During the long and interesting debate on this bill there has been a bedlam of unmelodious voices on the Republican side shouting calamity. This is both unfortunate and unpatriotic. The distinguished gentleman from New York, the putative sponsor for the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, has often joined these calamity howlers. And yet the law that bears the "Payneful" name of the late chairman of the Ways and Means Committee not only wrecked the Republican Party, but retired to private life all but two of the old-time stalwart leaders who for two whole decades have initiated and dominated the entire legislation of Congress. I refer especially to ex-Speaker Cannon, the Hon. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and the able and time-tried old-timer, the Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, of Connecticut.

As I witnessed day after day the affable and experienced gentleman from New York arise, serene, sarcastic, ponderous, and overpowering, in the environment of a small and divided minority, I was forcibly reminded of that pathetic poem of Mrs. Hemans':

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled;
The flames that lit the battle's wreck
Shone 'round him o'er the dead.

There is no possible excuse for these panic predictions. What is the average rate in this bill? A careful analysis shows an average rate of 24.8 per cent. Is this going to ruin any industry? No man of intelligence thinks so. Take the Walker tariff of 1846. It averaged 24.1 per cent, and it was accepted by the country as a fair rate by manufacturers. That was 67 years ago, before trusts were evolved out of a high protective tariff and when "monopoly" was not a quoted word among our stump orators, either Whig or Democrat. And way back in 1789, or 124 years ago, before we had any infant industries to nurture or protect, in our first tariff bill, signed by George Washington on July 4, 1789, the average rate, on both specific and ad valorem duties, averaged only 8½ per cent. The Walker tariff of 1846, with an average rate of 24.1 per cent, was the most popular tariff ever enacted. The Hon. James G. Blaine, the foremost Republican statesman of his time, Congressman for 20 years, Speaker, and nominee of his party for President, commends the Walker tariff in the highest terms in his valuable history entitled "Twenty Years in Congress."

I quote for the information of all conscientious students of the tariff Mr. Blaine's historic truths. On page 196 Mr. Blaine says:

> The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition. The principles embodied in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it closed not only among the people, but among the protective economists and even among the manufacturers to a large extent.
>
> So general was this acquiescence that in 1856 a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted at by any one of the three parties which presented presidential candidates.

The Walker tariff was enacted 67 years ago, when all our industries were of the infantile order and when there was no such word as the noun "trust" in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Now, we are leading every country around the world in many manufactured products, notably boots and shoes, and watches, and flour, and automobiles, and retired Army officers.

Do not forget that in the campaign of 1912 all three of the leading parties—Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives—put a tariff-reduction plank in their national platforms.

Again, I repeat, there can be no substantial reduction in our present onerous tax burdens until we reduce our present enormously extravagant military establishment, and this can not be done while we are wasting over $50,000,000 every year on a military force in the Philippine Islands.

Hence the question of surrendering our sovereignty in the Philippines is the most vital question of the hour.

From the start our rule in the Philippines has been marked by incompetency, cruelty, and crooked official conduct of the most flagrant character. Let me illustrate:

Only a short time ago my attention was called by a prominent Republican Congressman from Kansas to a contract for hay for consumption in the Philippines. The Quartermaster's Department let a contract for 15,000 tons of hay for the Philippines to contractors in the State of Washington at $32 per ton, when Kansas contractors had offered to put 15,000 tons of hay down at Manila at $22 per ton—just as good hay.

THE GRAB WAS $150,000.

The difference between the lowest bidder and the "big one" who secured the contract was $150,000.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE MULES.

Judge J. M. Liddell, formerly of Carlton, Miss., a prominent and reliable gentleman, told me that he was in Manila when a $350,000 cargo of mules arrived from the Pacific slope. These were the mules that were expected to eat this $32 a ton hay. When this mulish cargo left the Pacific slope we (Uncle Sam) had our $350,000 invested in these extraordinarily high-priced mules.

When the cargo arrived at Manila there was just one mule left on his legs, and the high-salaried quartermaster general at Manila reported his death two weeks later.

One of those tropical typhoons, typical of the Chinese sea, struck that $350,000 cargo of mules, destined to assimilate our western civilization with Filipino civilization, and the mules that were not thrown overboard or drowned on deck were leg broken, or back broken, or neck broken, and had to be destroyed. Who was responsible for shipping a cargo of mules without protection by stalls, instead of a loose range on the deck of a transport?

Mr. JONES, chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, in an elaborate and carefully prepared speech on the floor of the House, delivered January 28, 1913, says:

STARVATION MONEY GRAFTED.

> President Taft said in New York that "the Philippines have cost the United States to date only $3,000,000 for civil expenses, and that this money was appropriated to save them from starvation." Well do I remember that Congress donated this money to save the famishing Filipinos from starvation, but does President Taft know that a considerable part of it was expended on the Benguet automobile road, of which I have spoken? The act of Congress declared that the money should be expended "for the relief of distress in the Philippine Islands." In the estimation of the commission these starving Filipinos stood more in need of an automobile road than of the rice to purchase which the American people in their generosity gave this money. The Benguet Road is a highway less than 20 miles in length, built at a cost of several millions of dollars in gold through a mountain gorge to a health resort or residential park, called Baguio, to which place, at great expense, the seat of government is transferred from Manila for several months each year, and where American officials have handsome homes, clubhouses, polo grounds, and other sources of recreation and amusement. The Filipinos have from the beginning been violently opposed to these vast and absolutely inexcusable expenditures. Not only has it cost millions to build this automobile road through rugged mountains—a highway that is used solely for purposes of recreation and pleasure—but the cost of its upkeep is perhaps not less than $100,000 a year. Acting under the authority of the provisions of law, which I have just quoted, the Governor General has ordered the appropriation of a sum equal to the total appropriations made in the previous year for the support of the Government. Having thus gotten into his hands more than $12,000,000 in 1911 and somewhat less than $14,000,000 in 1912 of the public revenues of the Filipino people, the Governor General proceeded to expend these large sums according to his own will, and as in his sole judgment seemed desirable, and with an utter disregard for the purposes for which the prior legislative appropriations had been made. Is there, I ask, a Representative upon this floor who, after reading the law under which Gov. Forbes is supposed to have acted, will not denounce his actions as both arbitrary and illegal? Many an official has been impeached for less than this. Baguio and the Benguet Road were, of course, liberally provided for, new offices were created, and the salaries of existing offices increased. It is needless to say that the salaries of the heads of executive departments were not decreased. It is asserted by a former member of the commission that there were as many as 123 new offices thus created, among them a secretary to the Governor General at an annual salary of $4,500, and it is a most amazing and stupendous fact that the expenditures on account of bureaus and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, were $9,638,369.80, as against $8,318,051.56 for the next preceding year, the excess being a mere bagatelle of $1,320,318.24 in gold. A people whose self-restraint is equal to orderly and peaceful submission to acts of tyranny and oppression such as these are surely capable of governing themselves.

Chairman JONES, who visited the Philippine Islands and speaks from personal knowledge, gives the items of expenditures of the military establishment in the Philippine Islands, and every dollar of this expense was paid out of the United States Federal Treasury, and all raised by onerous taxes on the people of the United States. He estimated that the Army in the Philippine Islands has been costing us yearly over

$40,000,000, and he gives items to justify these enormous figures. Again I quote from Chairman JONES:

The Army appropriation bill which passed this House on Tuesday last carried an item of $1,069,470.66 for the pay of the Philippine Scouts for the next fiscal year, and another item of $500,000 to be expended for permanent quarters and barracks for our troops in the islands. It will not be contended, I think, that these scouts would be needed or ever available were we to withdraw from the Philippines, and in such an event we would not be required to spend half a million dollars a year for the erection of permanent barracks and costly officers' quarters, as we have been doing for years in furtherance of elaborate plans involving an expenditure of millions of dollars.

Mr. HELM. Is it a fact that our Government has to pay a tariff on all of the supplies that are taken to the Philippine Islands from countries other than the United States for the support of the American soldiery in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. JONES. I believe that is true.

These three items alone aggregate $2,574,470.66, a sum which can scarcely be called "practically nothing."

The fortification bill, which we are now considering, carries for fortifications, searchlights, repair of torpedo-repair structures, mining casemates, etc., all to be expended in the Philippines, $782,350. In addition to this sum it contains appropriations aggregating $720,000 to be expended in our insular possessions, the bulk of which is to be spent in the Philippines. The naval, general deficiency, and sundry civil bills, yet to be reported, will carry large items for the Philippines, as has always been the case heretofore.

What it costs to feed, clothe, house, and otherwise care for 6,000 scouts in the Philippines I can not say, but the sum far exceeds their actual pay, which I have shown to be $1,069,470.66 annually.

What the Navy is costing us in the Philippines, Chairman JONES is not able to inform me. The Navy League, which was so persistent and prolific with statistics when the two battleship proposition was before the last Congress, is not furnishing statistics now of the enormous waste of our hard-earned dollars in sustaining our Navy in those far-away islands. The trans-Pacific fleet consists of nine Army transports. The cost of the operation and maintenance of these vessels, which are used in the transportation of troops to and from the Philippines and in transporting animals and supplies for the use of the Army of occupation, is enormous. The ordinary repairs for each one of them for each and every round trip cost about $2,500, and occasionally they require overhauling at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars each.

And the coal for coaling our useless battleships and transports in the Philippines is not mined in the Philippine Islands or on the Pacific slope, but at the Pocahontas mines in southwestern Virginia. It is transported to the seaboard at Norfolk, Va., by rail, something over 400 miles, and then transferred to Government transports which sail around Cape Horn and across the Pacific. And yet we were told when we wasted the first $20,000,000 in the purchase of these tropical islands from Spain that these islands were rich in coal and mineral wealth and agricultural resources, and would add millions yearly to the wealth, on land and sea, of this Republic.

And now it seems they can not raise hay in these islands fit to feed an average Missouri mule.

THE ONE FATAL DIPLOMATIC BLUNDER.

The treaty of Paris was the one idiotic, criminal blunder of our century and a quarter of national life. We allowed a whipped nation to saddle those torrid and horrid islands upon the United States, and to extort $20,000,000 besides.

It has been demonstrated that by that treaty we paid $20,000,000 for a tablet upon which to carve by the bloody sword the epitaph of the Republic of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. All this noisy talk after the ratification of this unfortunate treaty that it was a continental movement for expansion, patterned after President Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase or the acquisition of Florida or New Mexico, is fustian falsehood.

In the treaty with France for the great Northwestern Territory, which was negotiated April 30, 1803, was the following provision:

The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Constitution, to the full enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States and protected in the religion they profess.

The treaty for the acquisition of Florida, made in 1819 by John Quincy Adams on behalf of the United States and Ferdinand VII on the part of Spain, was for all coterminus territory peopled by men and women anxious to become a part of the United States, and this purchase gave us free, open way to the Gulf of Mexico. Article 5 of that treaty reads as follows:

The inhabitants of the territory which His Catholic Majesty ceded to the United States by this treaty shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and admitted to all the privileges, rights, and immunities of citizens of the United States.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

In our treaty with Mexico, after the Mexican War, the same provision was incorporated as into the Louisiana Purchase and Florida, as it guaranteed citizenship to the inhabitants of upper California, New Mexico, and Arizona. This immense territory was purchased from Mexico for $15,000,000, the same amount that we paid France for all that vast region known as the Louisiana Purchase. The Mexican treaty was negotiated on the 4th of July, 1848.

Witness where expansion ends and imperialism—a government of force—begins. In the Treaty of Paris all the former guaranties of citizenship and equality were cast aside. The Filipinos were left exclusively to the mercy of executive force. The following is the only clause in the Treaty of Paris giving the Filipinos any show of right:

The civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress.

Ever since these islands have been governed by military power.

THE TWIN DEVILS OF RAPACITY.

Militarism is the twin devil of imperialism. Imperialism is a government by force, and militarism is that force. In a time of profound peace with all the world, three months after the peace protocol with Spain had been signed, the President demanded an army of 100,000 men. Unless this vast and unnecessary army was to inaugurate a colonial policy—or imperialism—it was for waste and criminal idleness.

The question has been asked time and again, not only on this floor, but in open-field political debates, What is the civil status of a Filipino now? He is not a citizen of this Republic, because he is taxed without representation. Congress has up to date refused to define his civil or political status. The pretense of a civil government on the islands, even for the Christian Filipinos, is a farce, a delusion, and a cheat.

Chairman JONES, of the Committee on Insular Affairs, in a speech delivered on the floor of the House January 28, 1913, says:

The act of Congress under which the Filipinos are governed was passed more than a decade ago, and President Taft, more than any other human being, is responsible for its provisions. The Governor General, vice governor, members of the Philippine Commission, and the heads of the various executive departments are all appointed by the President of the United States. The legislature, since 1907, has consisted of two houses—this appointive commission, which is known as the upper house, and an elective assembly. The commission, under the organic act, is the sole legislative body for the non-Christian and uncivilized tribes and exercises supreme and exclusive legislative authority over all their territory, their lives, their property, and their public revenues. Let us see what has been the practical operation—some of the actual, tangible results—of this anomalous condition of affairs. In the first place, no measure originating in the assembly can become a law unless it meets the approval of the commission.

It will be seen by the above that the Filipinos are taxed inordinately for the support of a civil government in which they have no power whatever. Even their legislative assembly, elected by a restricted electorate, is subject to the absolute veto of a high-salaried commission appointed by the President of the United States. And only 15 per cent of the Filipinos are allowed to vote for members of this powerless, so-called Filipino assembly.

The Hon. MANUEL L. QUEZON, Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands, writes as follows in a Washington journal of April, 1913:

There is another point which shows the inconsistency of the position of those who would keep the Philippines under the United States because only 15 per cent of them have the right to share in the conduct of the government. The proposition is that it is not Americanism to permit that so small percentage of the population shall have in their hands the sole guidance of the ship of state. If it is not Americanism to permit 15 per cent of the Filipinos to govern their countrymen, what is it to permit five Americans to govern the whole population? For this is, in fact, the government of the Philippines to-day—an oligarchical government, monopolized by the American commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, acting without ever consulting the will of any Filipino.

THE HOBSON-JAPANESE SCARE.

If Japan ever desired to annex these islands to her Island Kingdom, she could have done so without much of a war any time during the past 50 years, as Spain only kept about 1,200 soldiers on the islands. No European empire, not even Russia, would care to annex a country in the Torrid Zone. It remained for the United States to produce the dazed-headed diplomats who after a brief opera-bouffe war with Spain were induced by the influence of war-crazed jingoes at home to violate all the time-honored and sacred traditions of the Republic and launch the United States into an experimental colonial policy.

It is a historical fact that no tropical colonies have ever paid as subjects of any European empire.

Every student of current French history knows that her African colonies are fast drifting the French Republic into bankruptcy. Not one of the French colonies in Africa pays expenses. France has held territories in Africa for 200 years. She holds about 22,000,000 of alien races in her commercial control. She has no "open door," but monopolizes all the trade

she can control. Her exports into all her colonies only aggregate about $10,000,000 per year, while the cost of her civil and military establishment in these colonies is over $14,000,000 per year.

Imperial Germany has not a single colony that pays expenses. In her costly South African colony—costly in blood and treasure—Germany has a fine set of government buildings, with garden spots and harbor improvements in the settlements at Camaroon, and a well-stocked graveyard of what were once good German boys—victims of the deadly climate and the expansion policy. And see what Germany has lost by militarism. Look at the hundreds of thousands of stalwart sons of the Fatherland who have fled from the Empire because of that seven years of imposed service in the German Army and found homes in the United States.

And look at Italy, nearly ruined by militarism and a colonial policy. Every student of history knows the result of colonial wars in ancient Italy, but modern Italy is no better. She has lost yearly not less than $15,000,000 on her possessions along the Red Sea. Italy's entire import trade with Massowah, with its open-door policy, only amounts to about $5,000,000 per year, while Italy's yearly expenditure on account of her possessions along the Red Sea has been $24,000,000 per year. Thirty years ago, under King Victor Emanuel, the new nation was dedicated to liberty and progress. But her rulers caught the imperial fever in the cradle, and she started the military spirit to make Italy a world power by expansion, just as we tried the world-power idea in the Philippines. She raised a big standing army, as we have done, and built the fourth biggest navy in all Europe. They have saddled the people with a public debt of two billion and five hundred millions and the great mass of 30,000,000 people are taxed to a point where hopeless poverty takes counsel of despair. Militarism has ruined millions and sent hundreds of thousands of her paupers to the United States. The military jingoes of Italy brought on the recent war with Turkey, which practically destroyed her navy, killed thousands of the most stalwart men of the Italian Army, and got nothing out of it but a staggering addition to the national debt.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

The Philippine question is not only an economic question but it is a moral question; a question in the broad and humane domain of civics that touches the very vitals of free constitutional government in the United States. The able and alert and experienced chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, Mr. JONES, of Virginia, has a bill fully matured, that has been carefully scrutinized by the champions of Filipino independence not only in the United States but in the Philippine Islands, and there can be no possible excuse for not pushing this bill here and now into national law.

From the start our rule in the Philippine Islands has been a military rule, or a rule of force, and not a rule by consent or approval of the Filipinos. It has cost us already, according to the figures given me by the Anti-Imperialistic League, of Boston, over $1,000,000,000 and the lives of over 16,000 soldiers of our Army, and has added not less than $20,000,000 more to our pension list, and out of it all we have realized nothing but disappointment and recurrent and wasteful and cruel war, in which over 80,000 Filipinos have been slaughtered.

DOES TRADE FOLLOW THE FLAG?

Neither is that catchy philippic true that trade follows the flag. It is not even true of England, the leading commercial nation of the world. England's best trade to-day is where her flag does not float. The per capita consumption of goods and wares in England's great Asiatic possessions, including India, is only 97 cents, while England's trade in the United States, in Mexico, in Brazil, in Central America is 15 times as much. To-day we are literally wasting our substance in policing the Philippine Islands for the benefit of Japan and China and the four leading European powers.

A DISINTERESTED WITNESS.

As an appendix I submit extracts from a very interesting and valuable address by Dr. John McDill, of Milwaukee, a noted physician and surgeon and specialist, who spent 13 years in the Philippines. Dr. McDill is recognized as one of the world's best authorities on tropical diseases. He is also a thorough student of sociology.

The testimony of such a disinterested and competent witness as Dr. McDill will be accepted over that of our high-salaried officials in Manila, who are disinclined to surrender their easy jobs, or the globe trotters and exploiters from the United States who visit Manila as deadheads on a Government vessel, and who, after being wined and dined by the Government officials, civil and military, come back to the States and write glowing reports of our rich find in the Philippines.

THE PHILIPPINES—AMERICA'S LOST OPPORTUNITY IN THE ORIENT.

[By Dr. J. McDill, Milwaukee, Wis. Read before the Milwaukee Press Club Apr. 9, 1913.]

Mr. President and members of the Milwaukee Press Club, I am exceedingly glad of this opportunity to express my opinions on what I find to be a subject concerning which the American people are either indifferent or ignorant or misinformed

This question of the Philippines is a very serious one, involving our national honor, and with the faith I have in my fellow countrymen I can but conclude that their indifference to it is due to their misinformation and misunderstanding of the facts.

For a proper appreciation of these facts, although at the risk of boring you, I must briefly relate the events that led to our present position in these far-away islands. I want you to consider attentively this relation, because our policy to-day is a corollary of the mistake we made a decade and a half ago.

On April 21, 1898, America declared war against Spain for the purpose of freeing the Cubans from the cruelties of Spanish dominion. In searching for the enemy in the Far East Admiral Dewey met and destroyed on May 1 the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. No attempt was made by Admiral Dewey to take Manila or, in fact, any territory outside of the naval station at Cavite. On the receipt of the news of Dewey's victory in Washington President McKinley cabled Admiral Dewey to know how large a military force would be necessary to complete the reduction of Spanish power in the Far East. Admiral Dewey replied, requesting 5,000 men. Meanwhile Aguinaldo was brought down from Hongkong by Admiral Dewey, put ashore at Cavite, and told to raise his army. This Aguinaldo did on the assumption that America would carry on the war in the Philippines with the same object in view that she had in Cuba. So great was Aguinaldo's success that in a few weeks the Spanish forces were driven entirely out of the Provinces, and Spanish power in the islands was confined to the city of Manila, so that on the arrival, by the month of August, of 15,000 American troops, three times the number suggested by Dewey, all that was left for America to do was to capture the city of Manila, which had stood a two-months siege by the insurgent forces.

Accompanying the American troops was a geological expert appointed from Washington to report on the mineral resources in the islands. Meanwhile peace negotiations were under way and the peace protocol was signed on August 13. Now, why did we in those peace negotiations demand the cession of the Philippine Islands?

On account of the reverence in which he is held by the American people, I am aware that any criticism of the policies of Mr. McKinley may be unpopular, but a careful and unprejudiced study of the events of the year 1898, preceding our acquisition of the Philippines, will show that whatever altruistic motives have since been alleged for our action, the motive in Mr. McKinley's mind in the summer of 1898 was the securing of desirable possessions in the Far East. It would appear that, flushed with the victories of our Army and Navy and the sense of might, and lured on by the dream of possible American control in the Orient, Mr. McKinley determined on the acquisition of the most desirable of the Philippine Islands, without any reference to the wishes of the Filipino people, but solely in the interest of trade expansion, after having cabled Admiral Dewey for information as to coal and other mineral deposits and as to what would be the most "desirable" island to retain. President McKinley instructed his peace commissioners as follows: "Incidental to our tenure in the Philippines is the commercial opportunity. The United States can not accept less than the cession in full right and sovereignty of the island of Luzon."

After a consideration of the testimony of Gen. Merritt and other officers, who had been in the islands during July and August, 1898, and who had learned their geography, the American peace commissioners decided that it would not be safe to American interests to demand less than the cession of the whole archipelago. The Spanish commissioners were horrified at this and expressed surprise that the Americans could think of such a thing, as no mention of the surrender of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines was made in the terms of the peace protocol. It was not until the offer of $20,000,000 was made that Spain would consider the proposition. That is how we came to pay that $20,000,000. It was not the salve to wounded Spanish pride that it has been reported to have been; it was because we wanted the Philippines for purposes of trade expansion, and had not thought of it when the terms of the peace protocol were arranged.

There is nowhere exhibited in all the inquiries made by the administration any solicitude regarding the Filipinos or their desires and aspirations. It is not apparent from a careful review of the testimony and reports submitted to the Paris Peace Commission that they considered anything but the benefits that might accrue to the United States from the possession of the Philippine Archipelago. All available information concerning especially the mineral resources of the islands, including the report of the before-mentioned geological expert, was collected and incorporated with this data in the official annals and various magazine articles on trade and economic conditions.

Nowhere is there any expert report on which was the most important question of all—what were the wishes of the Filipino people. The peace commissioners, it is true, were concerned only with the separation of the islands from the sovereignty of Spain, which was certainly what the Filipinos wished, but what they further wished and what was just as necessary at the time was a definite authoritative declaration from the lawmaking power of the United States as to just what would be their status in their relations with this Government.

On August 21, 1898, Mr. Hay transmitted to Mr. Day, the president of the Paris Peace Commission, a letter from Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, whom he calls "one of the greatest living authorities in England on all subjects connected with the government of the islands in the Malay Archipelago."

Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke was the man who initiated the movement for British intervention in the Malay Archipelago, which has resulted in the federation of the Malay States, the romance of whose trade development has astonished the world. Sir Andrew sums up his suggestions in a single sentence: "Enlist native sympathy by fairness and justice and rule through native agents supervised by carefully selected American residents."

Following this in the records of the peace commission is another letter, written by a relative of Sir Andrew Clarke, a Mr. G. S. Clarke, who apologizes for offering his suggestions, but breaks through his British reserve to say in regard to the work accomplished in the Malay States: "How has this almost miracle been accomplished? Not by troops, not by force in any form, but wholly by a policy which I suggest is now open to you. In the main it consisted in admitting native rule, and placing by the side of each native ruler a strong and upright Englishman, who guides and restrains. Here is a protectorate in the best sense, and it does not cost us a farthing."

This was the policy of imperial England, a policy of conciliation, consideration for, and recognition of, the native ruler. What was our

policy in the Philippines? A complete annihilation of the very efficient native government that had been instituted and an insistence on the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States and an enforcement of it by an Army of 120,000 men at a cost of at least $300,000,000.

Let those who believe in the necessity of retaining the Philippines under the present policy for the purposes of development consider the record of our achievements in trade since our occupation of them, and compare it with what England has accomplished in the Malay States under a mild and diplomatic protectorate such as we might have exercised over the Philippines. In the first 10 years of the existence of the Federation the imports jumped from $788,075 in 1875 to $7,538,855 in 1885, an increase of nearly tenfold; the exports went from $701,430 to $8,429,835, an increase of more than tenfold. From 1890 the sultanate of Pahang is included, so that the area of the Federated States is 27,506 square miles, with a population of 1,036,999. In 1890 the imports valued $13,352,460, the exports $15,218,475; by 1911 the imports had reached $38,810,355 and the exports $67,830,540.

The Philippines, with an area nearly five times greater and a population of seven times as many, had, in 1900, imports to the value of $38,907,980 and exports of $40,123,610. By 1911 the imports had increased to only $48,024,407 and the exports to only $44,587,291. The reason for this poor showing in the trade development of this country of tremendous possibilities is, of course, to be found in the lack of cooperation which the armed imposition of our sovereignty necessarily entailed. But there is a further reason.

By the year 1902 we seemed to have been stayed in our career of conquest of a weaker people by an awakening of the conscience of the administration to a realization of the incompatibility of our conduct with the principles in which we had been bred and brought up. To make amends to the victims of our ambition, the cry went out, "The Philippines for the Filipinos," and Congress proceeded to enact legislation that would convince the Filipinos of the belated beneficence of our intentions and that we were not there in our own interests. Rigid restrictions were placed on the holding of public lands, mining claims, and stock in corporations by the act of July 1, 1902. This legislation has been effective in preventing the growth of large interests and has also placed a barrier to the development of the country. Many persons in the islands saw in this only the fine Italian hand of the moneyed interests in the United States who when they had looked the ground over carefully would have it repealed. However that may be, this legislation has been a weapon in the hands of the Filipinos to check the spread of our influence through the introduction of American capital. They were not able to resist our arms, but they can and do and will resist the development of their islands by foreign capital while they are under the sovereignty of a foreign power if that foreign sovereignty is made a condition of their development.

But, to go back to the year 1898, to justify our coercion of them the Filipinos were told that being unfit to govern themselves "their islands were being taken over by the American Government to be governed for the benefit of the Filipino people, and that as they developed fitness for partial self-government it should be gradually extended to them." This meant, of course, that we constituted ourselves the judges of their fitness.

In considering this phase of the question I want you to bear in mind that we are an occidental people, and the Filipinos, although a Christian nation, are orientals. We were wholly unacquainted with people of oriental descent and know nothing of their ideals and aspirations, but we proceeded to force upon them our standards of life and happiness on the principle that ours were the only correct ones.

Price Collier, writing recently of oriental peoples, among whom he seems to have traveled and observed much, says: "The peoples of oriental descent number more than one-half of the world's population; we occidentals have overestimated our importance, our influence, and the effect of our impact upon the orientals; we may conquer them, but we can change them but very little; many things that we consider of fundamental importance have no significance with them. Our much-vaunted civilization does not impress them and our strongest prejudices seem silly to the oriental. Long residence abroad by anyone brings more than the suspicion that all of us occidentals are provincials."

As a matter of fact, we knew nothing of the Filipinos or their capacity for self-government when we decided on acquiring their islands, and from what I have been able to gather since my return from 13 years' residence among them the American people have not been permitted to learn much, if anything, about them since. The question has been fairly stated by Judge Blount in his recent valuable book The American Occupation of the Philippines. "It is utterly fatal to clear thinking on this great subject, which concerns the liberties of a whole people, to treat Mr. Taft's reports as commissioner to and later as governor of the Philippines as in the nature of a judicial decision on the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. When he consented to go out there he went, not to review the findings of the Paris Peace Commission, but at the urgent solicitation of an administration whose fortunes were irrevocably committed to those findings, including the express finding that the Filipinos were unfit for self-government, and the implied one that we must remain to improve the condition of the inhabitants. He was not a judge come out to decide on the fitness of the people for self-government, but an advocate to make the best possible case for their unfitness and its corollary, the necessity to remain indefinitely just as England has remained in Egypt. Unless some one goes out to present to the American people the other side of the case they will never arrive at a just verdict."

The census of 1903 shows the population of the islands to consist of 7,600,000 people. Of these, 7,000,000 are Christians and 600,000 are non-Christians. Of these non-Christians half are Moros or Mohammedans living in Mindanao and the Jolo group and the other half are uncivilized people of the mountains, in tribes living in widely separated districts. These 600,000 people are really a negligible quantity in the general political equation, but, unfortunately, these are the people who, for political reasons, have been the most widely advertised feature of the Philippine Islands.

Their repulsive pictures and habits have been persistently and officially portrayed in the leading magazines of this country and by lecturers until the majority of Americans regard them as typical of the Filipino people. The lecturer in vogue just now in America flashes on the screen a life-size rear view of a geestring-clad Bontoc Igorot at the bat, to show how the Filipinos have taken to baseball. This picture furnished to the dignified Woman's Club of Milwaukee last week their most vivid memory of a lecture on the Philippines. Contrasted with this are pictures depicting the wonderful possibilities of the islands in hemp, copra, sugar, and tobacco cultivation, with suggestions as to what has been and can be done under American management. The entire issue of last September's National Geographic Magazine was devoted to the Head Hunters of Northern Luzon, and evidently has made a great impression all over the country. This article of a hundred pages and 106 wonderful illustrations portraying the most horrid habits possible to human kind, was written by a prominent Government official, an American member of the Philippine upper house, the man mentioned in Judge Blount's recent book as "the official digger-up of non-Christian tribes" and as "the direct calamity that has befallen the Filipinos since the American occupation." This writer's official reputation for honesty is protected in the inconspicuous closing sentence, which states that "the sometimes highly objectionable customs which have prevailed or still prevail among the million non-Christian inhabitants must not be credited to the Filipinos, the civilized and Christianized inhabitants of the Philippines, of whom there are some 7,000,000." But this obscure note fails to remove the false impression conveyed. The expense of the collection of this and similar damaging propaganda is paid for out of the pockets of the helpless Filipino people.

An exuberant magazine article of last year, referring to Brig. Gen. Clarence B. Edwards's achievements in Philippine affairs, spoke of "the strides we have made in the development of the 8,000,000 naked savages, gory head hunters, grinning Moros, and what not that Dewey pulled out of the wet under our star-spangled umbrella." That is the sort of popular trash with which Americans are blinded to the importance of this great national problem. The Filipino people are now the collection of ethnological curiosities they have been represented to the popular mind. This is a cruel calumny.

What was the estimate of the Filipinos before it became necessary to justify the McKinley policies? Admiral Dewey cabled in 1898 to President McKinley and later reiterated in a letter, "They are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba; I am familiar with both races, and further intercourse with them has confirmed me in this opinion."

George Kennon, after investigating much testimony in 1901 for the Outlook, says: "The American in the Philippines who seems to me to regard the people most fairly and to state his conclusions most frankly is Gen. MacArthur. Gen. MacArthur says of the character of the people, in his report to the Adjutant General, October 1, 1900, 'The Filipinos are not a warlike or ferocious people,' and that 'although the bands of insurgent guerrillas are not soldiers in the true sense of that word, it is a mistake to classify them as Ladrones or armed robbers.' The Filipinos generally he characterizes as 'sensitive, intelligent, generous, and flexible.' In the organization of local administration he declares that 'they have evinced such intelligent capacity as to encourage the expectation of rapid progress in the art of self-government when the larger political administrations are organized.' In the matter of education he describes them as 'eager to receive at once all that can be imparted,' and adds that 'this almost universal aspiration for education should appeal strongly to American sympathy.' Gen. MacArthur in 1901, in a personal conversation in Manila, stated to me that if the United States would fix a time for Philippine autonomy he would like nothing better than the task of assisting them in their problems for self-government."

PERSONAL ESTIMATES.

My personal experience with the Filipinos extended over a period of 13 years, the first 3 years of which I spent in the Army; during the last 5 years I was connected with the civil government as professor of surgery on a semiofficial basis in the University of the Philippines. In the Provinces and in Manila I met men and women of all classes, and I doubt if many Americans came to know them better.

What impresses one on first meeting a Filipino is his self-possession, dignity, and courtesy; he has an exalted idea of good breeding and an intense appreciation of elegance of manner and of dress. Even the ordinary Tao of the lowest class is quick to perceive the difference between the person of breeding and the boor. Their judgments in this regard are unerring. You have frequently heard of their universal love of music as a racial characteristic; among the educated this reaches a high degree of development. An appreciation of and familiarity with the best things in not only music but art is much commoner than in the corresponding social class in America.

The women of the upper and middle classes are notably characterized by an exquisite manner, and in graciousness and poise are unexcelled by the women of any country. If, as John Adams has said, "the manners of women are the surest criterion by which to determine whether a republican government is practicable in a nation or not," the Filipino people are preeminently fitted to govern themselves. It was also the conviction of the Spaniards that the Filipino woman was the mental and intellectual equal if not the superior of the man. When final action on the suffrage question is taken there the women should be given the franchise.

It is nonsense to say that the Filipinos are inscrutable or mysterious; they are nothing of the sort; they are quite understandable and will talk freely and frankly if allowed to be on such terms as permit of freedom and frankness. There is an ample supply of real sympathy between Americans and Filipinos who understand one another. As a race they are never worried by idleness, and their mañana tendencies have considerable to recommend them. As laborers and artisans they are capable of high efficiency if properly handled and will take a personal pride in their work. Although the lower classes are subject to impulses of a violent nature, often resulting in personal injuries, it is doubtful if they are more so than the same class in this country.

As a race the Filipinos are conservative; their decisions are arrived at only after a careful consideration of every phase of a question. They are clever lawyers, and their jurists are notably impartial, upright, and profound; their decisions reviewed by superior courts compare most favorably with those of the American members of the bench.

In conclusion, let us look at this question fairly. It seems evident that our Philippine policy has been a mistake. We subjugated these people in what we thought were the interests of trade expansion and the strengthening of our influence in the Orient; we justified our doing so by a hypocritical assumption which the Filipinos resent, namely, that of their inability to govern themselves. We have lost the opportunity of earning a nation's gratitude and love and of assisting them in the proper development of their wonderful country. Our failure to avow authoritatively our intentions has instilled in their minds suspicion and distrust. The great American Republic is holding 7,000,000 people against their will and governing them by a theoretically benevolent but essentially despotic oligarchy of five royally salaried American officials, who firmly insist on our retention of the islands for the betterment of their people. The successors of these officials 100 years from now will sing the same song.

No one will deny that America has done much for the Filipinos, but with much awkwardness and hard feeling and at great cost. The most conservative estimate places the cost at $500,000,000, while Senator Hoar's figures, which have not been disproved, put it at twice that

amount. There is always the question, Could it not have been done by the Filipinos themselves at their own expense under wise and amicable guidance from sympathetic Americans, which they would surely have invited?

Whether one agrees or not with our right to decide on the fitness of the Filipinos for self-government, the fact remains that it is left for us to decide, and it is time we took enough interest in them to do it. The Jones bill, which provides for a definite authoritative statement of their status, has been favorably reported to the House, and will be acted upon at the next regular session of Congress.

On the assumption that whatever our Nation has done has been the right thing most Americans have blindly accepted the official statements and interpretations of the facts, and have not troubled to inform themselves of the true conditions. It is the duty of the press to arouse interest in this great question by a publication of the real facts instead of giving currency to the prejudiced statements contained in official reports or the careless comments of globe trotters and irresponsible ex-soldiers.

With the radical change in the administration, which the people so emphatically decreed, there is hope that the question will be treated honestly, without hypocrisy, without a stultification of American ideals, and that the Filipinos will be given a square deal.

"There is no man or set of men wise enough or good enough to govern other men without their consent." (Abraham Lincoln.)

Income-Tax Primer.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, May 7, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, under general leave to extend remarks upon the tariff bill—H. R. 3321—I submit herewith some lay-mind questions and answers in primer form with reference to section 2—the income-tax feature of the bill. I adopt this method because the "Tariff primer," introduced in general debate on the Underwood bill, was fairly successful in inducing people to read up upon the details of this vitally important economic question, which they are so much inclined to disregard except in the heat of political campaigns. The income tax as written into the Underwood tariff bill is another evidence of the ease with which the people put on a boot at the instance of political agitators, though it develops corns and bunions when they undertake to wear it.

The reason the Democrats introduced an income-tax feature in their tariff bill was to make good their pretense that they would "relieve the people" of "the frightful burdens" which they have insisted the tariff imposed upon the people. In reducing the tariff at the expense of American capital and labor they will deprive the Government of at least $100,000,000 of revenue, which is now paid by the foreign manufacturer, or by the American importer who prefers to spend American money in foreign countries, and this loss in tariff revenue will create a deficiency in the running expenses of the Government. In order to avoid such a financial failure the income tax is resorted to as a saving clause.

It is explained by high Democratic authority, supported chiefly by the representatives of States which do not encourage industrial enterprises, that the income tax will smite the rich and relieve the poor. Just how it will relieve the poor is not clear, but the man who is not rich and who has little or no property is assured that while he is to be exempted the income tax will punish those who have acquired property or who have otherwise successfully met the battles of life.

In the accompanying primer I shall undertake to discuss the Democratic method of "punishing the rich and relieving the poor," and shall adopt the simple plan of putting questions and answers, that the average man who is neither a lawyer nor an accountant may understand.

AN INCOME-TAX PRIMER.

Question. What is an income tax?

Answer. It is a tax upon the earning power of the people.

Question. What is the purpose of it?

Answer. In war times it is to raise revenue. In the Underwood tariff bill it is to enable the Democrats to make a pretense of punishing the Carnegies and the Rockefellers and other alleged "malefactors of great wealth."

Question. Do politics enter into it?

Answer. It is suspected politics have much to do with it, because without "malefactors of great wealth" it would be impossible to conduct a Democratic or even an "uplift" campaign.

Question. Will the income tax destroy the wealth of the Carnegies and the Rockefellers?

Answer. No; it will be "nuts and raisins" for them and for their lawyers, their expert accountants, and their bookkeepers. The income tax, as provided for in section 2, will serve principally to harass "the little fellows" who are the ultimate victims of the entire tariff bill.

Question. How will it affect the small business man, the country merchant, the successful farmer, and the man who draws a salary?

Answer. It will give them a fine opportunity to engage lawyers, employ bookkeepers, perjure themselves, or "stand in" with the revenue collectors. They will have to account for what they take in and what they pay out from one end of the year to the other.

Question. But this tax is supposed to be in the interest of the poor man.

Answer. Yes; it is supposed to be, and that is what the people have been made to believe, but even the family man, unless the revenue collector fails to do his duty, will be obliged to keep an account of what he makes and what he spends. In this respect the bill is not only inquisitorial but educational. It encourages every man of thrift to become a bookkeeper or a lawyer. It applies to every man with a net income of $4,000 whether he be engaged in a business, a trade, or a profession. If he be not rated in the malefactor class, which has to pay at the rate of 2 and 3 per cent, he must pay 1 per cent upon all his earnings, denominated "income," above $4,000 per annum. Thus, the numerous small business men bear the heaviest burden of the law and will be subjected to the greatest annoyance. Likewise the expense of catching the small man will be far greater than that of reaching the so-called malefactor.

Question. Is it intended to apply the tax to small business and the heads of families?

Answer. As the bill reads, "the net income of a taxable person shall include gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid," and it further provides that in computing net income for the information of the revenue collector certain deductions shall be allowed "not including personal, living, or family expenses." If the revenue collector suspects that a man earns from $3,500 to $4,000, or that the members of the family put together earn that much, though he be the head waiter in a city hotel, the manager of a shoe store, or the owner of an automobile truck carrying produce from the farm, the taxable person would be subject to the inquisition and, if found guilty of making a success of his business, made to pay.

Question. Could a rich man evade the tax?

Answer. Yes; because as the bill is written it provides for certain exemptions by which a shrewd investor could cover his tracks. For instance, the bill exempts the holders of national, State, and municipal or county bonds. It may have been intended to encourage the sale of these bonds, with the view of equalizing the distribution of wealth, but whether this was the actuating cause or not it remains that the wealthy investor could escape the tax by transferring his holdings from railroad, manufacturing, or industrial enterprises to bonds of the city, State, or Nation. The effect of such a recourse would be to make it more difficult to obtain money for industrial and railroad enterprises, which give employment to labor, and to encourage investments in municipal and State enterprises, upon which the interest must be paid by the people. It would thus relieve the so-called "idle rich" from assuming the risk that is incident to industrial undertakings and would fasten their hold directly upon the people.

Question. That would not seem to "lift the burden from the backs of the people"?

Answer. No; but it would tend to show the people how they suffer when they destroy the superstructure upon which their prosperity has been attained. A majority of the people voted in November, 1912, for a change in the tariff system which imposed no direct taxes, which closed no mills, but which increased the wage-earning power of the people and kept the Treasury full. It is doubtful if the people understood that the tariff should be so revised as to compel them to stand a direct tax upon their earning power to make up for losses in the reduction of an indirect tax.

Question. Who are exempted from the payment of the tax?

Answer. First, those who do not earn $4,000 a year, and then the President of the United States, who is paid $75,000 a year, the judges of the Supreme Court, and certain other well-paid officeholders, not including Congressmen.

Question. Why will the income tax be oppressive?

Answer. Because it adds to the burden of every responsible man who is already taxed in various ways. The owner of real estate must pay his local taxes, and if he is in business he must pay a mercantile tax, and if the business is incorporated he must pay the corporation tax, both national and local. With the income tax added, those already taxed in one form or another will have to pay more than they do now, and a very large part of what they pay will be expended for the support of the

officers of the law charged to levy and collect the tax. In outlying districts and in States where the population is widely scattered the expense of investigation and collection will be out of proportion to the returns.

Question. Will not this make the tax sectional?

Answer. Whether it is sectional or not, the fact remains that a few of the big industrial States will pay most of the tax for the benefit of the others. It is expected to collect about $69,000,000 altogether to make up the tariff loss of $100,000,000. Of this $69,000,000 one-half is to be collected from New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio; the other States are to pay the other half. The collections expected of New York amount to over $15,000,000, of Pennsylvania to over $8,000,000, of Illinois $7,500,000, and of Ohio $4,500,000. Alabama, the home of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is expected to contribute $324,500, and Tennessee, the home of the gentleman who devised the income-tax clause, is expected to contribute $589,000.

Question. In what respect are heads of families affected by the bill?

Answer. Evidently it is intended that fathers shall account for the family income, including that of minor children, whose aggregate earnings would be taxable if they reached the limit prescribed. Trustees of estates must report therefor, and in certain instances principals and agents and landlords and tenants are susceptible of double taxation, while guardians must report for orphans who in certain instances are treated inequitably. Exceptions are made with regard to income derived from savings banks, mutual fire insurance companies, but policyholders in mutual life insurance associations are not exempt. The bill taxes the savings of the mutual life insurance associations whose membership is said to exceed 6,000,000 persons. All of these adopted the mutual life insurance method of accumulating funds for the benefit of those who would otherwise be left uncared for. In this respect the tax falls upon the poor man who is trying to do the best he can for his family. The mutual life insurance associations are obliged to pay taxes to the State and Nation, and this additional tax must come out of the policyholders.

Question. If the income tax is burdensome, why is it to be imposed?

Answer. For the reason, as stated, that the Democratic Party must "make good" after it destroys the Payne tariff law. The Ways and Means Committee reported its guess that approximately $69,000,000 would be recovered on income tax, and that that, with the Payne law corporation tax, would be sufficient to carry on the Government after the passage of the new law and leave a surplus in the Treasury the first year of $1,335,000. There was a balance of over $37,000,000 in the United States Treasury at the close of 1912, and with the Payne tariff law still in effect that balance will probably amount to $50,000,000 before the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1913. The inauguration of the policy of the Democratic direct tax against the Republican system of protection, which raises a surplus of revenue at the customhouses, is responsible for the change to so narrow a margin.

Question. Do Democrats generally agree on the policy of direct taxation?

Answer. Not exactly, nor at all times. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] does not believe in the indirect method except for purposes of revenue. He is opposed to the Republican system of protection, which makes it possible under the Payne law to leave a surplus of $50,000,000 in the Treasury. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER], who is credited with so close a contact with the White House as to speak the presidential mind, in opposing an amendment to tax incomes of less than $4,000, argued against the indirect method, holding to the view that "the indirect taxes which the people have been paying heretofore" are "largely consumption taxes," and therefore weigh unduly upon the poor.

Question. What are the views of President Wilson upon this question?

Answer. The President's recent utterances appear to be in line with those of the gentleman from Alabama and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but as Woodrow Wilson, the educator, in an address to the Tariff Board in 1882, he was not so positive that the General Government should levy direct taxes, but believed direct taxation should be left to the States. In that address Mr. Wilson said:

"The necessities of our Government are the necessities of the revenue; and it is well known that our Government is not embarrassed from any necessities of revenue; on the contrary, it has an immense surplus. It is undoubtedly a part of true wisdom that the taxes laid by the General Government should be indirect taxes. The province of direct taxation should be left to the States, and in order that the two systems may not clash and overburden the people, it is a part of wise policy that the National Government shall make the most of its taxation indirect."

Question. What actuated the Democrats in specializing the tax on incomes at $4,000 and over?

Answer. They were afraid to fix a lower rate. They knew if they taxed incomes of $800 and over, as is done in England and in Wisconsin, they would bring down the wrath of the rank and file of the voters of the country. They did not think it necessary, either, to make any distinction between married men who support large families and single men who do not. This distinction is made in the Wisconsin law. The Democratic leaders admit that to make the tax uniform as is contemplated by the Constitution and public policy would be to take away the valuable campaign asset of "relieving the poor and taxing the rich." They took their chance on the $4,000 limit, believing the great mass of voters of the country would not be affected by it.

THE LESSON AND THE MORAL.

Mr. Speaker, to the foregoing questions and answers I have very little to add. It may be, as many gentlemen have indicated in debate, that the income tax is an ideal method of raising revenue. Perhaps it would be if it were uniform and if the so-called burden were equally apportioned and were not specialized or sectionalized, as in the present bill. There are 30 pages of the income-tax section, of which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] is the author and committee champion, and credit may fairly be given to him for the industry and research he has devoted to so important a proposition. But when this is said we may justly enter upon a criticism of the measure itself. We are aware that an income tax has been discussed by the various political parties in recent years and that Congress was lately authorized by constitutional amendment to levy such a tax if it deemed it advisable. But why should such a tax be levied now, when the country is prosperous and at peace with the world? And why should it be applied to only a few of the people, to the great annoyance of most of the people, as proposed in the present bill? The 30 pages of the income-tax section of the bill are so intricate and legally technical that an income-tax primer such as the foregoing will be even of scant service to the average citizen who has to pay. It is one of our great misfortunes to-day that the average man who wants to act intelligently in public affairs is led to shout for any kind of "reform" in political campaigns, and frequently votes authority and instructions which, enacted into law, increase rather than diminish his burdens. Here we have a case in point.

The average voter is not a lawyer, and the less his daily affairs are hindered by legal complications the better he likes it, but with each political campaign and with each succeeding session of Congress or the legislature, largely as a result of his own action, he finds himself more deeply enmeshed than ever in legal tangles, bounds, and hindrances. The "proof of this pudding" will be found in the eating of the income-tax pie. The lawyers and the revenue collectors will revel in this new institution, and the people who voted for it, believing the Democratic assertion that it would take an "awful burden" from their backs, will have an awakening. When the small merchant, the industrious farmer, and the responsible citizen of moderate means realizes that "the burden" has been put directly upon his back and that it is he who must pay the piper, the meaning of direct and indirect taxation may be better understood.

A TAX OF ABOMINATIONS.

It is not the tax alone that the average citizen must bear; the accounting he must do will be the heavier burden. Accounts must be kept to the satisfaction of the governmental inquisitor of the receipts and expenditures in the business and of the household, and mayhap for the information of the competitor or the knave. But the income tax as proposed by the majority is to come, and the people ought to know that it is directed at them. They are to be "relieved of the tariff burden," which is imperceptible; they are to obtain cheap goods from abroad to the prejudice of American manufactures, which give them an earning power; and they are to keep accounts of what they take in and pay out, that the Government may tax them upon their earnings. It is a fine outlook for expert accountants, lawyers, and revenue officers, but for breadwinners and thrifty business men it is not so pleasant. With a full Treasury, due to the successful operation of a Republican tariff law, the new tax as proposed is economically unpardonable. We are not compelled to levy an income tax to harass men engaged in legitimate enterprises, and we ought not to be forced to commit industrial suicide. But the Democratic Party declares it has been commissioned by the people to destroy protection and to raise revenue by indirect taxation. The people must pay, and when they learn they must pay from an earning power diminished by unwise and unnecessary tariff legislation they may rise in their indignation and smite this Democratic experiment as a tax of abominations.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MARTIN B. MADDEN,
OF ILLINOIS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, a statement from ex-Congressman Charles H. Weisse, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., relative to the leather tariffs is instructive as coming not only from a tanner, but from a Democrat of eight years' experience in Congress, and therefore inclined to be without the usual prejudice of the manufacturer.

Mr. Weisse claims that most of the leather which is imported to compete with the American product is of the "luxury" kind, and should therefore be assessed with at least a small duty to insure to the Government just so much more revenue. If all articles used in tanning were on the free list, he would not recommend a duty for sole leather nor harness leather—the kind he produces himself—and the leather used by the common people, but he does recommend a duty for calfskins and sheepskins and all other classes of leather which go into the manufacture of "luxury" leather goods, such as high-grade gloves, high-grade shoes, fancy bags, automobiles, and so forth, for revenue purposes.

Mr. Weisse's statement follows.

Below is a copy, with a few alterations, of the brief presented before the Ways and Means Committee by the National Association of Tanners.

On behalf of the National Association of Tanners, representing a large part of the sole, belting, harness, calf, side-upper, and patent-leather tanning interests of the country, we respectfully urge your consideration of the following facts in revising the duties on these commodities:

WIDE DISTRIBUTION.

The United States census for 1909 reports that the tanning industry represents 919 tanning establishments, controlled by 784 proprietors and firm members, with an invested capital of $333,000,000. The product is valued at $327,000,000. The wages amount to $39,000,000, paid to 66,000 employees. The production is distributed over 39 States, from Maine to California. The industry is one of active, intense competition.

COMPARISON OF DINGLEY AND PAYNE TARIFFS.

The following tabulation shows the duties under the Dingley and Payne tariffs and the percentage of reduction:

	Dingley tariff.	Payne tariff.	Percentage of reduction.
Rough leather	20 per cent	5 per cent	75 per cent.
Sole leather	do	do	Do.
Belting leather	do	do	Do.
Harness leather	do	15 per cent	25 per cent.
Calf leather	do	do	Do.
Side upper leather	do	7½ per cent	62½ per cent.
Patent leather:			
10 pounds weight or less, per dozen.	30 cents per pound and 20 per cent.	27 cents per pound and 15 per cent.	10 per cent and 25 per cent.
10 to 25 pounds	30 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	27 cents per pound and 8 per cent.	10 per cent and 20 per cent.
25 pounds and over.	20 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	20 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	No change.

LOW RATES ON LEATHER.

You will note from the above table that the rates of duty now in force are extremely low, and are already permitting material competition from foreign markets. We have never sought high duties, but we do contend that this country should not become a dumping ground for the world's surplus of leather. The duties recommended below are as low as can prevent such unfair competition.

DUTIES RECOMMENDED.

After careful investigation, and in full recognition of the general demand for lower duties, we believe we can make concessions to this demand on harness, calf and patent leather, but under no conditions should the duty be lower on sole, belting, rough, and side upper leathers. We recommend the following duties:

	Payne duties.	Recommended duties.	Per cent of reduction.
Sole leather	5 per cent	5 per cent	No change.
Belting leather	do	do	Do.
Rough leather	do	do	Do.
Side upper leather	7½ per cent	7½ per cent	Do.
Harness leather	15 per cent	10 per cent	33 per cent.
Calf leather	do	do	Do.
Patent leather:			
10 pounds weight or less per dozen.	27 cents per pound and 15 per cent.		
10 pounds weight to 25 pounds.	27 cents per pound and 8 per cent.		
25 pounds and more.	20 cents per pound and 10 per cent.		
Classification changed for recommendation—			
Japanned on the grain side.		2 cents per square foot and 7½ per cent ad valorem.	About 40 per cent.
Japanned on the flesh side and patent splits.		4 cents per square foot and 10 per cent ad valorem.	About 10 per cent.

RATES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The duties imposed on heavy leather by foreign countries are shown below. The rates on other leather would be as much or greater in each case.

Figures are based on average price of 21 cents per pound.

	Per cent.
Australia	35
Austria-Hungary	13.1–19.8
Belgium	6.2
Canada	17.5
China (about)	5
Crete	11
Cuba	15.0–18.75
Denmark	18.5
France	33.4
Germany	11.3–16.9
Greece	27.2
Italy	18.7–35.5
Japan	27.2
Newfoundland	20
Norway	17.9–26.8
New Zealand	19.0–38.07
Portugal	70
Russia	59.5–109
Peru (about)	14.2
South Africa	15
Tunis (North Africa)	8
Spain	33.3–107
Sweden	20.2–26
Switzerland	6.6–8.3
Turkey (Syria)	8
England	Free trade

With heavy duty into other foreign countries and with free trade into England accounts for the fact that about 87 per cent of our exportations go to England.

Ad valorem equivalents of import duties in the United States and specified foreign countries.

No.	Articles.	United States.	Canada.	Austria-Hungary.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.
	Leather, and manufactures of:							
207	Leather	12.9	13.5	2.6	4.4	2.1	4.9	18.0
208	Boots and shoes	11.9	28.5	5.7	12.3	6.5	9.5	38.7
209	Gloves	45.7	29.6	2.0	4.0	2.6	6.7	35.2
210	Harness and saddlery	24.4	27.3	9.2	10.2	5.2	7.7	40.8
211	Other manufactures of leather	41.0	28.1	12.6	7.6		7.2	33.4

The table above represents the equivalent ad valorem duties of imports of leather into foreign countries, but does not truly represent the condition. Many rates into foreign countries are prohibitive, which keep out certain classes of leather and bring down the apparent average rate on total importations.

To illustrate, the equivalent Canadian ad valorem duty as above is 13.5 per cent, whereas below the duties chargeable range from 5 per cent up to as high as 25 per cent.

The Canadian customs tariff of 1907.

Items.	British preferential tariff.	Intermediate tariff.	General tariff.
604. Dongola, cordovan, calf, sheep, lamb, kid or goat, kangaroo, alligator, and all leather, dressed, waxed, glazed, or further finished than tanned, n. o. p.; harness leather and chamois skin	*Per cent.* 12½	*Per cent.* 15	*Per cent.* 17½
605. Skins for morocco leather, tanned but not further manufactured; belting leather, of all kinds; tanners' scrap leather; leather not further finished than tanned and skins n. o. p	10	12½	15
606. Sole leather	12½	15	17½
607. Glove leathers, tanned or dressed, colored or uncolored, when imported by glove manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacture of gloves	5	7½	10
608. Japanned, patent, or enameled leather; morocco leather and leathers in imitation of morocco leather	15	22½	25
609. Belting, of leather	15	20	22½

The foregoing table shows the rates on leather in Canada. Most of these grades of leather are free under the Underwood bill, and were reduced from 20 to 5 per cent under the Payne-Aldrich bill, and the importations did not increase nor did it lower the price of leather. The American tanner should have the same protection against Canada that Canada asks of us in order to be on an equal trading basis.

RAPID INCREASE IMPORTATIONS.

To illustrate the growth of importations under a low tariff, we give below the imports of heavy leather during the past five years and during six-month periods during the past year:

Imports for consumption, bend, belting, and sole.

	Values.	Duties.	Rate.
Year ending June 30—			*Per cent.*
1908	$58,862	$10,772	20
1909	88,767	17,753	20
1910	[1] 955,740	[1] 49,068	[1] 5 and 20
1911	611,058	30,552	5
1912	1,049,232	52,461	5
Year ending Dec. 30, 1912	1,578,802	78,940	5

[1] 11 months at 5 per cent, 1 month at 20 per cent.

You will note that in 1908 and 1909 the importations of heavy leather were insignificant, but that in 1910, after the duty was reduced from 20 per cent to 5 per cent, there was an increase from $88,000 to $955,000. During the 12 months ending December 30, 1912, the importations have increased to $1,578,802. The duties collected on heavy leather have increased from $10,000 in the fiscal year 1908, to $78,940 in the calendar year 1912.

Importations of belting, sole, and rough leather, duty 5 per cent.

Six months ending—	
December, 1911	$314,422
January, 1912	406,406
February	452,565
March	497,858
April	535,615
May	626,349
June	706,492
July	806,891
August	871,398
September	872,528
October	932,200
November	904,594
December	872,310

The total duties collected on leather in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, were $849,110, and as foreign tanners become better acquainted with the needs of our market the importations will continue to increase.

LOSS OF REVENUE.

It is our belief that you gentlemen do not wish to see so important and highly competitive an industry threatened. You do seriously threaten it if you put it on the free list. If leather is put on the free list, the reduction in revenue, based on importations of the present year, will amount to about $1,500,000 annually, owing to the fact that you can not expect to put leather on the free list without also removing the duty on tanning materials. In other words, the revenue derived from leather and extracts alone was $1,460,187 for the last fiscal year, exclusive of the duties on oils, greases, chemicals, and manufactures of leather.

The following table shows that the total imports of leather are increasing under the Payne tariff at a much higher ratio than the exports:

Total value of all leather imported (11 months):	
1912	$7,702,992
1911	5,362,148
Increase of all leather imports, 43.6 per cent	2,340,844
Total value of export leather (11 months):	
1912	40,411,591
1911	35,061,731
Increase of all leather exports, 15.1 per cent	5,349,860

The major portion of the labor of our industry is recruited from unskilled labor who have recently come to this country. The efficiency of this labor is but slightly greater in this country than abroad, and in some instances even less so. The recent reports of Mr. Arthur B. Butman, special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, investigating the leather industries in Europe, show that the wages paid the tannery laborers here are about double those paid in European countries to-day. The average wage in this country is approximately $12 per week, against $5 to $6.50 paid abroad. We have no advantage over our foreign competitors in so far as specialized machinery is concerned. The same makes of machines used in this country are also in general use in the foreign countries.

CANADIAN COMPETITION.

The large supplies of hemlock and oak bark, which at one time gave American tanners a great advantage over our foreign competitors, have been almost exhausted. Our tanning industry is now dependent on imported tanning materials, and these materials cost us more than they cost European and Canadian tanners.

Our Canadian competitors have a decided advantage over us, especially in the production of heavy leathers, such as sole, belting, and rough leather, enjoying, as they do, free tanning extracts and cheap bark. Bark is cheaper in Canada than in the United States, and the American tanners, located in the North, are buying bark in Canada and importing it into this country for use in their tanneries. The Canadian tanners also have a decided advantage over us in their imported tanning extracts. These are free of duty in Canada, and here we pay duties which averaged during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 22.08 per cent. In many instances the Canadian tanners are as near to our larger American markets as our own tanners, which puts them at no disadvantage so far as freights are concerned and makes them extremely keen competitors. The Canadian tanners, on the other hand, are protected against our leather by a 15 to 25 per cent duty.

If the duty is entirely removed from heavy leather, Canada is in position to use us as a dumping ground for their surplus. The capacity of the Canadian tanners is greater than the local consumption. They are large exporters of leather. A removal of the duty will surely build up the Canadian industry at the expense of our own.

PATENT LEATHER.

We recommend that the present obsolete classification of patent leather be changed, as shown above, for the reason that patent leather is no longer sold by the pound.

Patent leather requires a higher duty than any other class of upper leather used in the manufacture of shoes, for the reason that the production cost is about twice the cost of producing other upper leathers. The tanning cost is practically the same, but there is an additional equal or greater amount for the cost of the japanning.

Any purchase of hides or skins under the American method of japanning on the grain side will turn out all grades of leather, from the lowest to the highest, while the foreign method of japanning on the flesh side enables the foreign manufacturer to produce from a bale of skins only the medium and high grades, eliminating the loss of low grades, which we can not do because of our method of japanning on the grain.

We give below percentages of the different items in our manufacturing cost:

	Per cent.
Cost of labor	51.70
Cost of material	34.44
Manufacturing expense	13.86
	100

Below we apply this manufacturing cost to the cost of the finished product (including the cost of the pelt):

	Per cent.
Cost of labor	22.70
Cost of material	15.12
Manufacturing expense	6.08
Cost of raw stock	56.10
	100

In the rates we propose for patent leather we ask for an equalizing duty on labor, which is from 95 per cent to over 100 per cent more here than in foreign countries, and with a relative efficiency in the japanning department in favor of the foreign manufactures. In this connection we call to your attention that in the establishment of Cornelius Heyle, Worms, Germany, the largest foreign manufacturer of patent leather, there are employed about 43 per cent women and children, while in our own patent-leather factories we do not employ women and children. And we ask for an equalizing duty on materials which the foreign manufacturers get free of duty and on which we pay a varying rate of from 20 to 27 per cent.

* * * * * * *

Gentlemen, the leather industry should have the same consideration that other manufacturers have. We are now on a low-tariff competitive, revenue basis. We are willing you should make such further reductions as recommended in this brief, but the tanners of 39 States will feel you do an injustice if you put leather on the free list.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN WORDING OF LEATHER SCHEDULE.

Statistical records of imports and exports of the leather industry are as yet incomplete. In order to prepare for the future in the matter of statistical information and to simplify the work of the appraisers we suggest more detail in the classifications of leather and a demand on the Treasury Department and the Statistical Bureau of the Commerce and Labor Department that accurate and detailed statistics be collected, collated, and published monthly on imports, exports of domestic, and exports of foreign leather. In this manner our industry and the Ways and Means Committee will be better able to judge in the future as to how the leather schedules should be handled.

PROPOSED WORDING.

Sole-leather sides, backs, bends, and offal, ——— ad valorem; belting-leather butts, ——— ad valorem; rough leather, ——— ad valorem; goat and kid leather, tanned, but unfinished, ——— ad valorem; side upper leather other than patent, ——— ad valorem; harness leather, saddlery leather, case, bag, and strap leather, ——— ad valorem; upholstering leather, ——— ad valorem; patent leather, finished on the grain side other than upholstering leather, ——— per square foot and ——— ad valorem; patent leather, finished on the flesh side, and patent splits other than upholstering, ——— per square foot and ——— ad valorem; other upper leather other than patent, calf, and kip, ——— ad valorem; horse and colt, ——— ad valorem; goat and kid, ——— ad valorem; sheep and lamb, ——— ad valorem; glove-leather grains, ——— ad valorem; leather splits, tanned but unfinished, ——— ad valorem; tanned and finished, ——— ad valorem; bookbinder's leather, ——— ad valorem; piano-action leather, ——— ad valorem; chamois leather, ——— ad valorem; all other leather not specially provided for in this section, ——— ad valorem; all the foregoing, whether tanned only or tanned and finished, unless otherwise specified: *Provided*, That leather advanced in process by cutting, stamping, or molding into shapes, forms, blocks, or taps, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, or by producing an artificial grain by boarding or embossing, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to that imposed by this paragraph on leather of the same character as that from which they were so advanced in process.

And it is hereby provided that all leather entered for export from or for import into the United States of America shall be sworn to in writing before a proper officer of the Government, as belonging under one of the classifications above noted, and the Treasury Department shall keep an accurate record of measures and values of all said exports and imports, and shall furnish said records to the Department of Commerce, to be collated and published monthly in Summary of Commerce and Finance, under the classification headings indicated above, showing exports, imports, and reexports of leather.

Respectfully submitted.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TANNERS,
AUGUST H. VOGEL,
Chairman Tariff Committee.

On May 3, 1913, Hon. ANDREW J. PETERS, of Massachusetts, says in the RECORD:

The following table is instructive in this connection. It gives the average rates of duty for each tariff schedule under the Payne Act and the estimated rates of duty for the Underwood bill, and also

shows the percentage of change in the average duties which we propose to make.

Comparative summary of average ad valorem rates of duty by schedules.

Schedule.	Average rate of duty.		Reduction in per cent of duty.
	Payne law, 1912.	Estimates for a 12-month period under H.R.3321.	
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints	25.9	19.6	24
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	50.7	33.1	34
C. Metals, and manufactures of	34.3	20.1	41
D. Wood, and manufactures of	12.4	3.5	74
E. Sugar, molasses and manufactures of	48.1	35.9	25
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of	82.1	84.9	[1] 2
G. Agricultural products and provisions	29.0	16.8	42
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	83.9	83.3	0
I. Cotton manufactures	45.5	30.4	33
J. Flax, hemp, and jute and manufactures of	45.1	26.0	42
K. Wool, and manufactures of	55.9	18.5	67
L. Silks and silk goods	51.5	43.9	- 16
M. Pulp, papers, and books	21.4	11.8	47
N. Sundries	24.7	33.2	[1] [2] 33
Total, all schedules	40.12	29.60	26

[1] Increase in rate.
[2] Increase due to transfer of laces and embroideries from Schedules I, J, and K to Schedule N, which luxuries pay duty of 60 per cent.

BUSINESS AND THE TARIFF.

The greatest benefit to the greatest number has been the controlling basis for the changes summarized in the above table. At the same time the committee has not been unmindful of that provision in the Democratic national platform adopted at the Baltimore convention, which stated that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country and that we favored the ultimate attainment of the principles which we advocate by legislation which will not injure or destroy legitimate industry. Business is too much dovetailed and labor too immobile to justify too sweeping a reduction of the tariff, which, while it would ultimately be a benefit, would in its immediate effect bear so grievously on a minority as to cause inexcusable hardship.

On the other hand, the committee has realized that "business" is sometimes guilty of going on what may be called a "sympathetic strike." The Ways and Means Committee has made every effort to get at the facts, and we believe that we are offering a tariff bill which is economically sound, a bill which takes from the minority the discriminatory advantages which they have enjoyed but have not shared, and which gives to the majority its fair proportion of the benefits of our American markets and industries.

Following is a table showing some of the materials which enter into the cost of making shoes on which there will be a material reduction in the rate of duty:

Boots and shoes.

Article.	Rate of duty on ad valorem basis.	
	Under Payne law (fiscal year 1912).	Under H. R. 3321.
Cattle hides	Free.	Free.
Sole leather	5.00	Free.
Grain, buff, and split leather	7.50	Free.
Patent, etc., leather weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides	29.55	Free.
Patent, etc., leather, weighing over 10 and not over 25 pounds per dozen hides	24.99	Free.
Patent, etc., leather weighing over 25 pounds per dozen hides	25.60	Free.
Upper leather dressed, n. s. p. f.	15.00	Free.
Calf skins	15.00	Free.
Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps	15.00	Free.
Shoe machinery	45.00	Free.
Coal, bituminous	13.66	Free.
Coke	20.00	Free.
Borax, crude	11.82	Free.
Nails:		
Wire	7.16	Free.
Cut	13.54	Free.
Hobnails	16.70	Free.
Tacks	14.00	Free.
Wood alcohol	20.00	Free.
Lumber for boxes	7.60	Free.
Studs and rivets	43.58	20.00
Shoe knives	41.98	27.00
Shoe lacings, cotton	53.96	25.00
Tannic acid and tannin	73.04	10.40
Castile soap	16.20	10.00
Borax, refined	21.22	1.31
Sal soda	20.93	16.25
Glue	30.00	10 to 25
Dextrin and substitutes	42.42	23.33
Cotton thread	31.54	19.29
Linen thread	37.06	25 and 30
Silk thread	25.00	15.00

Boots and shoes—Continued.

Article.	Rate of duty on ad valorem basis.	
	Under Payne law (fiscal year 1912).	Under H. R. 3321.
Cotton lining cloth	31.50	25.00
Braids	60.00	50.00
Cotton webbings	60.00	25.00
Cotton goring	60.00	50.00
Silk gorings	60.00	50.00
Buttons	43 and 48	15 and 40
Hooks and eyelets	45.00	15.00

It is very plain from a comparison of the above tables that the policy of the Democratic Party in not wishing to injure any industry by too drastic cuts in duty rates was not followed in the case of leather.

List of the principal materials required in the tanning industry, showing the duty under the Payne law and the proposed duty in the Underwood bill.

Items.	Payne duty.	Underwood duty.
Acetic acid	2¾ cents per pound	2½ cents per pound.
Alum	½–¾ cent	15 per cent.
Amyl acetate	25 per cent	5 cents or free.
Blues	8 cents	15 to 20 per cent.
Blue vitriol	¼ cent	Free.
Borax	2 cents	⅛ cent.
Bichromate soda	1¾ cents	¼ cent.
Bichromate potash	2¼ cents	1 cent.
Coal-tar dyes	30 per cent ad valorem.	30 per cent.
Cod oil	8 cents	3 cents.
Degras	¼ to ½ cent per pound	¼ cent.
Extract:		
Logwood	⅛ cent	Free.
Quebracho	⅛ to ¾ cent	Do.
Hemlock bark	⅛ cent	Do.
Mangrove bark	⅛ cent	Do.
Other bark	do	Do.
Sumac	⅛ cent	Do.
Chestnut	do	Do.
Other woods	do	Do.
Fish oil	8 cents	3 cents.
Fusel oil	¼ cent	¼ cent.
Formaldehyde	25 per cent	1 cent.
Formic acid	do	1½ cents.
Glycerine	1 cent	1 to 2 cents.
Linseed oil	15 cents	12 cents.
Lactic acid	2 to 3 cents	1½ cents.
Lampblack	25 per cent	15 per cent.
Olive oil	50 cents per gallon	20 per cent.
Oxalic acid	2 cents	2 cents.
Sal soda	⅛ cent	¼ cent.
Soda ash	¼ cent	Do.
Sulphate aluminum	½ to ¾ cent	15 per cent.
Sulphur, powdered	$4 ton	Free.
Sumac, ground	⅛ cent per pound	Do.
Sulphuric acid	¼ cent	Do.
Soda sulphide	⅜ to ½ cent	¼ cent.
Soap	20 per cent ad valorem.	5 per cent.
Sod oil	8 cents	3 cents.
Talcum	20 per cent	15 per cent.

There should be a small duty placed on leather to offset the duties still retained on important chemicals and other materials used in tanning in order to put the American tanner on the same basis with the foreigner.

The following table taken from Hide and Leather shows the price of hides for a term of 10 years, showing that since hides were put on the free list they have advanced steadily to the top price in the fall of 1912 and the early part of 1913. The law of supply and demand the world over has caused hides to advance, and therefore the consumers of leather were obliged to pay higher prices, resulting in higher prices of shoes and all leather goods.

Comparative prices of Chicago packer hides for 10 years, week ending May 3, 1913.

	Spready steers.	Heavy native steers.	Heavy Texas steers.	Light Texas steers.	Extra light Texas steers.	Butt brands.
1904	12½–12⅝	10¾–11	13	12	10½–11	10½
1905	14 –14½	13 –13¾	15 –15½	14 –14½	13 –13½	13½
1906	15½	14½–15	15 –15½	15	14½	13½–13¾
1907	16 –17	14 –14½	14¾–15	14¾	14½	13½
1908	11½–13½	11 –11½	13	11½	10¾	10¾
1909	19	15½–16½	16	15	14	14½–15
1910	19 –21	13½–14	14½–15	13½–14	12½–13	13
1911	12½–14	11½–13	13 –13½	12 –12½	11 –11½	11¾–12½
1912	19½	16 –17	16¾–17	15¾–16	15½–15¾	15½–15¾
1913	18 –19½	16½–17	17¾	17½–17½	16¾–17	16½

Comparative prices of Chicago packer hides for 10 years, week ending May 3, 1913—Continued.

	Colorados.	Branded cows.	Heavy native cows.	Light native cows.	Native bulls.	Branded bulls.
1904	10½–10½	10 –10½	10	10	8¾– 9	7¾– 8
1905	13 –13½	12½	12½–12½	12½–12½	10½–10¾	9¾
1906	13½	14½	14½–15	15	11¾	10¾
1907	13½–13¾	13 –13½	12½–13	12 –13	11¾–12	10½
1908	10¾–11	9¼	9½– 9¾	9¼	9	7¾– 8
1909	14¾–15	13½–14	14 –14½	13½–14¼	12	10¾
1910	13	12½–13½	12½	12½	12¼	11 –11½
1911	11¾–12½	11 –11½	11¾–12½	11¾–12½	10½	9½
1912	15¼–15½	15 –15½	15½–16	15½–15¾	13	11 –11½
1913	16¼	16	15½–16	15½–16	13¾	12¾–13¼

Comparative prices of Chicago country hides for 10 years, week ending May 3, 1913.

	Heavy steers.	Heavy cows.	Buffs.	Extremes.	Bulls.	Branded hides.	Calfskins.	Kips.
1904	9 – 9½	8¾– 8¾	8½– 8¾	8¾	7¾	7 – 8½	12¼–13	10 –10½
1905	11½	10¾–11	11	11	9¼	10 –11½	14 –14¾	10¼–11
1906	13¾	13½–13¾	13½–13½	11	12¼–12¾	14¾–15½	12 –13½	
1907	12	11	10½	10½	10	10 –10½	14½–15	11
1908	8½– 8½	7¾	7¾	7½– 8	7	6¾– 7½	12½–13½	7½– 8
1909	13 –13½	12¾–13	12¾–13	12½–13	10¾–11	11 –13	16 –17½	12½–12¾
1910	12 –12½	11 –11½	11 –11½	11 –11½	10½	9½–10½	16	10¾–11
1911	11 –11½	10¼–10¾	10¼–10½	11 –12	9½	8¾– 9½	14½–17	11 –13½
1912	13½–13¾	13½–13¾	13¼–13½	14½–14¾	11 –11¼	12 –12½	17¾–23	15 –16½
1913	14½–14¾	14½	14 –14½	14½	12½–12¾	13 –15½	17 –21	15 –17

Monthly range of prices at Chicago for 1,200 to 1,800 pound native beef cattle during 1904, with yearly prices.

	Steers, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, average.	Steers, 1,350 to 1,500 pounds, average.	Steers, 1,500 to 1,800 pounds, average.
MONTH.			
April	$3.80 to $5.60	$4.25 to $5.70	$4.45 to $5.80
May	3.90 to 5.90	4.25 to 5.90	4.60 to 5.90
June	4.50 to 6.65	5.20 to 6.65	5.60 to 6.70
July	4.40 to 6.65	5.00 to 6.55	5.40 to 6.50
August	3.80 to 6.40	4.25 to 6.40	4.75 to 6.40
September	3.65 to 6.35	4.25 to 6.55	4.90 to 6.50
October	3.50 to 7.00	4.10 to 6.90	5.10 to 7.00
November	3.50 to 7.10	4.00 to 7.25	4.70 to 7.30
December	[1] 3.35 to 12.25	[1] 4.00 to 9.00	[1] 4.40 to 10.50
YEAR.			
1904	3.35 to 12.25	3.80 to 9.00	4.35 to 10.50
1903	3.35 to 6.80	3.75 to 7.50	4.10 to 7.55
1902	3.60 to 9.00	4.00 to 9.00	4.25 to 14.50
1901	3.60 to 8.75	4.30 to 12.00	4.80 to 9.30
1900	3.90 to 8.50	4.30 to 11.00	4.70 to 15.50
1899	4.00 to 7.30	4.30 to 8.25	4.60 to 8.25
1898	3.80 to 5.90	3.90 to 6.15	4.10 to 6.25
1897	3.35 to 5.60	3.65 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00
1896	2.90 to 5.85	3.20 to 6.50	3.40 to 6.25
1895	2.90 to 6.25	3.20 to 6.40	3.60 to 6.60
1894	2.90 to 6.40	3.10 to 6.40	3.50 to 6.00
1893	2.90 to 5.80	3.10 to 6.05	4.00 to 6.75
1892	2.85 to 5.85	3.25 to 6.35	3.75 to 7.00
1891	2.70 to 6.20	3.00 to 6.50	4.00 to 7.15
1890	2.75 to 5.10	3.25 to 5.00	3.75 to 6.40
1889	2.60 to 4.70	2.85 to 5.40	3.40 to 6.10
1888	2.75 to 6.40	3.30 to 6.75	4.00 to 7.00
1887	2.60 to 6.25	3.20 to 6.25	3.60 to 6.50
1886	3.00 to 5.80	3.50 to 6.10	4.25 to 6.50
1885	3.50 to 6.10	3.90 to 6.00	4.75 to 6.80
1884	4.10 to 7.00	4.50 to 7.25	5.35 to 8.00
1883	4.10 to 7.00	4.80 to 7.12½	5.35 to 7.25
1882	4.25 to 9.00	4.70 to 9.00	5.40 to 9.30
1881	3.80 to 7.00	4.10 to 7.20	5.30 to 8.00
1880	4.50 to 5.50	4.30 to 6.00	5.00 to 7.00
1879	3.20 to 5.00	3.90 to 6.50	4.00 to 6.00
1878	3.00 to 4.70	3.50 to 5.00	4.00 to 5.50

[1] International show cattle. Highest on open market, $7.65.

During 1904 Chicago received 2,882,185 head of so-called "native" cattle, being the second largest run of natives on record. Receipts of straight Texas during 1904 were the smallest in over 25 years, while western range receipts were over 90,000 larger than in 1903.

Classified receipts of cattle at Chicago for 18 years.

Year.	Natives.	Texas.	Westerns.	All kinds.
1904	2,882,185	77,000	300,000	3,259,185
1903	3,072,386	150,300	209,800	3,432,486
1902	2,441,990	190,269	309,300	2,941,559
1901	2,729,499	161,419	140,478	3,031,396
1900	2,387,320	194,726	147,000	2,729,046
1899	2,159,524	171,222	173,700	2,514,446
1898	2,154,943	130,408	195,546	2,480,897
1897	2,118,696	202,697	233,531	2,554,924

Classified receipts of cattle at Chicago for 18 years—Continued.

Year.	Natives.	Texas.	Westerns.	All kinds.
1896	2,005,279	323,422	271,775	2,600,476
1895	1,798,389	359,643	430,526	2,588,558
1894	2,215,465	384,469	374,429	2,974,363
1893	2,148,887	670,099	314,420	3,133,406
1892	2,583,516	717,153	271,127	3,571,796
1891	2,190,829	689,187	370,343	3,250,359
1890	2,597,733	657,053	229,494	3,484,280
1889	2,246,128	616,757	160,396	3,023,281
1888	1,796,864	547,185	267,494	2,611,543
1887	1,635,205	485,528	261,275	2,382,008
1886	1,404,550	320,830	238,520	1,963,900

Range of prices of No. 1 buffs and calfskins since 1892 in Milwaukee.

Year.	No. 1 buffs.				No. 1 calfskins.			
	High.		Low.		High.		Low.	
	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.
	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.	
1892	5¼	Jan.	4½	Sept.	9½	Dec.	7½	June.
1893	5	Mar.	3½	Nov.	10½	Mar.	6½	Aug.
1894	6	Dec.	3½	June.	9¾	Dec.	7	Apr.
1895	9¾	July.	5⅝	Feb.	14¾	July.	8	Dec.
1896	6⅜	Oct.	5⅜	Aug.	11½	Nov.	7¾	Apr.
1897	10	Sept.	7¼	May.	14	Nov.	9¾	May.
1898	10½	June.	9	Apr.	13½	Feb.	11¼	Apr.
1899	11¼	Dec.	9½	Apr.	13½	Dec.	12	June.
1900	11	Jan.	8¼	Aug.	13½	Jan.	9½	Aug.
1901	9¾	Oct.	7¾	Apr.	12¾	Oct.	11½	Mar.
1902	9¾	Sept.	7¾	Mar.	12¾	Dec.	11	July.
1903	9¼	June.	8	Nov.	13	Dec.	11½	June.
1904	10¾	Nov.	8¾	Feb.	14¼	Dec.	13	Apr.
1905	13¾	Nov.	10	Mar.	16	Nov.	14½	June.

This table plainly shows that calfskins, which are upon the free list, advanced and declined at different times, depending solely upon the supply and demand and not the tariff.

Green hide prices since 1854 in St. Louis.

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.
1854	6½	4½	1880	10	6¾
1855	6½	4½	1881	9½	8½
1856	8	6	1882	9½	8½
1857	11	4	1883	8½	7
1858	7½	4½	1884	9½	8½
1859	8¾	6	1885	9¾	7¾
1860	7	6	1886	9½	8¼
1861	6	2½	1887	8	6½
1862	7½	4½	1888	7½	6¼
1863	9½	7	1889	6	4½
1864	11½	8	1890	8	4¼
1865	9	5	1891	6¼	4¼
1866	10½	6½	1892	4¾	3¾
1867	12	8	1893	4½	2¾
1868	12	10	1894	5½	3½
1869	12	9	1895	9	5
1870	10	7½	1896	8½	4½
1871	10	9	1897	9¾	7¼
1872	11	10	1898	9¾	8
1873	11½	7	1899	10¾	8½
1874	9½	8¼	1900	9	7½
1875	9¾	7	1901	8½	6¾
1876	9½	6	1902	8¼	7¼
1877	9¼	7½	1903	8	7¼
1878	8¾	5¾	1904	9½	7¼
1879	10¼	6½	1905	13¾	9¾

Antwerp prices of South American salted ox hides.

Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	Cents.		Cents.
1905	14½	1895	13¾
1904	14½	1894	10½
1903	14	1893	10
1902	13½	1892	9¾
1901	12¾	1891	10½
1900	13	1890	11½
1899	12¾	1889	11
1898	12½	1888	10¾
1897	11½	1887	13½
1896	11	1886	12¼

The price of hides is, after all, the best index of supply and demand. It will be observed that South American hides were dearer in 1905 and 1904 than at any time in 20 years. It should be interesting and instructive to readers of Hide and Leather to discover that conditions affecting the supply and cost of hides are substantially the same in South America as in our own country.

THE SUPPLY OF PACKER HIDES.

The actual slaughter of cattle at five leading western packing points for 1905 shows an increase of 295,090 head from 1904, but a decrease of 127,772 head from 1903. This table gives the detailed figures:

Slaughter of cattle at 5 points for 3 years.

	1905	1904	1903
Chicago	2,002,273	1,939,152	2,163,031
Kansas City	1,244,775	1,012,665	1,033,384
Omaha	681,757	642,277	766,870
St Joseph	367,916	406,467	404,937
St. Louis	765,162	766,232	821,433
Total	5,061,883	4,766,793	5,189,655

It is evident from this showing that the supply of packer hides is not keeping pace with the increased consumption of leather caused by the increased population and prosperity of the country.

MARCH 29, 1909.

Mr. WEISSE. If we would remove the 15 per cent duty on hides, we would give employment to American labor and American capital and make them into leather and leather goods and export the same, thereby producing $5 worth of finished product to every dollar's worth of hides on which a duty of 15 per cent is levied. This 15 per cent compels the foreigner to sell the hides in European markets, and tanners in Europe buy our extracts and tanning materials and tan them there.

I have endeavored to secure statistics from the Animal Industry Bureau, but they have not furnished any information that can be used in a reliable way. I have taken the census report of 1905 of manufactures and compiled the figures that I herewith submit, which are about as near correct as can be obtained anywhere:

Dutiable hides used in 1905	$89,126,593
Large packer produced	44,206,107
Imported	14,949,628
Total	59,156,735

Leaving the kill for the farmer and small packer and butcher about $30,000,000, two-thirds of which, no doubt, is marketed through the butcher and small packer, and the sales of these hides are mostly controlled by the packers, leaving only about $10,000,000 worth to be sold direct by the farmer, which would not net him to the extent of seven to nine millions, or about 10 per cent of the total dutiable hides used.

There were used by the tanners of leather, calfskins, kips, and other skins imported, according to the Commerce and Labor report, 1907, skins to the value of $40,814,518, free of duty, and there were used $6,426,614 worth of domestic skins of the same kind. With this amount of raw material we produced leather and leather goods to the grand total of about $700,000,000, and we exported leather and leather goods made of dutiable hides.

Exports of leather and leather goods, 1905.

Sole leather made from dutiable hides	rebate	$9,444,873.00
Total revenue from duty on hides, 1905		2,185,381.53
Total drawbacks		565,514.99
Net revenue		1,619,866.54

Free of duty.

Patent leather	$166,320.00
Upper and split leather	15,057,791.00
Other leather	1,813,154.00
Boots and shoes	8,057,697.00
Harness and saddles	502,660.00
All leather goods	1,318,046.00
Total	26,915,668.00

APRIL 3, 1909.

Comparative table of cattle, hides, and hogs, taken from the official market reports in Chicago, showing the relative cost of hides and meats.

Year.	Packer hides.[1]		Chicago country hides—No. 1 buffs.	St. Louis market—green salted country hides.	
	Price heavy native cows.	Price branded cows.		Highest, per pound.	Lowest, per pound.
	Hundred pounds.	*Hundred pounds.*		*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1888				7¼	6½
1889				6	4½
1890				8	4½
1891				6½	4½
1892	$5.94	$5.17	$4.86	4½	3½
1893	5.21	4.71	4.26	4½	2¾
1894	4.95	4.53	4.21	5¼	3¼
1895	8.76	8.00	7.86	9	5
1896	7.51	6.66	6.85	8½	4¼
1897	9.35	8.74	8.86	9½	7½
1898	10.84	9.72	9.94	9½	8
1899	11.27	10.90	10.08	10¼	8½
1900	10.62	10.18	9.11	9	7½
1901	10.66	9.87	8.73	8½	6⅝
1902	11.12	10.01	8.74	8¼	7⅜
1903	10.07	9.19	8.59	8	7⅜
1904	10.60	10.28	9.45	9½	7½
1905	13.16	12.74	11.88	13½	9½
1906	14.96	14.11	13.41		
1907	13.12	11.88	10.83		
1908	11.42	10.40	9.19		

[1] Prices taken from the hide and leather trade publication.

Comparative table of cattle, hides, and hogs, etc.—Continued.

Year.	Average farm price per head.[1]		Prices,[2] Chicago market.		
	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Western cattle.	Canning cows.	Average price for hogs, all grades.
			Per hundred.	*Per hundred.*	*Per hundred.*
1888	$24.65	$17.79			
1889	23.94	17.05			
1890	22.14	15.21			
1891	21.62	14.76			
1892	21.40	15.16			
1893	21.75	15.24		$0.65–$5.00	$6.60
1894	21.77	14.66	$3.60	.75– 4.40	5.05
1895	21.97	14.06	3.75	.75– 4.40	4.30
1896	22.55	15.86	3.50	.75– 5.00	3.50
1897	23.16	16.65	3.90	1.00– 2.70	3.70
1898	27.45	20.92	4.20	1.45– 3.60	3.85
1899	29.66	22.79	4.60	2.00– 3.25	4.05
1900	31.60	24.97	4.35	1.25– 3.25	5.05
1901	30.00	19.93	4.55	1.00– 2.80	5.85
1902	29.23	18.76	4.95	1.00– 3.25	6.85
1903	30.21	18.45	3.65	1.00– 2.75	6.00
1904	29.21	16.32	3.65	.75– 2.75	5.15
1905	27.44	15.15	3.80	.75– 2.00	5.25
1906	29.44	15.85	4.40	.75– 3.05	6.25
1907	31.00	17.10	4.50	1.00– 2.85	6.10
1908	30.67	16.89		1.25– 3.40	5.70

Year.	Estimate of average weight of hides sold by the farmer on other cattle.	Price of heavy native cows as price basis for hide value.	Value of the meat and all offal, if killed by the packer.
	Pounds.		
1888	50		
1889	50		
1890	50		
1891	50		
1892	50	$2.97	$12.19
1893	50	2.60	12.64
1894	50	2.47	12.19
1895	50	4.38	19.68
1896	50	3.75	12.11
1897	50	4.67	11.98
1898	50	5.42	15.50
1899	50	5.63	17.16
1900	50	5.31	19.66
1901	50	5.33	14.60
1902	50	5.56	13.20
1903	50	5.03	13.42
1904	50	5.30	11.02
1905	50	6.58	8.57
1906	50	7.48	8.37
1907	50	6.56	10.54
1908	50	5.71	11.18

[1] From Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture.

[2] Prices taken from Drovers' Journal, the official paper of the Chicago Union Stock Yards.

In order to illustrate the marked decrease in the supply of hides, I show tables below which indicate large increasing imports of cattle into the United States to offset the decreased domestic supply, while at the same time the exports of cattle to other countries have decreased about 60 per cent, further indicating the decreasing domestic supply of the tanners' raw stock.

Imports and domestic exports of the following articles for stated years as follows:

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imports of cattle.

	Free, for breeding.		Dutiable.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Year ending June 30—				
1895	14,956	$99,104	134,825	$666,749
1896	734	15,091	217,092	1,494,765
1897	204	24,360	328,773	2,565,497
1898	577	76,631	291,012	2,836,592
1899	624	95,353	199,128	2,225,009
1900	1,045	202,615	179,961	2,055,079
1901	1,249	273,728	144,773	1,657,705
1902	1,928	375,096	94,099	1,233,626
1903	1,481	225,875	64,694	935,673
1904	684	79,986	15,372	230,751
1905	2,314	93,084	25,541	365,488
1906	829	118,368	28,190	430,062
1907	835	122,230	31,567	442,892
1908	3,188	149,142	89,168	1,358,168
1909	3,049	140,713	136,135	1,858,799
1910	2,611	291,139	193,327	2,708,685
1911	2,441	362,220	180,482	2,500,857
1912	2,129	305,222	316,243	4,500,352

Exports of cattle.

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Year.	Number.	Amount.
1892	394,607	$35,090,095	1903	402,178	$29,848,936
1893	287,094	26,032,428	1904	593,409	42,256,291
1894	359,278	33,461,922	1905	567,806	40,598,048
1895	331,722	30,603,796	1906	584,239	42,081,170
1896	372,461	34,560,672	1907	423,051	34,577,392
1897	392,190	36,357,451	1908	349,210	29,339,134
1898	439,255	37,827,500	1909	207,542	18,046,976
1899	389,490	30,516,833	1910	139,430	12,200,154
1900	297,286	30,635,153	1911	150,100	13,163,920
1901	459,218	37,566,980	1912	105,506	8,870,075
1902	392,884	29,902,212			

Hides and skins, not elsewhere specified.

HIDES.

HIDES, RAW OR UNCURED, WHETHER DRY, SALTED, OR PICKLED, AND OTHER SKINS.

No. 2040.—Under section 3, act of Oct. 1, 1890.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average. Value per unit of quantity.	Average. Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.			*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
1894	1½c. per lb	4,857,028	[1] $482,262.00	$72,855.44	$0.10	15.11
1895	do	467,072	[1] 40,910.00	7,006.08	.088	17.12

No. 2041.—Under general tariffs of 1890 and 1894.

1894	Free of duty		[2] $7,665,792.57			Free.
1895	do	177,569,551	15,172,634.96		$0.085	Free.
1896	do	164,402,777	20,216,528.83		.12	Free.
1897	do	84,045,739.10	[4] 12,741,078.62		.15	Free.
		34,118,625	[4] 3,792,609.29		.11	Free.

HIDES OF CATTLE, RAW OR UNCURED, WHETHER DRY, SALTED, OR PICKLED.

No. 2042.—Buffalo hides. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

1898	15 per cent	8,549,785	$801,890.00	$120,283.50	$0.094	15.00
1899	do	9,497,843	1,018,873.00	152,830.95	.107	15.00
1900	do	19,763,651	2,349,402.00	352,410.30	.119	15.00
1901	do	18,723,963	1,694,137.00	254,120.55	.090	15.00
1902	do	16,304,919	1,936,112.00	290,416.80	.119	15.00
1903	do	10,966,963	1,395,812.00	209,371.80	.127	15.00
1904	do	7,887,971	997,518.00	149,627.70	.126	15.00
1905	do	11,301,814	1,506,312.00	225,946.80	.133	15.00
1906	do	12,598,356	1,797,108.00	269,566.20	.143	15.00
1907	do	13,034,348	1,907,830.00	286,174.50	.146	15.00
1908	do	5,658,907	747,022.00	112,053.30	.132	15.00
1909	do	6,144,808	745,842.00	111,876.30	.121	15.00
1910	do	111,680	14,192.00	2,128.80	.127	15.00
	Free of duty	10,796,810	1,341,677.14		.125	Free.

[1] Except sheepskins with the wool on.
[2] Except sheepskins with the wool on (act of 1890).
[3] Horse and cattle, including calf.
[4] All other.

No. 2042a.—Buffalo hides, dry.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.		Value.	Duty collected.	Average. Value per unit of quantity.	Average. Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pieces.	*Pounds.*				*Per ct.*
1911	Free of duty	180,220	3,347,390	$502,507.00	.....	$0.150	Free.
1912	do	261,740	4,919,945	740,501.00	.....	.151	Free.

No. 2042b.—Green or pickled.

1911	Free of duty	390	18,432	$1,839.00	.....	$0.100	Free.
1912	do	1,137	82,313	8,789.00	.....	.107	Free.

Hides and skins, not elsewhere specified—Continued.

HIDES—Continued.

HIDES OF CATTLE, RAW OR UNCURED, WHETHER DRY, ETC.—continued.

No. 2043.—Calfskins.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average. Value per unit of quantity.	Average. Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.				*Per ct.*
1898	15 per cent	1,647,465	$289,859.00	$43,478.85	$0.176	15.00
	Free of duty	10,085,978	1,473,287.00	.....	.146	Free.
1899	do	24,659,369	3,616,434.27	.....	.147	Free.
1900	do	44,403,466	7,177,053.60	.....	.161	Free.
1901	do	34,466,797	5,695,394.66	.....	.165	Free.
1902	do	39,679,119	6,820,631.98	.....	.172	Free.
1903	do	34,074,137	5,837,877.67	.....	.171	Free.
1904	do	34,501,775	5,862,988.99	.....	.17	Free.
1905	do	50,144,313	9,775,400.02	.....	.195	Free.
1906	do	56,102,594	11,466,027.64	.....	.204	Free.
1907	do	48,991,055	11,163,702.51	.....	.227	Free.
1908	do	54,329,798	12,102,427.29	.....	.223	Free.
1909	do	74,205,691	16,617,334.85	.....	.224	Free.
1910	do	77,207,401	18,059,350.76	.....	.234	Free.

2043a.—Calf and kip skins, dry.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.		Value.	Duty collected.	Average. Value per unit of quantity.	Average. Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pieces.	*Pounds.*				*Per ct.*
1911	Free of duty.	7,287,157	23,409,138	$7,762,032.90	.....	$0.332	Free.
1912	do	13,412,627	42,252,928	14,743,575.95	.....	.349	Free.

2043h.—Calf and kip skins, green or pickled.

1911	Free of duty.	4,052,355	36,324,795	$6,429,504.35	.....	$0.177	Free.
1912	do	7,984,033	72,902,345	11,766,138.00	.....	.161	Free.

No. 2044.—Other cattle hides. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average. Value per unit of quantity.	Average. Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.				*Per ct.*
1898	15 per cent	103,890,817	$11,070,047.26	$1,660,507.10	$0.106	15.00
1899	do	115,767,045	11,993,914.89	1,799,087.22	.104	15.00
1900	do	134,597,843	15,833,504.04	2,375,025.69	.118	15.00
1901	do	101,833,071	13,178,115.27	1,976,717.48	.128	15.00
1902	do	134,689,998	15,733,355.11	2,360,003.25	.117	15.00
1903	do	120,738,049	14,720,580.47	2,208,087.04	.122	15.00
1904	do	75,599,004	9,802,566.75	1,470,385.06	.13	15.00
1905	do	99,752,817	13,027,661.30	1,954,149.21	.131	15.00
1906	do	145,391,991	19,984,610.37	2,997,691.59	.137	15.00
1907	do	120,846,398	18,595,333.42	2,789,300.00	.154	15.00
1908	do	88,807,751	11,078,490.14	1,661,773.44	.125	15.00
1909	do	152,595,494	19,032,109.68	2,854,816.56	.125	15.00
1910	do	11,373,364	1,639,732.37	245,959.86	.144	15.00
	Free of duty	317,923,054	46,746,999.31	.....	.147	Free.

No. 2044a.—Cattle hides, dry.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.		Value.	Duty collected.	Average. Value per unit of quantity.	Average. Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pieces.	*Pounds.*				*Per ct.*
1911	Free of duty	2,478,696	55,415,612	$10,214,912.72	.....	$0.184	Free.
1912	do	3,706,472	77,432,776	15,084,397.99	.....	.195	.....

No. 2044b.—Cattle hides, green or pickled.

1911	Free of duty	1,839,120	95,106,021	$11,453,135.10	.....	$0.120	Free.
1912	do	3,402,091	173,863,832	23,316,114.59	.....	.134	Free.

Hides and skins, not elsewhere specified—Continued.

HIDES—Continued.

HIDES OF CATTLE, RAW OR UNCURED, WHETHER DRY, ETC.—continued.

No. 2044.—From Hawaiian Islands (cattle and calfskins).

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.				*Per ct.*
1898...	Free of duty.	900,035	$78,314.00	.....	$0.087	Free.
1899...	.....do.....	1,249,702	110,006.00	.....	.089	Free.
1900...	.....do.....	1,734,149	122,024.00	.....	.07	Free.

From Porto Rico. (May 1, 1900–July 25, 1901.)

1900...	15 per cent. / 15 per cent.	5,867	$692.00	$15.57	$0.118	2.25
1901...	.....do.....	411,371	43,859.00	986.84	.107	2.25

From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

1904...	15 per cent less 20 per cent.	165,975	$15,121.00	$1,814.52	$0.091	12.00
1905...	.....do.....	481,088	44,046.00	5,285.52	.092	12.00
1906...	.....do.....	1,325,479	143,861.00	17,263.32	.109	12.00
1907...	.....do.....	3,317,516	332,637.00	39,916.44	.10	12.00
1908...	.....do.....	1,479,229	106,895.00	12,827.40	.072	12.00
1909...	.....do.....	6,652,463	567,023.00	68,042.76	.085	12.00
1910...	.....do.....	598,860	60,631.00	7,275.72	.101	12.00

SKINS.

No. 2045.—Bird skins. (After 1902 with No. 2055.)

1896...	Free of duty.	.....	$12,464.00	.....	.....	Free.
1897...	.....do.....	.....	67,838.00	.....	.....	Free.
1898...	.....do.....	.....	10,764.00	.....	.....	Free.
1899...	.....do.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	Free.
1900...	.....do.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	Free.
1901...	.....do.....	.....	1,047.00	.....	.....	Free.
1902...	.....do.....	.....	122.00	.....	.....	Free.

No. 2046.—Calfskins. (See No. 2043.)

No. 2047.—Fishskins.

1894...	Free of duty.	.....	$477.00	.....	.....	Free.
1895...	.....do.....	.....	885.00	.....	.....	Free.
1896...	.....do.....	.....	629.00	.....	.....	Free.
1897...	.....do.....	.....	272.00	.....	.....	Free.
1898...	.....do.....	.....	7,999.00	.....	.....	Free.
1899...	.....do.....	.....	3,291.00	.....	.....	Free.
1900...	.....do.....	.....	4,495.00	.....	.....	Free.
1901...	.....do.....	.....	3,775.20	.....	.....	Free.
1902...	.....do.....	.....	22,252.00	.....	.....	Free.
1903...	.....do.....	219,887	5,351.00	.....	$0.024	Free.
1904...	.....do.....	263,305	4,696.82	.....	.018	Free.
1905...	.....do.....	434,150	6,943.62	.....	.016	Free.
1906...	.....do.....	407,438	17,790.00	.....	.044	Free.
1907...	.....do.....	444,144	16,771.00	.....	.038	Free.
1908...	.....do.....	408,692	7,630.00	.....	.019	Free.
1909...	.....do.....	500,113	8,916.00	.....	.018	Free.
1910...	.....do.....	639,930	9,342.00	.....	.015	Free.
1911...	.....do.....	635	151.00	.....	.238	Free.
1912...	.....do.....	[1]1,333	482.00	.....	.362	Free.

No. 2048.—Goatskins, under section 3, act of Oct. 1, 1890.

1894...	1½c. per lb...	1,650,568	$378,141.00	$24,758.54	$0.23	6.55
1895...	.....do.....	144,830	30,963.00	2,172.45	.21	7.01

No. 2049.—Angora goatskins. (Prior to 1903 with No. 2050.) (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

1903...	Free of duty.	148,940	$23,940.00	.....	$0.161	Free.
1904...	.....do.....	17,846	3,231.00	.....	.181	Free.
1905...	.....do.....	43,450	6,661.00	.....	.153	Free.
1906...	.....do.....	97,563	15,841.00	.....	.162	Free.
1907...	.....do.....	95,516	18,980.00	.....	.199	Free.
1908...	.....do.....	30,745	5,450.00	.....	.177	Free.
1909...	.....do.....	298,912	40,022.00	.....	.134	Free.
1910...	.....do.....	399,664	67,818.00	.....	.170	Free.

No. 2050.—All other goatskins.

1894...	Free of duty.	.....	$8,159,217.00	.....	.....	Free.
1895...	.....do.....	54,374,417	10,993,504.00	.....	$0.202	Free.
1896...	.....do.....	45,715,327	10,303,359.78	.....	.23	Free.
1897...	.....do.....	50,488,361	11,328,161.50	.....	.22	Free.
1898...	.....do.....	64,808,562	15,760,058.00	.....	.243	Free.
1899...	.....do.....	69,730,485	18,489,341.00	.....	.265	Free.
1900...	.....do.....	83,103,533	22,005,834.00	.....	.265	Free.
1901...	.....do.....	76,309,493	20,760,953.00	.....	.259	Free.
1902...	.....do.....	87,721,106	25,470,708.67	.....	.290	Free.
1903...	.....do.....	85,180,382	24,926,328.80	.....	.292	Free.
1904...	.....do.....	85,325,996	23,971,495.20	.....	.281	Free.
1905...	.....do.....	98,385,482	26,937,032.20	.....	.274	Free.
1906...	.....do.....	110,716,107	31,704,980.90	.....	.286	Free.
1907...	.....do.....	98,085,209	31,718,980.80	.....	.323	Free.
1908...	.....do.....	63,600,189	17,316,963.00	.....	.272	Free.
1909...	.....do.....	103,390,342	25,862,670.68	.....	.250	Free.
1910...	.....do.....	115,555,025	30,801,304.75	.....	.267	Free.

[1] 543 pieces.

Hides and skins, not elsewhere specified—Continued.

SKINS—Continued.

No. 2050a.—Goatskins (dry).

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.		Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
						Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pieces.	*Pounds.*				
1911...	Free of duty.	36,447,043	64,331,441	$18,790,710.52	.....	$0.292	Free.
1912...	.....do.....	38,703,294	69,128,899	19,980,165.45	.....	.289	Free.

No. 2050b.—Goatskins (green or pickled).

1911...	Free of duty.	7,043,147	21,575,159	$2,964,064.00	.....	$0.137	Free.
1912...	.....do.....	6,616,776	26,141,090	3,359,057.00	.....	.128	Free.

No. 2051.—Horse and ass skins. (Prior to 1898, see No. 2041.)

1898...	Free of duty.	.....	1,078,987	$127,118.00	.....	$0.118	Free.
1899...	.....do.....	.....	536,822	40,886.75	.....	.076	Free.
1900...	.....do.....	.....	2,257,619	248,053.65	.....	.109	Free.
1901...	.....do.....	.....	2,916,504	282,141.40	.....	.097	Free.
1902...	.....do.....	.....	6,356,385	681,050.41	.....	.107	Free.
1903...	.....do.....	.....	10,232,550	1,414,784.90	.....	.138	Free.
1904...	.....do.....	.....	18,722,458	2,732,384.16	.....	.146	Free.
1905...	.....do.....	.....	18,561,323	2,647,642.00	.....	.143	Free.
1906...	.....do.....	.....	33,150,390	4,463,088.65	.....	.135	Free.
1907...	.....do.....	.....	19,369,410	3,887,190.50	.....	.201	Free.
1908...	.....do.....	.....	13,230,024	2,217,339.60	.....	.168	Free.
1909...	.....do.....	.....	18,776,413	2,429,491.90	.....	.129	Free.
1910...	.....do.....	.....	19,527,400	3,081,080.55	.....	.158	Free.

No. 2051a.—Horse, colt, and ass skins, dry.

1911...	Free of duty.	503,469	4,539,921	$1,010,154.46	.....	$0.223	Free.
1912...	.....do.....	885,909	7,265,142	1,483,276.00	.....	.204	Free.

No. 2051b.—Horse, colt, and ass skins, green or pickled.

1911...	Free of duty.	176,607	5,717,426	$572,838.00	.....	$0.100	Free.
1912...	.....do.....	178,260	5,496,223	563,282.00	.....	.102	Free.

No. 2052.—Kangaroo skins. (Prior to 1898, see No. 2041.)

1898...	Free of duty.	.....	1,320,631	$452,373.00	.....	$0.343	Free.
1899...	.....do.....	.....	1,528,653	623,550.00	.....	.408	Free.
1900...	.....do.....	.....	1,315,556	566,830.00	.....	.431	Free.
1901...	.....do.....	.....	1,258,208	604,662.00	.....	.480	Free.
1902...	.....do.....	.....	1,362,586	670,117.00	.....	.492	Free.
1903...	.....do.....	.....	1,514,536	722,099.00	.....	.477	Free.
1904...	.....do.....	.....	782,078	365,858.00	.....	.468	Free.
1905...	.....do.....	.....	830,620	406,734.00	.....	.49	Free.
1906...	.....do.....	.....	986,694	549,213.00	.....	.557	Free.
1907...	.....do.....	.....	1,056,658	629,523.00	.....	.596	Free.
1908...	.....do.....	.....	568,220	368,017.00	.....	.648	Free.
1909...	.....do.....	.....	719,609	380,831.00	.....	.529	Free.
1910...	.....do.....	.....	766,735	443,350.00	.....	.577	Free.
1911...	.....do.....	635,047	708,400	436,007.00	.....	.615	Free.
1912...	.....do.....	914,434	871,616	448,759.00	.....	.515	Free.

No. 2053.—Sheepskins. (Prior to 1902, see No. 2055.)

1902...	Free of duty.	.....	28,491,043	$5,139,496.00	.....	$0.180	Free.
1903...	.....do.....	.....	43,277,321	7,099,960.00	.....	.164	Free.
1904...	.....do.....	.....	42,807,409	7,056,161.20	.....	.165	Free.
1905...	.....do.....	.....	51,195,808	8,984,476.70	.....	.175	Free.
1906...	.....do.....	.....	59,327,309	12,394,896.90	.....	.209	Free.
1907...	.....do.....	.....	57,415,855	13,665,096.02	.....	.238	Free.
1908...	.....do.....	.....	46,906,556	9,541,149.96	.....	.203	Free.
1909...	.....do.....	.....	49,131,406	8,298,165.94	.....	.169	Free.
1910...	.....do.....	.....	66,960,762.50	11,256,920.79	.....	.168	Free.

No. 2053a.—Sheepskins (dry).

1911...	Free of duty.	8,854,908	18,814,831	$3,613,752.08	.....	$0.192	Free.
1912...	.....do.....	11,856,525	25,860,502	5,013,055.00	.....	.194	Free.

No 2053b.—Sheepskins, green or pickled.

1911...	Free of duty.	16,590,074	36,677,265	$5,400,763.00	.....	$0.147	Free.
1912...	.....do.....	16,210,422	34,613,049	4,843,149.00	.....	.140	Free.

No. 2054.—Sheepskins (with the wool on).

1898...	10 per cent..	.....	.....	$242.00	$24.20	.....	10.00

No. 2054a.—Pigskins (prior to 1911, see No. 2055.)

1911...	Free of duty.	61,695	487,879	$28,364.43	.....	$0.058	Free.
1912...	.....do.....	127,455	695,610	40,292.00	.....	.058	Free.

Hides and skins, not elsewhere specified—Continued.

SKINS—Continued.

No. 2055.—All other hides and skins, n. s. p. f. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

[Prior to 1898, see Nos. 2040 and 2041.]

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.				*Per ct.*
1898	Free of duty	43,194,782	$5,813,854.88		$0.135	Free.
1899	do	42,534,385	5,914,459.46		.139	Free.
1900	do	50,790,454	8,401,870.67		.165	Free.
1901	do	37,466,467	6,254,017.93		.167	Free.
1902	do	12,858,441.50	1,776,992.69		.138	Free.
1903	do	11,717,425	1,855,235.94		.158	Free.
1904	do	6,143,146	1,031,743.82		.168	Free.
1905	do	6,118,817	1,024,182.00		.167	Free.
1906	do	6,287,526	1,070,664.20		.17	Free.
1907	do	6,333,305	1,384,511.47		.219	Free.
1908	do	5,320,158	1,140,853.80		.214	Free.
1909	do	5,362,236	1,054,585.05		.197	Free.
1910	do	10,189,885	1,843,482.90		.181	Free.
1911	do	6,982,971.63	1,325,997.28		.190	Free.
1912	do	5,135,775	980,551.39		.191	Free.

Leather, and manufactures of.

No. 2499.—Band or belting, and sole leather. (Under general tariff.)

1894	10 per cent		$15,415.86	$1,541.58		10.00
1895	do		255,878.50	25,587.84		10.00
1896	do		81,134.81	8,113.48		10.00
1897	do		156,968.00	15,696.80		10.00
1898	free		5,843.70	584.37		10.00
	20 per cent		149,701.80	29,940.36		20.00
1899	do		47,021.10	9,404.22		20.00
1900	do		49,216.75	9,843.35		20.00
1901	do		30,320.25	6,064.05		20.00
1902	do		75,035.90	15,007.98		20.00
1903	do		68,803.40	13,760.68		20.00
1904	do		46,055.56	9,211.11		20.00
1905	do		82,037.25	16,407.45		20.00
1906	do		105,923.25	21,184.65		20.00
1907	do		61,739.11	12,347.82		20.00
1908	do		53,802.50	10,772.50		20.00
1909	do		88,767.25	17,753.45		20.00
1910	do		8,549.00	1,709.80		20.00

No. 2499a.—Band, bend, or belting, rough and sole. (Act of 1909.)

1910	5 per cent		$947,191.00	$47,359.56		5.00
1911	do		611,058.82	30,552.96		5.00
1912	do		1,049,232.26	52,461.61		5.00

From Porto Rico. (May 1, 1900–July 25, 1901.)

1901	15 per cent of 20 per cent		$3.00	$0.09		3.00

No. 2500.—Calfskins, tanned or tanned and dressed.

1894	20 per cent		$397,450.00	$79,490.00		20.00
1895	do		[1] 602,006.00	[1] 120,401.20		20.00
1896	do		[1] 514,404.07	[1] 102,880.82		20.00
1897	do		[2]	[2]		
1898	do		134,392.88	26,878.58		20.00
1899	do		285,836.40	57,167.28		20.00
1900	do		119,154.50	23,830.90		20.00
1901	do		114,363.50	22,872.70		20.00
1902	do		169,166.80	33,833.36		20.00
1903	do		171,581.00	34,316.20		20.00
1904	do		216,881.00	43,376.20		20.00
1905	do		188,164.00	37,632.80		20.00
1906	do		215,799.00	43,159.80		20.00
1907	do		206,854.00	41,370.80		20.00
1908	do		143,861.00	28,772.20		20.00
1909	do		165,624.00	33,124.80		20.00
1910	free		22,392.00	4,478.40		20.00
	15 per cent		256,303.00	38,445.45		15.00
1911	do		194,549.62	29,182.45		15.00
1912	do		129,344.00	19,401.60		15.00

No. 2501.—Calfskins, japanned. (Acts of 1890 and 1894.)

1894	30 per cent		$31,133.00	$9,339.90		30.00
1895	free					
	20 per cent		[3]	[3]		
1896	do		[3]	[3]		
1897	do		[3]	[3]		

[1] Includes calfskins, japanned. [2] With No. 2507. [3] With No. 2500.

Leather, and manufactures of—Continued.

No. 2501a.—Chamois skins. (Prior to 1910, see No. 2504.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.				*Per ct.*
1910	20 per cent		$496,515.60	$99,303.12		20.00
1911	do		138,384.00	27,676.80		20.00
1912	do		149,283.50	29,856.70		20.00

No. 2501b.—Glove leather. (Prior to 1910 with No. 2512, in 1910 and 1911 with No. 2505.)

1912	20 per cent		$1,791,261.00	$358,252.20		20.00

SKINS FOR MOROCCO.

No. 2502.—Finished.

1894	20 per cent		$34,282.78	$6,856.56		20.00
1895	do		89,207.42	17,841.49		20.00
1896	do		73,735.56	14,747.11		20.00
1897	do		50,624.82	10,124.96		20.00
1898	do		46,064.86	9,212.97		20.00
1899	do		44,912.14	8,98[illegible].43		20.00
1900	do		100,192.78	20,038.54		20.00
1901	do		51,305.78	10,261.14		20.00
1902	do		56,595.40	11,319.08		20.00
1903	do		55,580.50	11,116.10		20.00
1904	do		88,843.05	17,768.60		20.00
1905	do		105,900.90	21,180.18		20.00
1906	do		102,206.81	20,441.35		20.00
1907	do		41,697.58	8,339.49		20.00
1908	do		65,462.36	13,092.47		20.00
1909	do		76,648.00	15,329.60		20.00
1910	free		7,210.49	1,442.10		20.00
	15 per cent		88,658.65	13,298.80		15.00
1911	do		49,212.00	7,381.80		15.00
1912	do		64,801.00	9,720.15		15.00

No. 2503.—Tanned, but unfinished.

1894	10 per cent		$2,588,555.00	$258,855.51		10.00
1895	do		3,575,135.00	357,513.50		10.00
1896	do		3,170,447.14	317,044.72		10.00
1897	do		3,577,947.56	357,794.76		10.00
1898	do		3,066,590.50	306,659.05		10.00
1899	do		2,449,015.00	244,901.50		10.00
1900	do		3,098,766.00	309,876.60		10.00
1901	do		2,731,867.00	273,186.70		10.00
1902	do		1,855,255.00	185,525.50		10.00
1903	do		2,134,821.00	213,482.10		10.00
1904	do		1,797,962.00	179,796.20		10.00
1905	do		2,231,400.00	223,140.90		10.00
1906	do		2,688,403.00	268,840.30		10.00
1907	do		3,112,821.75	311,282.22		10.00
1908	do		1,887,205.18	188,720.52		10.00
1909	do		1,492,188.67	149,218.86		10.00
1910	free		155,260.56	15,526.05		10.00
	5 per cent		1,668,961.83	83,448.09		[1] 5.00
1911	do		1,346,062.00	67,303.10		[1] 5.00
1912	do		1,972,130.00	98,606.50		[1] 5.00

No. 2504.—Skins, chamois or other; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, n. s. p. f. (Under general tariff.)

1894	20 per cent		$907,688.47	$181,537.69		20.00
1895	do		1,042,879.94	208,575.99		20.00
1896	do		1,163,241.85	232,648.37		20.00
1897	do		981,058.00	196,211.60		20.00
1898	do		954,905.27	190,981.05		20.00
1899	do		732,260.14	146,452.03		20.00
1900	do		893,687.30	178,737.46		20.00
1901	do		635,270.00	127,054.00		20.00
1902	do		805,000.47	161,000.09		20.00
1903	do		763,193.88	152,638.77		20.00
1904	do		772,284.20	154,456.84		20.00
1905	do		883,191.13	176,638.24		20.00
1906	do		1,519,581.25	303,916.25		20.00
1907	do		806,589.75	161,317.95		20.00
1908	do		900,631.25	180,126.25		20.00
1909	do		1,446,039.66	289,207.93		20.00
1910	free		4,484.00	896.80		20.00
	15 per cent [2]		808,318.25	121,247.75		[3] 15.00
1911	do.[2]		727,263.37	109,089.51		[3] 15.00
1912	do.[2]		824,497.75	123,674.68		[3] 15.00

From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

1905	20 per cent less 20 per cent.		$2.50	$0.40		16.00

[1] With rate reduced importation decreased.
[2] Chamois skins not included; shown under No. 2501a.
[3] Leather used for fine work and luxuries.

Leather, and manufactures of—Continued.

SKINS FOR MOROCCO—continued.

From Philippine Islands. (Sec. 5, act 1909.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average. Value per unit of quantity.	Average. Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.				*Per ct.*
1911...	Free of duty.	.....	$32.00	.....	.....	Free.
No. 2505.—Pianoforte and pianoforte-action leather.						
1894...	35 per cent..	.....	$134.00	$46.90	.....	35.00
1896...	20 per cent..	.....	659.00	131.80	.....	20.00
1897...	.....do.....	.....	83.00	16.60	.....	20.00
1898...	.....do.....	.....	1,625.00	568.75	.....	35.00
1899...	.....do.....	.....	223.00	78.05	.....	35.00
1900...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909...	.....do.....	.....	1,566.00	548.10	.....	35.00
1910...	{.....do.....	.....	398.00	139.30	.....	35.00
	{20 per cent [1].	.....	1,686,020.00	337,204.00	.....	20.00
1911...	.....do.[1]	.....	1,366,153.00	273,230.60	.....	20.00
1912...	.....do.....	.....	7,311.00	1,462.20	.....	20.00
No. 2506.—Leather, cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles. (Acts of 1894 and 1897.)						
[Under general tariff.]						
1895...	20 per cent..	.....	$3,434.00	$686.80	.....	20.00
1896...	.....do.....	.....	5,334.00	1,066.80	.....	20.00
1897...	.....do.....	.....	1,041.00	208.20	.....	20.00
1898...	{.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{35 per cent..	.....	756.06	264.62	.....	35.00
1899...	.....do.....	.....	526.00	184.10	.....	35.00
1900...	.....do.....	.....	1,923.70	673.35	.....	35.00
1901...	.....do.....	.....	512.00	179.20	.....	35.00
1902...	.....do.....	.....	807.00	282.45	.....	35.00
1903...	.....do.....	.....	1,060.00	371.00	.....	35.00
1904...	.....do.....	.....	1,827.07	639.47	.....	35.00
1905...	.....do.....	.....	2,269.36	794.28	.....	35.00
1906...	.....do.....	.....	582.00	203.70	.....	35.00
1907...	.....do.....	.....	2,964.31	1,037.50	.....	35.00
1908...	.....do.....	.....	12,821.82	4,487.64	.....	35.00
1909...	.....do.....	.....	1,978.82	692.59	.....	35.00
1910...	.....do.....	.....	299.00	104.65	.....	35.00
From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)						
1904...	35 per cent less 20 per cent.	.....	$0.93	$0.26	.....	28.00
LEATHER, CUT INTO SHOE UPPERS OR VAMPS, OR OTHER FORMS, SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION INTO MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, AND GAUFFRE LEATHER.						
No. 2506a.—Made from band, bend, or belting, rough, and sole.						
1910...	15 per cent..	.....	$1,757.00	$263.55	.....	15.00
1911...	.....do.....	.....	3,029.00	454.35	.....	15.00
1912...	.....do.....	.....	6,138.29	920.74	.....	15.00
No. 2506b.—Made from calfskins, tanned or tanned and dressed.						
1910...	25 per cent..	.....	$81.80	$20.45	.....	25.00
1911...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912...	.....do.....	.....	3,478.00	869.50	.....	25.00
No. 2506c.—Made from chamois skins.						
1910...	30 per cent..	.....	$2,664.00	$799.20	.....	30.00
1911...	.....do.....	.....	1,605.00	481.50	.....	30.00
No. 2506d.—Made from grain, buff, and split.						
1910...	17½ per cent.	.....	$972.00	$170.11	.....	17.50
No. 2506e.—Made from patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather, weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins.						
1911...	27c. per lb.+ 25 per cent.	1	$4.00	$1.27	$4.00	31.75
No. 2506f.—Weighing over 10 and not over 25 pounds per dozen hides or skins.						
1910...	27c. per lb.+ 18 per cent.	2.25	$8.00	$2.05	$3.51	25.62

[1] Includes also "Glove leather" for 1910 and 1911.

Leather, and manufactures of—Continued.

LEATHER, CUT INTO SHOE UPPERS OR VAMPS, ETC.—continued.

No. 2506g.—Weighing over 25 pounds per dozen hides or skins.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average. Value per unit of quantity.	Average. Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.				*Per ct.*
1911...	20c. per lb.+ 20 per cent.	1	$3.00	$0.80	$3.00	26.67
1912...	.....do.....	367	491.00	171.60	1.34	34.95
No. 2506h.—Pianoforte and pianoforte-action leather and glove leather.						
1911...	30 per cent..	.....	$187.00	$56.10	.....	30.00
No. 2506i.—Made from skins; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins and other dressed and finished, not specially provided for.						
1911...	25 per cent..	.....	$17.00	$4.25	.....	25.00
1912...	.....do.....	.....	298.00	74.50	.....	25.00
No. 2506j.—Made from upper leather, dressed, not specially provided for.						
1911...	25 per cent..	.....	$83.00	$20.75	.....	25.00
1912...	.....do.....	.....	11,540.00	2,885.00	.....	25.00
No. 2506k.—Made from all other leather, not specially provided for.						
1910...	25 per cent..	.....	$4,791.00	$1,197.75	.....	25.00
1911...	.....do.....	.....	8,373.00	2,093.25	.....	25.00
1912...	.....do.....	.....	3,300.00	825.00	.....	25.00
No. 2507.—Upper leather, dressed, including patent, enameled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished. (After 1897 see Nos. 2508–2511.)						
1894...	20 per cent..	.....	$788,888.14	$157,777.63	.....	20.00
1895...	.....do.....	.....	982,121.36	196,424.27	.....	20.00
1896...	.....do.....	.....	899,101.54	179,820.31	.....	20.00
1897...	.....do.....	.....	[1] 1,544,493.15	308,898.62	.....	20.00
No. 2508.—Upper leather, dressed and finished. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)						
1898...	20 per cent..	.....	$479,379.00	$95,875.80	.....	20.00
1899...	.....do.....	.....	452,517.00	90,503.40	.....	20.00
1900...	.....do.....	.....	635,365.00	127,073.00	.....	20.00
1901...	.....do.....	.....	497,946.50	99,589.30	.....	20.00
1902...	.....do.....	.....	825,414.00	165,082.80	.....	20.00
1903...	.....do.....	.....	911,140.00	182,228.00	.....	20.00
1904...	.....do.....	.....	849,837.00	169,967.40	.....	20.00
1905...	.....do.....	.....	988,721.77	197,744.35	.....	20.00
1906...	.....do.....	.....	858,713.00	171,742.60	.....	20.00
1907...	.....do.....	.....	2,167,945.75	433,589.15	.....	20.00
1908...	.....do.....	.....	799,782.00	159,956.40	.....	20.00
1909...	.....do.....	.....	730,619.00	146,123.80	.....	20.00
1910...	{.....do.....	.....	42,087.00	8,417.40	.....	20.00
	{15 per cent..	.....	93,198.00	13,979.70	.....	15.00
1911...	.....do.....	.....	31,726.00	4,758.90	.....	15.00
1912...	.....do.....	.....	107,345.00	16,101.75	.....	15.00
From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty Dec. 27, 1903.)						
1909...	20 p. ct. less 20 p. ct.	.....	$16.00	$2.56	.....	16.00
No. 2508a.—Grain, buff, and split. (Act of 1909; prior to 1910 with No. 2508.)						
1910...	7½ per cent..	.....	$106,395.00	$7,979.71	.....	7.50
1911...	.....do.....	.....	90,521.00	7,789.16	.....	7.50
1912...	.....do.....	.....	92,740.00	6,955.61	.....	7.50
PATENT, JAPANNED, VARNISHED, OR ENAMELED LEATHER. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)						
No. 2509.—Weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins.						
1898...	30 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	$103,571	$154,172.00	$61,905.70	$1.49	40.15
1899...	.....do.....	177,405.27	275,836.00	108,388.78	1.55	39.29
1900...	.....do.....	252,388	423,549.00	160,426.20	1.68	37.88
1901...	.....do.....	270,720	493,365.00	179,889.00	1.82	36.46
1902...	.....do.....	222,261	398,449.00	146,368.10	1.79	36.73
1903...	.....do.....	192,701	347,725.00	127,355.30	1.80	36.63
1904...	.....do.....	175,115	304,467.00	113,427.90	1.74	37.25
1905...	.....do.....	151,712	259,752.36	97,464.07	1.71	37.52
1906...	.....do.....	125,076.83	208,801.00	79,283.25	1.67	37.97
1907...	.....do.....	116,020	216,113.00	78,028.60	1.86	36.10
1908...	.....do.....	74,307.25	142,587.75	50,809.73	1.91	35.63
1909...	.....do.....	83,538	147,136.00	54,488.60	1.76	37.03
1910...	{.....do.....	10,343	20,265.00	7,155.90	1.96	35.31
	{27 cts. per lb. and 15 per cent.	53,861	97,595.00	29,181.72	1.81	29.90
1911...	.....do.....	44,584	85,798.00	24,907.38	1.92	29.03
1912...	.....do.....	53,859	99,939.00	29,532.78	1.86	29.55

[1] Includes calfskins, tanned and japanned.

Leather, and manufactures of—Continued.

PATENT, JAPANNED, VARNISHED, OR ENAMELED LEATHER—continued.

No. 2510.—Weighing over 10 and not over 25 pounds per dozen hides or skins.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.				*Per ct.*
1898	30 cts. per lb. and 10 per ct.	163,950	$209,154.00	$70,100.40	$1.27	33.52
1899	do	329,379	408,782.00	139,691.90	1.24	34.17
1900	do	456,092	585,979.00	195,425.50	1.28	33.35
1901	do	324,578.66	437,227.00	141,096.30	1.35	32.27
1902	do	166,437	236,449.00	73,576.00	1.42	31.12
1903	do	156,394	219,645.00	68,882.70	1.40	31.36
1904	do	99,249	147,559.00	44,530.60	1.49	30.18
1905	do	68,417	106,220.00	31,147.10	1.55	29.32
1906	do	95,037	116,756.00	40,186.70	1.23	34.42
1907	do	69,903	92,185.00	30,189.40	1.32	32.75
1908	do	39,607	60,680.00	17,950.10	1.53	29.58
1909	do	41,961	62,502.00	18,838.50	1.49	30.14
1910	do	5,310	8,378.00	2,430.80	1.58	29.01
1910	27 cts. per lb. and 8 per ct.	39,262.50	60,846.00	15,468.55	1.55	25.42
1911	do	34,049	56,599.00	13,721.15	1.66	24.24
1912	do	28,891	45,905.00	11,472.97	1.59	24.99

No. 2511.—Weighing over 25 pounds per dozen hides or skins.

1898	20 cts. p. lb. and 10 p. ct.	108,344	$111,853.58	$32,854.06	$1.03	29.39
1899	do	152,752	154,919.00	46,042.30	1.01	29.72
1900	do	240,553	260,686.00	74,179.20	1.08	28.46
1901	do	328,634.25	357,849.00	101,511.75	1.09	28.37
1902	do	251,909	326,025.68	82,984.37	1.29	25.45
1903	do	271,516	253,247.00	79,627.90	.933	31.44
1904	do	170,722.00	165,266.00	50,671.12	.968	30.66
1905	do	105,084.50	102,987.00	31,315.60	.98	30.41
1906	do	82,500.25	80,384.80	24,538.48	.974	30.53
1907	do	54,636.75	59,729.00	16,900.25	1.05	28.29
1908	do	25,452	25,906.00	7,681.00	1.02	29.65
1909	do	23,739.75	23,969.00	7,144.85	1.01	29.81
1910	do	16,239	16,406.00	4,888.40	1.01	29.80
1911	do	13,122.50	14,617.75	4,086.28	1.11	27.95
1912	do	11,189.00	14,349.00	3,672.70	1.28	25.60

No. 2512.—All other leather, n. s. p. f. (Under general tariff.)

1894	10 per cent		$54,910.30	$5,491.03		10.00
1895	do		291,929.10	29,192.91		10.00
1896	do		176,177.70	17,617.78		10.00
1897	do		95,062.23	9,506.22		10.00
1898	do		10,447.50	1,044.75		10.00
	20 per cent		295,432.35	59,085.47		20.00
1899	do		459,941.88	91,988.38		20.00
1900	do		309,250.75	61,850.15		20.00
1901	do		348,711.38	69,742.27		20.00
1902	do		365,697.25	73,139.45		20.00
1903	do		394,850.35	78,970.07		20.00
1904	do		497,679.00	99,535.80		20.00
1905	do		563,873.00	112,774.60		20.00
1906	do		982,876.83	196,575.36		20.00
1907	do		1,231,369.25	246,273.85		20.00
1908	do		827,550.69	165,510.14		20.00
1909	do		1,109,435.93	221,887.18		20.00
1910	do		223,321.25	44,664.25		20.00
	15 per cent		727,871.42	109,180.69		15.00
1911	do		819,177.89	122,876.69		15.00
1912	do		547,949.00	82,192.35		15.00

From Philippine Islands. (Sec. 5, act of Aug. 5, 1909.)

1910	Free of duty.		$3.00			Free.

From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

1905	20 per cent less 20 per cent.		$10.00	$1.60		16.00
1907	do		16.00	2.56		16.00
1908	do		2,315.00	370.40		16.00
1909	do					
1910	do					
	15 per cent less 20 per cent.		30.00	3.60		12.00
1911	do		17.00	2.04		12.00
1912	do					

Duty remitted (on above No. 2512).

1909	Duty remitted for use of foreign ministers.		$3.00			

Leather, and manufactures of—Continued.

PATENT, JAPANNED, VARNISHED, OR ENAMELED LEATHER—continued.

No. 2513.—Boots and shoes. (Under general tariff.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.				*Per ct.*
1894	25 per cent		$67,197.36	$16,799.60		25.00
1895	do		6,597.91	1,649.48		25.00
	20 per cent		38,891.71	7,778.31		20.00
1896	do		43,039.08	8,607.82		20.00
1897	do		27,687.85	5,537.68		20.00
1898	do		2,104.85	420.97		20.00
	25 per cent		33,899.55	8,474.99		25.00
1899	do		39,707.46	9,926.89		25.00
1900	do		45,979.03	11,494.81		25.00
1901	do		65,597.81	16,399.58		25.00
1902	do		159,790.44	39,947.66		25.00
1903	do		146,201.64	36,550.47		25.00
1904	do		162,066.50	40,516.66		25.00
1905	do		149,417.37	37,354.41		25.00
1906	do		155,842.40	38,960.71		25.00
1907	do		164,509.30	41,127.46		25.00
1908	do		129,075.47	32,268.92		25.00
1909	do		104,924.74	26,231.27		25.00
1910	do		15,013.19	3,753.29		25.00

No. 2513a.—Boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather made from cattle hides and cattle skins, of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including calfskins.

		Pairs.				
1910	15 per cent		$7,410.55	$1,111.58		15.00
	10 per cent		91,522.48	9,152.25		10.00
1911	do		201,964.65	20,196.47		10.00
1912	do	162,867	131,728.38	13,172.91	$0.809	10.00

No. 2513b.—Boots and shoes, all other

1910	15 per cent		$57,627.63	$8,674.18		15.00
1911	do		123,523.68	18,529.33		15.00
1912	do	294,447	98,624.60	14,793.79	$0.335	15.00

No. 2512.—From Porto Rico. (May 1, 1900–July 25, 1901.)

1901	15 per cent of 25 per cent.		$3.00	$0.11		3.66

From Philippine Islands. (Act Mar. 8, 1902.)

1906	75 per cent of 25 per cent.		$7.00	$1.32		18.75
1907	do		21.00	3.94		18.75
1908	do		14.00	2.63		18.75
1909	do		16.00	3.03		18.75

From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

1905	25 per cent less 20 per cent.		$18.00	$3.60		20.00
1906	do		5.00	1.00		20.00
1907	do		119.50	23.90		20.00
1908	do		151.00	30.20		20.00
1909	do		98.00	19.60		20.00

Duty remitted (on above No. 2513).

1909	Duty remitted for use of foreign ministers.		$42.00			

From Philippine Islands. (Sec. 5, act of Aug. 5, 1909.)

1910	Free of duty.		$3.00			Free.

From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

1910	10 per cent, less 20 per cent.		$3.50	$0.28		8.00
1911	do		11.00	.88		8.00
1912	do	2.00	9.00	.72	4.50	8.00

From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

1910	15 per cent, less 20 per cent.		$27.00	$3.24		12.00
1911	do		7.00	.84		12.00

Leather, and manufactures of—Continued.

538. LEATHER: BAND, OR BELTING, ROUGH OR SOLE.

	Wilson (1896).	Dingley (1905).	Payne (1911).	Payne (1912).
Duties	$8,113.48	$16,407.45	$49,069.36	$52,461.61
Do			7,979.71	6,955.61
Do		97,464.07	36,337.62	29,522.78
Do		31,147.10	17,899.35	11,472.27
Do		31,315.60	4,888.40	3,672.70
Do	179,830.31	197,744.35	22,397.10	16,101.75
Do	102,880.82	37,682.80	42,923.35	19,401.60
Do	17,617.78	112,776.20	153,848.54	82,192.35
Do	1,036.80	794.28	263.55	920.74
Do			2,654.00	
Do			3.51	
Do				171.60
Do				74.60
Do				2,885.00
Do			1,492.96	1,694.50
Do			99,303.12	29,856.70
Do	659.00		337,343.30	359,714.40
Do	317,044.72	233,140.90	98,893.14	98,606.50
Do	14,747.11	21,180.11	14,740.90	9,000.00
Do	232,648.37	176,638.64	122,144.55	123,674.68
Total	874,578.39	956,291.50	1,012,182.46	848,379.89

ST. PAUL, MINN., *January 19, 1906.*

Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your communication of the 15th, would state the amount of leather used in a heavy team harness ranges, according to the style and dimensions, from 35 to 60 pounds. Think the average for this section is about 45 pounds per set, for two horses, and costs (cut stock), not counting labor for cutting, if average good stock is used, $22.50 at the present price of leather. The labor on an average-priced team harness, by hand, about $6.50 per set. A good ordinary team horse collar has 85 feet of leather, and which is worth $17 per dozen. Labor, from $5.50 to $6.50 per dozen.

It seems to the writer, when we consider, according to the best statistics at hand, there is a world shortage on hides, and especially when the price of cattle is not at all based on the value of the hide, which is considered a by-product only and really benefits only the large packers, who control both the hide and leather market to-day, the tariff ought to come off. There is no considerable number of people benefited by high-priced hides, as the percentage of country hides taken off is very small indeed compared to a few years ago, before the time when large packers inaugurated their present system of furnishing dressed beef to all the small markets throughout the country, thereby cutting off the local killing by the small butchers. The heavy increased demands for different kinds of leathers has, during the past two years, made it very difficult for manufacturers to secure sufficient quantity of certain kinds of leather to supply their needs. Tanners outside of what is ordinarily called the "trust" claim that they are unable to secure hides at a price sufficient to run their tanneries at a full capacity.

Very truly, yours,

———— ————.

CHICAGO, *January 17, 1906.*

Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of 15th instant, the cost of leather in producing heavy farm team harness is from $10 to $20 per set; the labor from $3 to $6 per set. For heavy full-leather horse collars cost of leather is from $15 to $20 per dozen, and labor from $4 to $10 per dozen.

This information is not definite, but there is considerable difference as to both cost of materials and labor, depending upon the grade and heft of the harnesses and collars.

Very truly, yours,

———— ————.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January 19, 1906.*

Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of the 15th, will say that in a single set of heavy farm team harness there is about 40 pounds of leather, at about a valuation of 45 cents per pound. In a dozen full-leather horse collars there are about 100 feet of collar leather, at 21 cents per foot.

Trusting this will be satisfactory, we remain,

Yours, very truly,

———— ————.

EXHIBIT B.

[Letters from manufacturers of plow shoes and plow boots, showing quantity of leather used and its value per pair.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., *January 20, 1906.*

Mr. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

DEAR SIR: We have your favor of the 15th instant, inquiring as to the amount of leather used in producing heavy grain-leather plow shoe and boot.

It takes fully 2½ feet to cut a regular height (6 inches) plow shoe, and for the lowest plow boot we make, which is 14 inches, it takes fully 4½ feet of leather. The leather we are using now costs 19 cents a foot.

Yours, truly,

———— ————.

CHICAGO, *January 18, 1906.*

Mr. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of the 15th, figures such as you ask for necessarily will vary in different institutions, according to the size of the last, height of shoe, and quality. Those we give below are the ones in use in our establishment, and apply to standard height, last, and quality made for workingmen.

Six and one-half to 7 ounce western oil grain is used, for which we are asked 18½ cents per foot, with the usual discount. It requires about 2½ feet per pair; about quarter of a foot for the gusset, or tongue, which is cut out of 7-cent leather. The strap on leather is usually got out of scrap which falls from the cutting of the sides. On shoes made plain, without any trimmings, the above constitute all the leather in the upper.

In sole leather it is hard to give any idea of the amount, for different stocks are used for outsoles, slip soles, counter, and heels, and the total weight in the shoe can only be arrived at by footing up the estimates for these different parts and dividing by the average cost of the leather. In this way we arrive at about 2¼ pounds. As to cost, there is considerable variation, according to the quality of the leather used. An outsole cut from leather tanned from South American dry hides, at 24½ cents per pound, to-day's market, would cost about 24 cents per pair on our dies; inner soles, about 7½ cents; slip soles, 6½ cents; the counter, at 7½ cents; the heel and top lift, 10 cents; total of 56 cents. If domestic-slaughter sole leather is used, about 2½ cents should be added to the allowance for the outsole.

The amount of stock used in boots varies according to the height. We have made boots which take only 5¼ feet per pair, and from that up to 6. These would be cut from 7½-ounce oil grain sides, which are to-day quoted at 20 cents per foot, with the usual discount. This brings the cost of the upper from $1.05 to $1.20. To the sole-leather estimates about 12 to 15 per cent should be added on account of the heavier weight required for boots.

Trusting that this information will be satisfactory, and ready to serve you further,

Yours, truly,

———— ————.

APPENDIX K.

EXHIBIT A.

[Telegrams showing weights of western hides.]

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *January 17, 1906.*

CHARLES H. WEISSE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Three thousand October hides shipped by one dealer average 50 pounds, including all selections 25 pounds and up.

———— ————.

CHICAGO, ILL., *January 15, 1906.*

Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Shipments of hides received from small packer in Montana to-day. After sorted 25 pounds and up, the hides, 1,055 green salted, averaged 56½ pounds.

Yours, truly,

———— ————.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January 16, 1906.*

Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The hides sold in Kansas City during the month of October and September, this year, 25 pounds and up, averaged 48 to 50 pounds.

Yours, truly,

———— ————.

DAYTON, OHIO, *January 16, 1906.*

Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE,

DEAR SIR: Our hide collections in September, 1905, averaged 52 pounds for 25 and upward. Indianapolis collections averaged about the same.

———— ————.

EXHIBIT B.

[Letters quoting freight rates of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on green and dry hides.]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY,
Chicago, January 20, 1906.

Confirming my telephone message of this date, following are present rates from Denver, Colo., to Chicago, Ill.:

Hides, green:	
L. C. L., per 100 pounds	$1.25
C. L., per 100 pounds	.70
Hides, dry:	
L. C. L., per 100 pounds	2.05
C. L., per 100 pounds	.95

———— ————.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY,
Chicago, January 20, 1906.

Confirming my telephone message of this date, following are present rates from Butte, Mont., to Chicago, Ill.:

Hides, green:	
L. C. L., per 100 pounds	$2.10
C. L., per 100 pounds	1.15½
Hides, dry:	
L. C. L., per 100 pounds	3.10
C. L., per 100 pounds	1.80

———— ————.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY,
Chicago, January 20, 1906.

Confirming my telephone message of this date, following are present rates from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Chicago, Ill.:

Hides, green:	
L. C. L., per 100 pounds	$2.20
C. L., per 100 pounds	1.38
Hides, dry:	
L. C. L., per 100 pounds	3.30
C. L., per 100 pounds	1.57

———— ————.

EXHIBIT C.

[Letters showing ocean freight rates on green and dry hides, loose and baled.]

NEW YORK, *January 22, 1906.*

Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor of the 20th instant we beg to quote you the following freights:

Dry hides from Mexico, loose, 20 cents each and 5 per cent primage.

Dry hides from Mexico, when baled up, three-fourths cent per pound plus 5 per cent.

W. S. hides from Mexico, three-eighths cent per pound plus 5 per cent.

Dry hides from Central America, in bales, 1½ cents per pound net.

Dry hides from South American ports, 12½ cents each plus 5 per cent, and lighthouse dues 86 cents per ton, wharfage 12 cents per ton. These are export entry charges.

If we can get you any further information, please command us.

Yours, truly,

——— ———.

NEW YORK, *January 23, 1906.*

Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your previous inquiry about freight rates, we give you below the following quotations which we received this morning, and which we hope will be of service to you:

From Calcutta: Buffalo hides, 60s. per 14 hundredweight; goatskins, 70s. per 14 hundredweight.

——— ———.

NOTE.—Sixty shillings equal $14.75; 70s. equal $17.20.

NEW YORK, *January 17, 1906.*

Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE,
Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Referring to our communication regarding the freight rates, our freight agent gets us the following:

London to New York, goatskin hides, 15s. plus 10 per cent for 2,240 pounds (on deck).

New York to Milwaukee, goatskin hides, 30 cents per 100 pounds, minimum 30,000 pounds; less than carload, 35 cents per 100 pounds.

London to New York, dry hides, loose, 27.6s. plus 10 per cent; in bales, 22.6s. plus 10 per cent.

New York to Milwaukee, dry hides, loose, 50 cents per 100 pounds; in bales, 35 cents per 100 pounds; minimum, 20,000 pounds.

If we can be of any service to you here, please command us.

We are importing dry Batavia cowhides, very spready, about 8 pounds average, which we have sold very extensively in your neighborhood, and we expect some in next month, and can offer you about 1,000 of them, subject to previous sale, at 36 cents per pound.

If you are interested in them, kindly advise us.

Hongkong-New York rates are not obtainable here, but we estimate 25 per cent for green salted.

Yours, truly, ——— ———.

[According to the above letter of Jan. 17, the rate on green salted hides from London to New York is 15s. plus 10 per cent for 2,240 pounds (on deck), which is about 23 cents per hundred, or 68 cents per hundred to Milwaukee in less than carload lots, against a rate of $2.10 for less than carload lots from Butte, on green salted hides to Chicago, and a rate of $2.20 on less than carload lots on green salted hides from Salt Lake City, making a difference in the stock about the same as the difference in the tariff, or, according to the average country hide prices since the duty has been on, making a difference in the value of hides from there about the same as the duty, and the man from Butte, Mont., doesn't receive any more for his hides if he ships them to Chicago than the man from London, England, who ships to Chicago, which is the greatest hide market in the world. How does the 15 per cent duty protect the man in Butte, and is it not the railroads that fix the price?]

APPENDIX L.

A COMPARISON OF THE WORLD'S CATTLE STATISTICS—TABULATION OF OFFICIAL RETURNS.

[By Alfred Seymour Jones in the London (England) Leather Trade Review. Reprinted in Hide and Leather, issue of Jan. 27, 1906.]

WHY HIDES ARE DEARER.

"I am inclined to say that the increase in cattle has not kept pace with the constantly increasing demand for leather brought about by increase in population, new industries, factories, and wealth." (Alfred Seymour Jones, English leather trade authority.)

Much has been said and written to explain the cause of, or causes for, the advance in the values of hides during recent times. Among the causes advanced the following have been especially urged: That the birth rate of cattle has not kept pace with the birth rate of human beings. That when a country becomes a manufacturing area it does so at the expense of the depletion of the head of cattle. That rinderpest and drought have caused serious losses. That more people to-day buy leather than formerly. That war, during recent years, has, at least in two countries, accounted for large declines in local herds.

In order to ascertain whether these causes are good, we must take the official returns for all those countries which at present furnish them and, at the same time, compare in a relative sense the demands of the population for leather.

In all cases I give the maximum head first, then the minimum, and when necessary the latest returns. The figures are extracted from official returns during the past 25 years. The comments following each are my own.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1905	11,674,026
1882	9,832,417

The progress of increase has been steady for over 25 years, and the total head has never been so large as it is to-day.

It is interesting to note and to remember when comparing the figures for the United States that the British board of agriculture say: "The live imports of cattle for 1904 numbered nearly 550,000 head or 27,000 more than for 1903. The increase came from the United States, whence 100,000 more cattle were received than in 1903, equal to 72 per cent."

We will now turn our attention to the four leading continental countries.

Russia in Europe, including Poland and Caucasia.

RUSSIA.

1900	32,913,228
1883	23,628,031
1903	32,791,700
1904 (estimated)	30,858,410

POLAND.

1888	3,013,392
1903	2,887,400
1904 (estimated)	2,349,524

CAUCASIA.

1903	3,625,600
1900	3,515,590
1904 (estimated)	2,892,841

The official Russian returns for 1904 show a decline, and from my knowledge of that country I should put the reduction down to the unsatisfactory political situation which has existed there for some years past, but with the establishment of good government the total head of cattle should be largely augmented. The country is especially suited to the rearing of cattle.

GERMANY.

1900 (latest)	18,939,692
1873	15,776,702

I have gone back 30 years in the case of Germany to ascertain if there is any justification for the plea that "when a country has become a manufacturing area it does so to the depletion of the head of cattle."

I think no one will deny that the Fatherland, since the war of 1870, which brought her unity, has become a large manufacturing country. Yet from 1873 up to date each year shows a steady and progressive increase in her cattle.

FRANCE.

1902	14,928,550
1885	13,104,970
1903	14,103,090

The increase has been continuous up to 1902.

AUSTRIA.

1900 (last)	9,506,626
1869	7,425,212

HUNGARY.

1895 (last)	6,783,365
1870	5,279,193

In the instance of Austria I had to go as far back as 1869 to find the minimum. It is regrettable that both countries afford no later dates than those given, but each country shows a remarkable and steady increase.

In referring to the above countries, the British board of agriculture says: "So far as the head of the five leading European countries are concerned, viz, Russia in Europe, Germany, United Kingdom, France, and Austria, there would appear to have been a general advance in numbers. The combined heads are greater by nearly 22 per cent than they were some 30 years ago. If the older figures may be trusted, the percentage of rise in Austria was the greatest, or something like 28 per cent, as against 20 per cent in France and Germany and 13 per cent in our own country."

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

1900	67,822,336
1870	23,820,608
1905	61,241,907

"The heads of the United States have, according to the official data, shown no growth whatever since this country began," say the British board of agriculture.

It will perhaps be of interest if I give the statistics since 1870:

1870	23,820,608
1880	29,675,533
1890	57,648,792
1900	67,822,336

The above are census figures. The census of 1900 included spring calves, a procedure, it is explained, adopted in only a few instances in the enumerations of 1890, 1880, and 1870.

1902	61,424,599
1903	61,764,433
1904	61,049,315
1905	61,241,907

It appears to me that had the annual census been taken on 1900 basis there would have been no falling off, but a fairly steady total during the past five years.

CANADIAN DOMINION.

1901 (last)	5,576,451
1891	4,120,586

The data collected at the census for the following Provinces do not agree with those published by the provincial governments, consequently are not comparable with above:

ONTARIO.

1904	2,776,104
1881	1,702,167

The increase has been constant annually.

MANITOBA.

1903	310,577
1902	282,343
1904	306,943

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

1901 (last)	591,739
1891	231,827

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1901 (last)	227,196
1891	204,692

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1901 (last)	32,767
1891	23,828

NOVA SCOTIA.

1891	324,772
1901 (last)	316,174

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1901 (last)	112,779
1881	90,722

QUEBEC.

1901 (last)	1,365,829
1891	969,312

With the exception of two Provinces, Canada as a whole has steadily, year by year, increased her store of cattle.

Australian Commonwealth.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1895	2,150,057
1902	1,741,226
1903	1,880,578

This State every three years reaches 2,000,000 head, and in subsequent two years loses ground. Drought possibly has something to do with it.

VICTORIA.

1881	1,286,267
1891	1,782,881
1901	1,602,384

Census taken every 10 years.

QUEENSLAND.

1895	6,822,401
1903 (last)	2,481,717

This State has reduced her head of cattle steadily since 1895, and appears to be going out as a live-stock producer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, EXCLUDING NORTHERN TERRITORY.

1891	359,938
1903	213,343
1904	244,610

This State has been declining in head of cattle for some years, falling below 300,000 in 1897.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1903 (last)	497,617
1887	93,544

This State shows an annual increase since 1887.

PAYNE BILL.

450. Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, shall be admitted free of duty: *Provided*, That on and after October 1, 1909, grain, buff, and split leather shall pay a duty of 7½ per cent ad valorem; that all boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather made from cattle hides and cattle skins of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including calfskins, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem; that harness, saddles and saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of leather, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

451. Band, bend, or belting leather, rough leather, and sole leather, 5 per cent ad valorem; dressed upper and all other leather, calfskins tanned or tanned and dressed, kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins (including lamb and kid skins), dressed and finished, other skins and bookbinders' calfskins, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem; chamois skin, 20 per cent ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 5 per cent ad valorem; patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins, 27 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; if weighing over 10 pounds and not over 25 pounds per dozen, 27 cents per pound and 8 per cent ad valorem; if weighing over 25 pounds per dozen, 20 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte-action leather, and glove leather, 20 per cent ad valorem; leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished, 50 cents per gross pairs and 10 per cent ad valorem; boots and shoes made of leather, 15 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, and gauffre leather, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to the duty imposed by this paragraph on leather of the same character as that from which they are cut.

THE DINGLEY LAW.

[Act of July 24, 1897.]

Leather and manufactures of:

437. Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, 15 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That upon all leather exported, made from imported hides, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

438. Band or belting leather, sole leather, dressed upper and all other leather, calfskins tanned or tanned and dressed, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins (including lamb and kid skins) dressed and and finished, chamois and other skins, and bookbinders' calfskins, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per cent ad valorem; patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather, weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins, 30 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; if weighing over 10 pounds and not over 25 pounds per dozen, 30 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; if weighing over 25 pounds per dozen, 20 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte-action leather, 35 per cent ad valorem; leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished, 50 cents per gross pairs and 20 per cent ad valorem; boots and shoes made of leather, 25 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall be classified as manufactures of leather and pay duty accordingly.

M'KINLEY LAW.

[Act of Oct. 1, 1890.]

Leather and manufactures of:

455. Bend or belting leather and sole leather and leather not specially provided for in this act, 10 per cent ad valorem.

456. Calfskins, tanned or tanned and dressed; dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, 20 per cent ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per cent ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte-action leather, 35 per cent ad valorem; japanned calfskins, 30 per cent ad valorem; boots and shoes made of leather, 25 per cent ad valorem.

457. But leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall be classified as manufactures of leather, and pay duty accordingly.

WILSON LAW.

[Act of Aug. 27, 1894.]

Leather and manufactures of:

339. Sole leather, 10 per cent ad valorem.

340. Bend or belting leather, and leather not specially provided for in this act, 10 per cent ad valorem.

341. Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, 20 per cent ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per cent ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather, 20 per cent ad valorem; boots and shoes, made of leather, 20 per cent ad valorem.

342. Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, 20 per cent ad valorem.

The above tables show that the lowering of rate did not increase importation of leather and only caused a loss in revenue, as the leather imported is mostly all used in articles of luxury, and free leather will only cause further loss in revenue and no change in price on fine leather and goods made from same, and the tariff should remain on these grades same as recommended by the tanners' association. It will produce a revenue of $500,000 to $1,000,000 or more.

NECESSARIES AND LUXURIES.

In its tariff-revision work the committee has kept in mind the distinction between the necessaries and the luxuries of life, reducing the tariff burdens on the former to the lowest possible point commensurate with revenue requirements and making the luxuries of life bear their proper portion of the tariff responsibilities.

In the following table are presented comparative rates in the act of 1909 and H. R. 3321 levied upon articles which may be properly classed as luxuries:

Comparison by schedules of rates upon luxuries under the act of 1909 and H. R. 3321.

Item.	Act of 1909.		H. R. 3321.	
	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem, 1912.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem.
Schedule A:		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Attar of roses	Free		20 per cent	20.00
Perfumery, including cologne	60 cents per pound, plus 50 per cent	72.08	40 cents per pound, plus 60 per cent	74.29
Ambergris	Free		20 per cent	20.00
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 per cent	50.00	40 per cent	40.00
Schedule B:				
China, porcelain, parian, and crockery ware, painted or decorated	60 per cent	60.00	55 per cent	55.00
Manufactures of glass, ornamented	do	60.00	45 per cent	45.00
Manufactures of marble, onyx, alabaster, and jet	50 per cent	50.00	do	45.00
Schedule C:				
Automobiles	45 per cent	45.00	do	45.00
Shotguns, breech-loading, valued at over $10 each	$6 each, plus 35 per cent	43.69	35 per cent	35.00
Gold leaf	35 cents per 100 leaves	38.77	35 per cent	35.00
Tinsel wire	5 cents per pound	10.59	10 per cent	10.00
Aeroplanes	45 per cent	45.00	25 per cent	25.00
Gold, manufactures of, n. s. p. f	do	45.00	50 per cent	50.00
Silver, manufactures of, n. s. p. f	do	45.00	do	50.00
Schedule D:				
Briar root or briarwood	15 per cent	15.00	10 per cent	10.00
Bamboo porch or window blinds, dyed or polished	40 per cent	40.00	25 per cent	25.00

Comparison by schedules of rates upon luxuries under the act of 1909 and H. R. 3321—Continued.

Item.	Act of 1909.		H. R. 3321.	
	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem, 1912.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem.
Schedule F:[1]				
Schedule G:		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Fancy cakes	50 per cent	50.00	25 per cent	25.00
Mushrooms and truffles	2½ cents per pound	17.33	2½ cents per pound	17.86
Caviar	30 per cent	30.00	30 per cent	30.00
Comfits and fruits of all kinds, preserved, containing over 10 per cent of alcohol.	$2.50 per proof gallon plus 35 per cent	90.98	$2.50 per proof gallon plus 20 per cent.	70.00
Olives, n. s. p. f.	15 cents per gallon	32.66	15 cents per gallon	32.14
Game, except birds	2½ cents per pound	10.61	1½ cents per pound	10.29
Schedule H	(2)		(2)	
Schedule I, Nottingham lace window curtains, etc., containing 9 points.		52.04	35, 40, and 45 per cent	
Schedule J, pile fabrics	60 per cent	60.00	....do	45.00
Schedule K, oriental rugs and carpets, and those woven whole for rooms.	90 cents per square yard plus 40 per cent.	58.10	50 per cent	50.00
Schedule L:				
Pile fabrics		53.64	....do	50.00
Handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemstitched, etc	60 per cent	60.00	....do	50.00
Articles of wearing apparel of silk	....do	60.00	....do	50.00
Schedule M:				
Decalcomanias backed with metal leaf	65 cents per pound	63.34	20 per cent	20.00
Albums	35 per cent	35.00	25 per cent	25.00
Schedule N:				
Beads and spangles	....do	35.00	35 per cent	35.00
Trimmed hats or bonnets	50 per cent	50.00	40 per cent	40.00
Dice, chessmen, billiard and pool balls	....do	50.00	50 per cent	50.00
Firecrackers	8 cents per pound	125.13	6 cents per pound	98.00
Artificial or ornamented feathers, fruits, flowers, etc., n. s. p. f.	60 per cent	60.00	60 per cent	60.00
Fans	50 per cent	50.00	50 per cent	50.00
Jewelry		75.74	60 per cent	60.00
Laces and embroideries, silk		63.52	....do	60.00
Gloves		44.15		31.77
Ivory tusks	Free		20 per cent	20.00
Glove leather	15 per cent	15.00	10 per cent	10.00
Upper leather (light skin)	....do	15.00	Free	
Patent leather	27–20 cents per pound and 15–8 per cent ad valorem.	30.00	....do	
Automobile and upholstering leather	15 per cent	15.00	....do	
"All other leather," n. o. s.	....do	15.00	....do	

[1] No change in rates except in scrap tobacco, which was reduced from 55 cents to 35 cents per pound.
[2] No change in rates from those of the act of 1909 except in mineral waters.

The complement of the preceding table is one which deals with the necessaries of life and which indicates the consideration the committee has given to the question of the relation of the tariff to the cost of living.

It is obvious from the above that certain "luxury" leathers have been reduced more than is warranted from the "luxuries" theory, as stated above and taken from a statement by Hon. Mr. PETERS. This is especially true with respect to those "luxury" leathers above listed and now proposed for the free list. They should carry a small duty, the same as glove leather, say about 10 per cent, so that the Government may obtain just that much more revenue. They are used in the manufacture of fancy bags, novelties, high-grade shoes, automobiles, and high-grade furniture; but none of them go into the manufacture of the low-grade shoes or harness.

Comparison by schedules of rates upon necessaries under the act of 1909 and H. R. 3321.

Item.	Act of 1909.		H. R. 3321.	
	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem 1912.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem.
Schedule A:		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Cream of tartar	5 cents per pound	25.45	2½ cents per pound	17.86
Medicinal preparations	55 cents per pound	58.95	10 cents per pound + 20 per cent	31.11
Castor oil	35 cents per gallon	35.20	15 cents per gallon	15.00
Wash blue	3 cents per pound	23.59	15 per cent	15.00
Saltpeter	½ cent per pound	9.27	$7 per ton	6.88
Common soap	20 per cent	20.00	5 per cent	5.00
Saleratus or bicarbonate of soda	⅝ cent per pound	21.54	½ cent per pound	8.50
Sal soda, washing soda	⅛ cent per pound	20.93	⅛ cent per pound	16.25
Borax, refined	2 cents per pound	21.22	....do	1.31
Schedule B:				
Lime	5 cents per 100 pounds	9.17	5 per cent	5.00
Earthenware and crockery, not decorated, etc	55 per cent	55.00	35 per cent	35.00
Grindstones	$1.75 per ton	9.22	$1.50 per ton	8.33
Schedule C:				
Bicycles	45 per cent	45.00	25 per cent	25.00
Pocket knives		77.68	35 and 55 per cent	35 and 55
Razors		72.36	....do	35 and 55
Scissors and shears		53.77	30 per cent	30.00
Knives and forks		41.98	25 and 30 per cent	25 and 30
Schedule D:				
Boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, planed, tongued and grooved, etc.		7.60	Free	
Clapboards	$1.25 per M	3.85	....do	
Laths	20 cents per M	7.98	....do	
Shingles	50 cents per M	21.29	....do	
Furniture	35 per cent	35.00	15 per cent	15.00
Schedule E:				
Sugar		48.54		36.25
Schedule G:				
Swine	$1.50 per head	13.81	Free	
Cattle		27.08	10 per cent	10.00
Bran	20 per cent	20.00	Free	
Bread and biscuit, not sweetened	....do	20.00	....do	

Comparison by schedules of rates upon necessaries under the act of 1909 and H. R. 3321—Continued.

Item.	Act of 1909.		H. R. 3321.	
	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem 1912.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem.
Schedule G—Continued.		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Buckwheat flour	25 per cent	25.00	Free	
Macaroni, etc	1½ cents per pound	34.25	1 cent per pound	23.81
Rice, cleaned	2 cents per pound	54.05	do	33.33
Wheat flour	25 per cent	25.00	Free	
Rye flour	½ cent per pound	13.69	do	
Eggs	5 cents per dozen	36.38	2 cents per dozen	14.28
Stocks, etc., of fruit trees	$2 per M	54.44	$1 per M	27.59
Fish, fresh, dried, smoked, salted, or pickled		12.71	Free	
Meats, fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, bacon and hams, meat of all kinds, n. s. p. f.		21.88	Free	
Schedule H:				
Mineral waters		40.26	30 per cent	27.41
Schedule I:				
Spool thread		22.95	15 per cent	15.00
Cotton cloth		42.75		26.44
Cotton clothing	50 per cent	50.00	30 per cent	30.00
Stockings, hose, and half hose, selvedged		75.38	40 and 50 per cent	40 and 50
Men's and boys' cotton work gloves	50 cents per dozen pairs plus 40 per cent.	89.17	35 per cent	35.00
Knit shirts, drawers, etc., and underwear		60.28	30 per cent	30.02
Schedule J:				
Bagging for cotton, etc	5/16 cent per square yard	9.53	Free	
Collars and cuffs	40 cents per dozen plus 20 per cent	49.10	30 per cent	30.00
Schedule K:				
Blankets		72.69	25 per cent	25.00
Flannels		93.29	25 and 35 per cent	25 and 35
Clothing, ready-made		79.56	35 per cent	35.00
Women's and children's dress goods		99.70	do	35.00
Schedule L:				
Sewing silk		25.00	15 per cent	15.00
Schedule M:				
Printing paper not valued above 2½ cents per pound		14.01	Free	
Wrapping paper	35 per cent	35.00	25 per cent	25.00
Books	25 per cent	25.00	15 per cent	15.00
Schedule N:				
Brooms	40 per cent	40.00	do	15.00
Matches	6 cents per gross	27.59	3 cents per gross	14.52
Boots and shoes	10 or 15 per cent	12.14	Free	
Harness and saddlery of leather	20 per cent	20.00	do	
Harness and saddlery, other	35 per cent	35.00	20 per cent	20.00
India rubber, manufactures of	do	35.00	10 per cent	10.00
Lead pencils	45 cents per gross plus 25 per cent	38.88	25 per cent	25.00
Sole leather, belting and heavy	5 per cent	5.00	Free	
Harness leather	15 per cent	15.00	do	
Side upper	7½ per cent	7.50	do	

The following rates will provide revenue for the Government and will not make a difference in the cost of common shoes to the consumer; the sole leather of a pair of such shoes (about 2 pounds at 25 cents a pound) would save 2½ cents and the upper would save not to exceed 3¾ cents, a total of 6¼ cents, which would be of no benefit to the consumer because he would not get it:

Sole leather sides, backs, bends, and offal, 5 per cent ad valorem; belting leather butts, 5 per cent ad valorem; rough leather, 5 per cent ad valorem; goat and kid leather tanned but unfinished, 5 per cent ad valorem; side upper leather other than patent, 7½ per cent ad valorem; harness leather, saddlery leather, case, bag, and strap leather, 10 per cent ad valorem; upholstering leather, 10 per cent ad valorem; patent leather, finished on the grain side, other than upholstering leather, 2 cents per square foot and 7½ per cent ad valorem; patent leather, finished on the flesh side, and patent splits, other than upholstering, 4 cents per square foot and 10 per cent ad valorem; other upper leather other than patent, calf, and kip, 10 per cent ad valorem; horse and colt, 10 per cent ad valorem; goat and kid, 10 per cent ad valorem; sheep and lamb, 10 per cent ad valorem; glove leather, grains, colt, calf, goat, kid, sheep, and lamb, 15 per cent ad valorem; horse and cattle, 7½ per cent ad valorem; leather splits, tanned but unfinished, 5 per cent ad valorem, tanned and finished, 7½ per cent ad valorem; bookbinders' leather, 15 per cent ad valorem; piano-action leather, 15 per cent ad valorem; chamois leather, 15 per cent ad valorem; all other leather not specially provided for in this section, 10 per cent ad valorem; all the foregoing, whether tanned only or tanned and finished, unless otherwise specified, provided, that leather advanced in process by cutting, stamping, or molding into shapes, forms, blocks, or taps suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, or by producing an artificial grain by boarding or embossing, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to that imposed by this paragraph on leather of the same character as that from which they were so advanced in process,

[Hide and Leather.]

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

We are exporting comparatively few hides and skins (excepting furs). The total for November, 1912, was only $377,000, although these figures are twice the record for November, 1911. For 11 months ending November, 1912, however, our exports were $3,500,000 against $3,800,000 for same period, 1911. These figures indicate high markets at home. We are keeping the great bulk of our raw material for our own use, leaving only scanty offerings for other countries.

Our imports, however, are another story. During November, 1912, we received more than $2,000,000 worth of dry and green salted calf and kip, or a trifle over receipts for November, 1911. For 11 months ending November, 1912, our imports of foreign skins were over 50 per cent larger than for same period the year previous.

Imports of dry and green salted hides last November were more than twice as large as in November, 1911. Receipts for 11 months ending November, 1912, were more than twice as large as imports for same period in 1911.

Imports of goatskins decreased a little last November, as compared with November the year previous, but imports of goatskins for 11 months ending November, 1912, aggregated $22,000,000, or about $2,000,000 more than for similar time, 1911.

Imports of dry and pickled sheep skins have been heavier, and this same applies to receipts of horse hides, colt and ass skins.

Total imports of hides and skins of all kinds (except furs) for 11 months ending November, 1912, were $110,798,562, against $73,223,313 for similar period, 1911.

These heavy purchases of raw stock compensate somewhat for the deficiency in production of hides and skins in the United States.

MORE FOREIGN LEATHER COMING IN.

Imports of leather of all kinds during November, 1912, were about 40 per cent larger than for November, 1911. It is also worthy of notice that our imports of leather and tanned skins for 11 months ending November, 1912, were $7,702,992, against $5,362,148 for similar period 1911.

Although these figures can not be regarded as alarming it indicates that leather from other countries is growing more popular in America. If the new tariff bill still further reduces the duty on leather, importations would probably be larger than ever. This is something for the Ways and Means Committee to ponder over, as the shoe and leather industry was given a severe cut in the bill of 1909, and the tariff should not be further reduced.

It may be interesting to note that the total imports of leather, tanned skins and manufactures of, including boots, shoes, gloves, etc., totaled $16,385,000 for 11 months ending November, 1912, against $13,422,000 for similar period 1911.

FOREIGN SHOE TRADE EXPANDING.

Boot and shoe exports for 11 months ending November, 1912, were about $16,039,000, compared with $13,642,000 for same period in 1911.

This increase in our foreign shoe trade indicates the skill and ingenuity of our shoe manufacturers, in selling abroad in competition with goods made at lower wages than in the United States. This success is probably due to the vigorous and enterprising manner in which some shoe manufacturers are seeking foreign customers as a relief from the competition for orders in the United States.

JAPANESE IMPORTS OF LEATHER AND RELATED GOODS.

[Consul George N. West, Kobe.]

The following table shows the importations into Japan in the fiscal year closed March 31, 1912, of hides and skins, manufactured leather, shoes, rubber boots, and overshoes, as given in the Annual Returns of the Foreign Trade of the Empire. Where no figures are given the imports were unimportant but not necessarily absent altogether.

Imported from—	Hides and skins.	Leather.	Rubber boots, overshoes, and shoes.
Australia	$82,808	$1,491	
Austria-Hungary			$1,936
Belgium		1,837	
British India	8,387		
Canada and other British possessions		3,021	141
Chile	145		
China	99,817	921	2,139
Denmark	716		
Dutch India		5,536	
France	154	7,936	2,839
French Indo-China	39,920		
Germany	2,311	141,714	4,691
Great Britain	27,763	116,813	1,915
Kwangtung Province	52		
Russia:			
European			116
Asiatic	1,736		
Siam	12,713		
Straits Settlements	13,394	54,667	
United States	132,607	976,776	40,617

The amount of leather manufactured from animals slaughtered in Japan is large, but seems to be decreasing. In the years from 1905 to 1909 the figures of production were as follows:

Year.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value of output.
1905	1,533	5,800	$8,329,470
1906	1,182	5,669	5,419,726
1907	1,162	5,494	4,466,535
1908	1,096	3,954	3,571,523
1909	965	3,780	3,459,739

Of the total in 1908 cow and calf leathers amounted to over $3,200,000, and horse and other leathers comprised the remainder. The principal centers are Osaka, with over $1,740,000 in 1908, and Tokyo and Hyogo, totaling about $1,500,000. Leatherware in the shape of trunks, bags, boxes, etc., is largely consumed in Japan. Leather goods are exported to the value of about $150,000 each year, principally to England. White leathers produced at Himeji are much in demand for making suspenders, corsets, etc.

[Hide and Leather, May 3, 1913.]

FREE SHOES AND LEATHER—COMMENT FROM LONDON TRADE PAPERS—MUCH OF IT INSTRUCTIVE.

MORE TRADE WITH AMERICA.

[Boot and Shoe Trades Journal.]

Naturally the question arises, What will be the effect of the removal of the duties upon shoes and leather? The obvious, if perhaps not exact, answer is that the results will be in our favor; but if the theories held by free traders are true, then we may expect keener competition. The removal of the duty from leather ought, of course, to lead to a bigger traffic in English sole leather. A considerable trade already exists in spite of the duty now prevailing, and the removal of the present charge will no doubt increase the trade. But any additional outlet for the mild tannages of this country will necessarily reduce the quantities available for home consumption and incidentally raise prices. Ultimately it may lead to a larger output and subsequently to a decreasing dependence of this country upon other nations for our supplies; but that effect can only be expected in the dim and distant future. With the shoe trade matters will be different. The removal of the duties ought to lead to big exports from this country. The 10 per cent tax, whilst not being an insurmountable barrier, was a barrier. One shilling upon a 10s. shoe was the difference between a profit for the importer and no profit at all. English boot manufacturers climbed America's tariff wall in 1909, and for a time did a fair trade, but the difficulties in the way of a rapid expansion were due more to the vagaries of fashion and to our unpreparedness than anything else. Much water has run down the Hudson since that time, and many changes have taken place on both sides of the Atlantic. Fashions are not so fickle in the States as they were, whilst our ordinary styles have not only increased in number but have become more American-like than they ever were. We have also progressed in other respects, and believe we are correct in saying we have utilized our machinery to such an extent as to bring costs down to the lowest possible point of production. In a word, then, we are better fitted to do trade with America, and if we were able to sell Americans shoes four or five years ago, in face of the duty and with our then inexperience of the market, we ought to do so now.

SUGGESTS ENGLISH SHOE SHOPS.

[Shoe and Leather Record.]

If shoes and leather go on the free list, American buyers of both will find much to interest them at the October fair. There are those who believe that a big market can be developed in New York and the larger American cities in English-made boots and shoes. This, however, can best be done with the assistance of American merchants who know the requirements of their own people and how best to attract their attention to novelties. It would probably pay to open shops for the sale of British goods only, as was done in this country when American shoes were first introduced here. But we do not recommend British boot manufacturers to embark upon such an adventure with their own capital. Overtures will certainly be received from the other side if real business is to be done. And before October arrives everybody will know for certain what the chances are. We extend our welcome to the fair to all Americans who realize the possibilities of making a market for British boots in the United States. The gathering will give them the opportunity they need of examining styles and comparing values. As to the market for British leather in the United States, we are confident that it must increase rapidly, for the simple reason that the average English tannage is of higher quality than the average American tannage.

ENGLISH LEATHER FOR AMERICA.

[Bristol correspondent of the Leather Trades Review.]

Local tanners keep moderately busy, and there has been quite a good demand during the past 10 days or so for good shoulders for the American trade. There is no doubt that when the duty comes off leather, English tanners will be shipping a good deal of leather to the United States, as there is no surplus stock there from all accounts. English bends of light and medium average are scarce and wanted. Heavy weights have not been in such good request. Bellies have been selling freely, and tanners and factors here are generally short of stock. American hemlock bellies have been advanced during the week to 17 cents in America. Though there is the usual lull in the Kingswood boot trade at this time of the year the Bristol factories are busy.

[Leeds correspondent.]

There has been much conversation in local leather circles during the past few days on the new American tariff bill, and the announcement that boots and shoes and leather are included in the articles to be admitted free of duty has caused general satisfaction. At one time considerable quantities of leather, manufactured in Leeds, were exported to the United States, and it is felt that if the Underwood bill becomes law local manufacturers will again secure some of this business. Anyhow, it is safe to say that every effort will be made to bring about this result.

ANOTHER VIEW.

[Wolsall and Birmingham correspondent.]

Trade has improved somewhat since my previous report. The prospect of a reduction of tariffs in America is already telling, and the local firms who suspended a large number of hands a few weeks ago have now restarted and are working full time. Other fancy leather-goods manufacturers report more doing as the season advances. Two or three more firms are adding fancy leather goods to their list of manufactures, and this branch continues to expand. Harness makers are a little better employed and collar makers have also more orders in hand. Curriers and leather dressers are moderately employed.

Tables showing the rates and duties collected under the law of 1897 for the year ending June 30, 1907, also the rates under H. R. 1438 as it passed the House of Representatives, rates and estimated revenues under proposed bill as it passed the Senate, July 8, 1909, and as reported from conference, with tables of imports, production, and consumption.

[Prepared under direction of Finance Committee, Senate, 61st Cong., 1st sess. The ad valorems are based on the dutiable values.]

Schedules.	Value of merchandise (dutiable and free).	Revenue under—			Equivalent ad valorems.		
		Present law (act of 1897).	Senate bill.	Conference bill.	Present law.	Senate bill.	Conference bill.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints	41,329,675.85	11,124,088.61	11,028,532.48	10,619,095.21	27.64	29.35	28.26
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	31,326,109.47	15,350,019.67	15,283,832.50	15,283,206.15	49.03	48.79	48.79
C. Metals, and manufactures of	68,194,136.11	21,882,145.87	21,905,574.67	21,365,073.03	32.59	32.13	31.35
D. Wood, and manufactures of	24,818,753.90	3,701,201.76	3,338,391.25	3,170,917.53	15.12	13.63	12.79
E. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	92,784,081.69	60,338,523.31	59,635,940.54	59,635,886.65	65.03	65.30	65.30
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of	29,959,081.79	26,125,037.41	26,113,185.29	26,113,185.29	87.20	87.18	87.18
G. Agricultural products and provisions	64,917,221.87	19,203,886.36	21,213,538.41	20,432,014.39	30.14	32.82	32.20
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	23,083,420.03	16,318,120.14	20,518,162.77	20,575,894.52	70.69	88.89	89.13
I. Cotton manufactures	31,857,017.07	14,284,628.15	15,128,762.11	16,126,096.98	44.84	47.49	50.62
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	123,075,272.44	49,896,953.69	53,569,946.86	50,295,043.55	43.72	43.96	44.07
K. Wool, and manufactures of	62,831,601.31	36,561,217.64	36,561,193.15	36,560,651.38	58.19	58.19	58.19
L. Silks and silk goods	38,816,839.20	20,313,706.39	20,503,890.23	20,445,130.77	52.33	52.83	52.67
M. Pulp, papers, and books	20,005,025.62	4,136,029.42	4,264,664.70	4,328,812.57	20.67	23.08	23.43
N. Sundries	147,284,417.06	29,887,883.19	33,275,218.90	27,799,680.60	22.51	22.60	24.20
Total from customs	800,282,653.41	329,117,441.61	342,340,833.86	332,750,688.62			
Net increase			13,223,392.25	3,633,247.01			
Total luxuries, articles of voluntary use, dutiable and free	329,912,382.35	162,493,497.23	173,018,117.82	170,637,370.10	49.25	52.44	51.72
Total necessaries, dutiable and free	1,085,489,902.43	166,623,944.38	169,322,716.04	162,113,318.52	15.35	15.60	14.93
Leather	7,997,060.19			771,194.33			9.64

The above table shows that the average tariff on leather—less than 10 per cent—is lower than the average of all the other schedules.

INTERVIEW OF C. H. WEISSE, FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

[From Sheboygan Press.]

At the present time there is a great deal said about the tariff, and for the information of the readers I give a few rates of the Payne-Aldrich bill, taken from the report of the Finance Committee, Sixty-first Congress, first session.

The bill contains the following rates:

Schedule N: Sole leather has a rate of 5 per cent, labor cost is about 11 per cent.

Schedule K: Some grades of woolen blankets have a rate of 182.17 per cent, wool hair 252.20 per cent; the labor cost is 18 per cent.

Schedule H: Wine in bottles is 34 per cent; the alcohol which is used for medicinal purposes is 1904.31 per cent, and cherry juice, a rate of 474.86 per cent. Labor cost 9 per cent.

Schedule J: Flax has a rate of from 21 to 189 per cent, and the labor cost is from 5 to 30 per cent.

These figures speak for themselves and show the injustice of the tariff bill.

Comparing the different rates on articles, it has the appearance of the rates charged by a pawnbroker on loans made to different classes of people and depending upon what they can put up for the favor.

The Underwood bill, however, corrects a great many of these rates, but at the same time our Republican friends are saying that it will not protect the American laborer. The average labor cost of all the manufactured articles in America according to the report filed with the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1909, is less than 20 per cent. The tariff rates of the Underwood bill average 29.06 per cent according to the figures given by Mr. Peters, of Massachusetts, which is greater than the total labor cost. It is not alone labor that enters into the manufactured articles. In the tanning business, of which I am a part owner, we pay every year to the railroads for transportation of our goods more than we pay to the laborers in the tannery. Also taking repairs, insurance, and taxes with interest charge is about equal to the labor cost.

We do not fear, so to speak, the foreign competition, when we can buy hides from foreign countries and export the leather to the same countries and pay the duty that they ask. The home competition has been so close that we have 40 per cent less tanneries to-day than we had 10 years ago. Placing sole, harness, belt, and rough leather made from cattle hides on the free list would not injure us, as this is the class of leather we are making. But, however, if the other leathers are placed on the free list it will be a loss of revenue to the Government without any benefit to any leather buyer where used for common use or otherwise. About all the leather imported is used in leather articles of luxury, including automobiles, furniture, bag, belt, and pocketbook leather, and fine French calfskins that are used in the very highest grades of shoes, and that we can not make here. I insert a table to show that the amount of leather imported has not changed since the tariff was lowered.

	Leather imported.	Duties collected.
1896 (Wilson)	$6,099,005	$893,000
1905 (Dingley)	5,612,642	956,000
Payne:		
1911	5,376,175	903,000
1912	6,951,233	800,000

Imports of all kinds of leather.

Year ending June 30—	
1895	$6,863,343
1896	6,098,005
1897	6,337,644
1898	5,625,145
1899	5,237,707
1900	6,519,172
1901	5,701,193
1902	5,021,846
1903	5,173,566
1904	4,909,231
1905	5,612,642
1906	6,670,848
1907	8,071,285
1908	4,852,409
1909	5,313,137
1910	7,607,923
1911	5,376,175
1912	6,951,233

The above table shows the importations of leather with lowering the duties. The only loss sustained was through the loss of revenue. It would be just as well to leave the duty on all light and fancy leathers and secure the revenue. We operated a tannery in North Carolina where we paid laborers $1 a day, and also have a tannery in Wisconsin where we pay $1.75 to $2, and it costs us less to produce leather in Wisconsin with the high-price labor, which goes to show that it takes more than labor to produce goods. It is uncalled for at this time for the manufacturers of this country to threaten to reduce wages on account of the tariff.

Exports of leather and manufactures of leather.

Year ending June 30—	
1891	$13,278,847
1892	12,084,781
1893	11,912,154
1894	14,283,429
1895	15,614,407
1896	20,242,756
1897	19,161,446
1898	21,113,640
1899	23,466,985
1900	27,293,010
1901	27,923,653
1902	29,798,323
1903	31,617,389
1904	33,980,615
1905	37,936,745
1906	40,642,858
1907	45,476,969
1908	40,688,619
1909	42,974,795
1910	52,646,755
1911	53,673,056
1912	60,756,772

According to the foregoing table, hides imports increased and also leather exports increased about 50 per cent over 1908, when hides were dutiable, and hides increased about 40 per cent in value, making higher prices for shoes. Calfskin and all hides under 25 pounds were always on free list, and there should be a small duty on all leather made from skins for revenue only.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Imports of hides and skins.

	Pounds.	Value.	Dutiable.
Year ending June 30—			
1891	.....	$27,930,759	.....
1892	.....	26,850,218	.....
1893	.....	28,347,896	Free.
1894	.....	16,786,152	Free.
1895	226,575,745	26,122,942	Free.
1896	210,398,011	30,520,177	Free.
1897	206,100,844	27,863,026	Free.
1898	245,774,616	37,068,932	$13,624,989
1899	267,090,750	41,988,043	13,621,946
1900	345,934,778	57,935,698	19,408,217
1901	280,909,837	48,220,013	14,647,413
1902	326,124,103	58,006,618	17,474,039
1903	319,094,698	58,031,613	16,159,902
1904	274,733,467	52,006,070	10,989,035
1905	337,874,862	64,764,146	14,949,623
1906	425,280,110	83,882,167	21,862,060
1907	370,983,815	83,206,545	20,649,258
1908	282,764,925	54,770,145	12,044,435
1909	444,554,325	78,487,324	23,795,602
1910	608,619,028	112,247,836	4,393,196
1911	374,901,395	70,504,980	Free.
1912	537,768,098	102,476,327	Free.

Exports of hides.

	Pounds.	Value.		Pounds.	Value.
1895	36,002,859	$2,310,323	1904	32,727,643	$3,246,887
1896	39,545,324	3,858,946	1905	10,268,722	1,051,641
1897	31,119,166	2,388,530	1906	10,752,827	1,223,255
1898	11,536,073	1,015,032	1907	15,396,806	1,760,032
1899	10,140,840	929,117	1908	14,650,454	1,536,225
1900	7,486,256	804,674	1909	12,858,975	1,271,190
1901	11,161,749	1,064,952	1910	14,635,075	1,738,216
1902	9,372,747	906,504	1911	44,594,235	4,802,637
1903	12,859,549	1,224,409	1912	25,246,800	3,158,495

The above table indicates a marked increase in imports of hides and skins since they were placed on the free list, which has insured increased employment to American labor and capital.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM N. BALTZ,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BALTZ. Mr. Speaker, the question of how to raise revenue to support the General Government has been a question which has long been discussed by political parties. The Democratic Party has always favored a tariff for revenue, levied, as Jackson stated, in a spirit of equity, caution, and compromise so that the great interests of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce will be equally favored.

Under Republican tariff laws, and especially the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, great combinations of wealth have been welded into a plutocracy. Who is favoring high-tariff laws? The great corporations and wealthy individuals engaged in manufacturing establishments favor a high tariff so that they can increase their gains under the plausible argument that they deserve it in order to pay better wages to their employees. In this manner the laborer was deceived into believing that a high protective tariff is a protection to him. Our high protective tariff laws have not raised wages, but it is self-evident that they have raised the cost of living. The cost of living has increased 50 per cent during the last 15 years, while wages have increased only 15 per cent during the same period. The latter increase is due to the laborer's own efforts and to the labor organizations throughout the country. The best-paid labor in this or any other country is the labor that is not protected, such as the plasterers, plumbers, painters, bricklayers, carpenters, and masons.

The tariff has not protected the laborers, as is evidenced by the fact that the laborer, to protect himself, had to organize against the mighty forces created by the combination of wealth

and capital that were surrounding him. He felt that he could not stand alone as an individual against such forces and he felt the necessity of organization. They organized on the theory that in unity there is strength, and that through such organizations they could secure justice in their struggle for self-preservation. Laborers in this country no longer believe that a high tariff is the cause of high wages. Recent inquiries substantiate that fact. The best-protected industries paid starvation wages to their employees and then had the audacity to ask these laborers to support the high tariff for their own good.

The people protested against the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill two years ago when they elected a Democratic House. The reason for this can not be laid to a schism in the Republican Party. If it can be, then it was due to the dissensions that arose within the Republican Party over the high tariff. To a large number of the Republican Party the obvious reason for a high tariff had vanished, and they can only be termed later-day tariff-for-revenue-only men. It was the principle for which the Democratic Party has been striving all these years that entered a wedge between standpat and liberal-minded Republicans on the tariff question and that so overwhelmingly carried the off-year election for the Democratic Party. The people were clamoring for relief, and the measures framed by a Democratic House intending to give the people relief were vetoed by President Taft. President Taft was elected on the pretext that he favored a revision of the tariff downward, and I firmly believe that he was sincerely in accord with this idea, but the powers that be would not permit him to take such a course. So instead of putting into law the embodiments of the Republican platform, the faithful were given the very opposite of what had been promised to them, and the tariff walls were built higher and higher. The Democrats in that great convention at Baltimore declared in favor of a revision of the tariff downward. The people stood by this platform and elected Woodrow Wilson President and increased the Democratic majority in Congress. This Congress stands pledged to carry out the sacred trust that has been imposed upon them by a misled people. I believe in this tariff bill with the embodiment of the income-tax clause as framed by the Ways and Means Committee. Clauses of it may not be popular in different sections of the country. It is but natural that some objections should be offered to it. It is in the interests of the general public that we must legislate. Our Government has too long been conducted on the theory that we must provide and legislate for the rich and then trust to God that they will take care of the poor. This bill legislates for all. It places the burden where it can best be endured. The reduction of the tariff on the necessaries of life removes the burden of supporting the Government from the toilers and producers of wealth and the income tax places the burden of taxation where it can best be endured. We have been intrusted with this power, and it becomes our sacred duty to carry out the wishes of the masses and ignore the dictates of the classes. It gives me great pleasure to have the honor of being a Member of the Sixty-third Congress and to lend my assistance toward lessening the burdens of the common people by passing this tariff bill.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW J. PETERS,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave to print I wish to place in the RECORD a memorandum explanatory of the changes proposed by the pending tariff bill in the customs administrative laws. The administrative provisions are now included in section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909, commonly known as the Payne law. In the Underwood bill they form Section III.

The administrative features of the law have received careful consideration by the Ways and Means Committee, and have been changed in several respects. The Treasury Department is faced by many difficult problems in the administration of the present law. The question of undervaluation is a particularly troublesome one.

The increase in the number of the ad valorem duties in the bill now under consideration makes it doubly necessary to strengthen the provisions by which the Treasury Department can determine the proper value of the merchandise imported and enable it to punish frauds effectively. The committee has the fullest confidence in the fairness of the administration of the Secretary of the Treasury, and has increased his powers in full knowledge that they will be used to protect the revenues and in nowise to embarrass us in our relations with foreign countries.

Undervaluations work not only a fraud on the Government, but are a menace to the honest importer, for they give to his less scrupulous competitor an unfair advantage.

I desire to submit a review of the changes which have been made in the administrative provisions, and I am calling attention, briefly, to the alterations, at the same time mentioning the circumstances or the decisions which influenced the committee in making the proposed changes:

B.

It is proposed to change the existing law by adding the sentence—

That for the purpose of this act bringing or causing merchandise to be brought within the territorial limits of the United States shall be construed to be an attempt to enter or introduce the same into the commerce of the United States.

This is to meet the decision in the following case:

United States *v.* Twenty-five Packages of Panama Hats. Castillo, claimant. T. D., 32737, July 23, 1912, Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit.

In this case it was held that the provisions of section 9, customs administrative act, June 10, 1890, as amended by section 28, subsection 9, act of August 5, 1909, are penal in character and must be strictly construed and are not applicable to goods until an entry of the same has been actually made or attempted. In spite of the fact that the foreign consignor or shipper sold or consigned the goods to a resident of this country and filed with the United States consul at Panama, to be forwarded to the collector of customs at New York, invoices in which the merchandise was deliberately undervalued the court held, one judge dissenting, that the goods were not liable to forfeiture. The Government has appealed this case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now pending. If the decision should be affirmed, the Government will be left in a position of complete helplessness with respect to all cases in which fraud is suspected or discovered between the time the merchandise is shipped from abroad and the time of a formal entry thereof being made at the customhouse. (See also Goetze *v.* U. S., 182 U. S., 221; De Lima *v.* Bidwell, 182 U. S., 1.)

C AND D.

These sections have been changed by inserting the phrase "or agreed to be purchased" and similar expressions in defining the distinction between consigned and purchased merchandise. These changes follow the recommendations contained in the appraisement commission's report and are to meet a practice which has grown to very alarming proportions of making entry of merchandise upon the consigned form of invoice where in reality the transaction is a purchase disguised by the consignor and importer for the purpose of preventing the discovery by the appraising officer of the price agreed to be paid for the merchandise in question. This practice increases the difficulties of the appraising officers in getting at the truth concerning values to a very considerable extent, and is not one contemplated by the provisions of the act of August 5, 1909. The amendments proposed will result in requiring the importers to disclose the true nature of the transaction which has taken place with respect to their imported merchandise which is offered for entry.

It is also amended to provide for the consulating of invoices in the consular district where the merchandise is assembled for shipment in case merchandise is purchased in several districts.

F.

Paragraph F takes the place of subsection 5 of section 28 of the present law. It provides that whenever merchandise is imported into the United States a declaration upon a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be filed with the collector.

The present law specifies four forms of declaration to be made out for the various transactions involved in importing into this country. The change in the present law recommended by us substitutes for the words "one of the following declarations" the words "a declaration upon a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

It is proposed by this change to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe forms which shall be used by the importer, agent, consignee, or owner. The present forms do not cover all the cases, and are conspicuously inadequate in the case of a transaction where the title passes while the goods are in transit. It is impossible at present for an importer to sign one of the

four forms prescribed and tell the truth. It is thought best to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe forms for use in all cases.

The constitutionality of delegating to the Secretary the prescribing of forms of declaration, even though they will be elements of criminal liability, is supported by United States *v.* Grimaud (220 U. S., 506), Brodbine *v.* Revere (182 Mass., 598), and United States *v.* Ford (50 Fed. Rep., 467).

We have also recommended striking out the provision which requires the invoice to be sworn to before a notary public designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is thought better to allow this invoice to be sworn to before any notary public. Some abuse of the present law has grown out of the importers simply sending the invoice to a notary designated by the Secretary of the Treasury and that notary taking his acknowledgment on it without the personal appearance of the importer. It is thought to be more effective to allow the Treasury Department to go before the State officials appointing the notary, should he be guilty of the offense, and have his certificate revoked by the State.

G AND H.

The changes in these two sections (which take the place of subsections 6 and 9) were made to meet various decisions of the court in the following particulars:

(a) The case of United States *v.* One Silk Rug (C. C. Appls., third circuit, Jan. 30, 1908, 158 Fed. Rep., 974). In this decision it was held that section 9 of the customs administrative act of June 10, 1890, which was substantially the same as subsection 9 of section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909, defined various offenses against the customs revenue and prescribed two penalties—the forfeiture of the goods and the criminal conviction of the offender. It further held that the same guilty intent must be shown for the former penalty as for the latter, and that to incur a forfeiture there must be a guilty scienter and intent on the part of the forfeitor.

In this case merchandise, which was actually worth and for which the price paid in Egypt was £457, was valued on the consular invoice by the seller at £120. The merchandise, instead of being shipped to the purchaser, was shipped to importing agents with instructions to collect £362, the balance due after the advance payment was subtracted from the original price. The importing agents employed a customs broker to make entry, which was made upon the consular invoice value of £120. The fraud having been discovered by the appraising officer, forfeiture proceedings were brought and the importing agents, together with the customs broker, were named as claimants. The court held that a forfeiture could not be decreed because section 9, containing the criminal clause, must be strictly construed in both the criminal and civil cases, and the court could not exclude a guilty intent when enforcing the latter clause. At the end of the decision the court added:

> If, as contended, this construction embarrasses it (the Government) in the collection of its revenue the remedy lies in legislative amendment

By providing separate sections for the criminal aspect of such cases and for the civil or forfeiture aspect the new bill will enable the Government to succeed in a forfeiture case where there has been fraud without having to bring home to the claimant the fraud of the foreign shippers and other persons interested in evading the proper payment of duties.

(b) The introduction of the words "without reasonable cause to believe the truth of such statement" in the two sections is made to require an importing agent or broker to be put upon inquiry as to the fact concerning the transaction and the value of the merchandise. Under existing laws, and in view of the decision above quoted, and other unpublished decisions, it is at the present time possible for fraud to be practiced with impunity by the simple expedient of having the entry made by the forwarding agent or broker from whom the true facts concerning the merchandise and its value are withheld, either innocently or deliberately. All that he has to do is to make a declaration that to the best of his knowledge and belief the value stated is correct, when, as a matter of fact, to quote the appraisement commission's report, he "has not the faintest semblance of knowledge or the frailest foundation of belief." Under such a state of affairs to-day there is no liability, either civil or criminal, resting upon anybody concerned in the transaction except the foreign shipper, who is without the jurisdiction of the United States. The changes may be briefly summarized as follows:

Section G is amplified and strengthened and applies wholly to the criminal aspect of the case. It replaces subsection 6 of the Payne law.

Section H is strengthened, and applies wholly to the civil aspect of the case, the criminal provisions having been omitted. It replaces subsection 9 of the Payne law. The possibility of doing injustice to innocent importers by the increased severity of these provisions is overcome by the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate penalties and forfeitures under sections 17 and 18 of the act of June 22, 1874 (18 Stat., 189, 190), and Revised Statutes, sections 5292 and 5293.

I.

The first four lines were slightly changed to conform the law to the department's practice, as stated in article 208 of the Customs Regulations of 1908.

L.

This section is amended by providing that the Secretary of the Treasury may determine the existence or nonexistence of a foreign market. This is rendered necessary by lack of uniformity among local appraisers in determining this question, owing to the lack of knowledge of true conditions and also to prevent the deception of the local and general appraisers by the use of "wash" sales to create evidence of foreign markets.

M AND N.

The requirement of protest and appeal fees is based upon recommendations of the department, also of the committee which investigated the Board of United States General Appraisers. It has been recommended at various times by various Secretaries of the Treasury in their annual reports. It is approved by practically all customs officers. Its object is to cut off the great number of frivolous speculative protests, it being the practice of some brokers to protest against almost every liquidation, in the hope that something may arise or be found to make a case.

All these duplicate or frivolous protests at present require the following handling:

> At customhouse: Received, recorded, transmitted to appraiser.
> At appraiser's stores: Received, recorded, report of facts to collector, record of return.
> At customhouse: Receipt of report of appraiser, formulate collector's report (often rubber stamp), transmitted to board.
> At the board: Received, docketed, placed on calendar, called by the board on calendar (and abandoned), decided.
> At the office of Assistant Attorney General: Prepared for hearing.
> At customhouse: Receipt of decision, record.

M is also amended by the addition of the following words in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth lines:

> And no reappraisement or rereappraisement shall be considered valid because of the absence of the merchandise or samples thereof before the officer or officers making the same.

This is to meet the decision in the following case: Tilge & Co. *v.* United States Court of Customs Appeals (T. D., 31507), April 10, 1911. In this case it was held that samples selected by the collector at the port of entry and deposited at the public stores should be examined on a reappraisement is a mandatory requirement of the law. Where the goods have gone into commerce on failure to produce such samples it is not permissible for the Government to substitute consular samples. While this decision was somewhat modified and explained in the same case on a petition in behalf of the Government for a rehearing (Tilge *v.* U. S. Court of Customs Appeals, May 31, 1911, T. D., 31676), it apparently still remains true that under the decision there must be some sample of merchandise exhibited to the general appraiser or to the Board of General Appraisers. In the cases of perishable merchandise—of live stock and of other articles of similar character—this requirement precludes a valid reappraisement, and the amendment suggested in this regard is for the purpose of permitting valid reappraisements in such cases. In commenting upon this feature of the case the court, in its decision upon the petition for rehearing, stated that—

> that presents a matter of legislation which this court did not create can not remedy. * * * (See also Oelrichs *v.* United States (T. D., 32091).)

N is also amended by inserting the words "if dissatisfied with such decision, imposing a higher rate of duty or a greater charge, fee, or exaction than he shall claim to be legally payable," in lines 21, 22, and 23. This is to meet the decision in the following cases: United States *v.* Schwartz & Co. (Court of Customs Appeals, T. D., 32315, Mar. 12, 1912); American Manufacturing Co. *v.* United States (Court of Customs Appeals, T. D., 33161, Feb. 1, 1913).

In the first of these cases the court—one judge dissenting—held that a person might be "dissatisfied" with the rate or amount of duty assessed by a collector within the meaning of the statute, even though he was a domestic manufacturer importing merchandise similar to that manufactured by himself and desiring to have a higher rate of duty assessed by the collector than was actually assessed by that officer, for the purpose of affording himself a higher rate of protection upon his manufactured product. The result of these decisions is obviously to create fictitious litigation, which has always been objected to by the department. The attitude of the department has been up

to the time of this decision that there was no authority for an appeal by any importer because the rate or amount of duty assessed was too low. Consequently, in doubtful cases the department has always given the benefit of the doubt to the Government, thus permitting the issue to be raised by bona fide importers, and not by domestic interests masquerading as importers.

In the second of the cases above cited the court held—one judge dissenting—that where a domestic manufacturer of imported merchandise had protested against the rate of duty assessed because it was too low, he had a right to have the merits of his contention heard before the Board of General Appraisers, although the Government assented at the time of the hearing to the entry of a decision on his protest, in accordance with the claim made by the protestant. This decision forms a logical sequence to the one first cited above, and places the Government and the Treasury Department in the extraordinary position of being unable to extricate itself from litigation, even when it acquiesces in the contentions raised by the opposing side. The proposed amendment, if adopted, will relieve this anomalous situation.

O.

This section as now drafted qualifies the merchandise concerning which persons may be interrogated by the words "then under consideration or previously imported." This amendment is proposed to meet the decision in the case of United States against Calhoun, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, January 9, 1911, reported as Treasury Decisions 31730. In the Calhoun case it was held that the collector was without authority to require an importer to answer questions under the citation provided for in subsection 15 of section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909, when the time within which a reappraisement might have been called had expired, although one year from the date of liquidation had not expired, and by implication this decision also is to the effect that neither the local appraiser nor any general appraiser could require the questions to be answered in response to the issuance of such a citation under the circumstances described.

It is also amended by making certain that the testimony taken shall be used in subsequent hearings or trials.

P.

This section is amended in view of the doubts expressed by the court in the case of United States against Bornn Hat Co., decided by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, January 9, 1911, Treasury Decisions 31730. The amendment also provides for an effective and summary means of collecting the penalty imposed, with a possible increase of that penalty from $100 to $500, the $100 penalty being obviously a very slight one as compared to the interests of the importer or a witness in keeping hidden from the appraising officers the documents or evidence which would establish the true value of the merchandise entered at an undervaluation.

Q.

This section gives the Secretary of the Treasury clearly joint power with the board in deciding what abstract decisions shall be published, and also requires from the board a statement of facts upon which their decisions are based. Such statements are now furnished in classification, but not in reappraisement cases.

The object of the change is to make these decisions more easily understood by the department, the local appraisers throughout the country, and the importers of similar merchandise, to the end that uniformity of appraisement may be attained. The present practice of publishing the results only is of slight practical benefit to the persons and officers interested.

T.

This section contains an amendment providing that the burden of proof in suits for value shall be upon the defendant as it is under existing law in seizure cases.

There seems to be no reason why the burden of proof should be upon the Government in cases where the property has escaped seizure, when it is not upon the Government if seizure is made. The proposed change places both kinds of suits upon the same basis. It will not only aid the Government in trying its suits for value, but will also be of benefit to the importers by reducing the number of seizures, since the Government officers will realize that they will not jeopardize the interest of the Government's litigation by failure to make an early seizure of the merchandise involved.

U AND V.

These provisions are new and are inserted in view of the great difficulty the Treasury Department has found in obtaining accurate information as to values from both the foreign manufacturers and shippers and the domestic importers. It is strongly urged by the department's appraisement commission in order to prevent undervaluations. With a large increase in the number of ad valorem rates applicable in the new tariff, a proper and just administration of the customs laws will require extremely summary and effective means afforded to the Treasury Department to ascertain actual values and market conditions. It is believed that these sections provide such means and should have the support of all persons involved whose books will disclose values in accordance with the values appearing upon their invoices and entries. In other words, these provisions should have no terrors for the honest exporters and importers.

W.

This section is new and is provided for the purpose of doing away with a considerable amount of litigation caused by the continued recurrence of the question as to whether or not a commission alleged to be paid to a commissionaire is a bona fide commission, and consequently a nondutiable item. This litigation has lasted for years and occupied a great deal of the time of the appraising officers, collectors, Board of General Appraisers, and the department. It has been somewhat fostered by the decisions of the Court of Customs Appeals in the case of Stein *v.* United States (T. D., 31007, Oct. 18, 1910), Stein *v.* United States (T. D., 31525), and United States *v.* Bauer (T. D., 32627). In these cases it was held that where a commission which was added by an importer to an entered value in order to make what he believed the appraiser would appraise as market value, although against the better judgment of the importer, such commission was added under duress and the liquidation should have been made upon the entered value without addition of the amount of the commission. The litigation and inconvenience caused by these decisions and the easy form of subterfuge and fraud offered by the present law governing the nondutiability of commissions will be obviated by the enactment of the proposed amendment.

X.

Paragraph X is also new, and is inserted upon the recommendation of the Appraisement Commission of the Treasury Department. It represents the practice now followed by several large importers. If adopted, it will enable the appraising officers to obtain accurate information concerning the transactions affecting values of merchandise.

REENACTED PARAGRAPHS.

Paragraphs E, J, K, R, S, Y, Z, BB, CC, and DD of Section III H. R. 3321 are essentially the same as subsections 4, 8, 10, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 27 of section 28 of the present law.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK B. WILLIS,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, during the discussion of this bill various opinions have been expressed as to the methods of procedure of the Tariff Board and the conclusions of fact reached by it concerning the production of wool in the United States.

Personally I am strongly in favor of revision of all the various schedules of the tariff in such a manner as to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, such difference to be ascertained by a scientific nonpartisan tariff commission.

In my opinion the people of the United States are demanding this kind of tariff revision because they know that in no other way can a tariff law be framed that will be based on cold facts collected by scientific, nonpartisan experts and that will be fair and just to all. The pending bill rests on no scientific basis; it is not framed according to any well-defined logical principle; it discriminates against the American farmer and the American laborer; it puts a penalty on the building of industries in our own country and a premium on the building of industries in foreign countries; it furnishes additional employment for no American laborer; it makes a market for no American product; it will lower the prices which the producer receives; it will not permanently benefit the ultimate consumer. Importers and for-

eign trade journals are gleeful over the prospects of the passage of this bill; our own people are downcast and discouraged under the threat of impending free trade. The only permanent relief that can be obtained from this haphazard method of tariff making is through the maintenance of a reasonable degree of protection based upon facts collected by a tariff commission. As an illustration of how such a commission would work, I submit for publication in the RECORD the following editorial from the National Wool Grower for April, 1913:

WHAT THE TARIFF BOARD PROVED.

Every little while you see some one trying to prove that the report of the Tariff Board showed that the duty on wool should be reduced in order to conform to the difference-in-cost theory. However, anyone who understands the exact findings of the board can not fall into this error.

Now, the board found that the income from sources other than wool in Australia was sufficient to pay the total cost of handling their sheep during the year. This, of course, left the entire wool crop as a profit, and as the income derived from wool alone was found to be $1.31, the net profit per sheep is then $1.31.

In the United States the Tariff Board found that if the income from sources other than wool was deducted from the operating costs, there still remained a charge against a pound of western wool of 11 cents; against a pound of fine eastern wool, of 19 cents; against a pound of crossbred wool in the farm States, nothing. Therefore, to determine what the average cost for the United States is, these three items must be properly weighted by applying them to the number of sheep producing wool at each particular cost.

This then presents the following problem:

Millions of sheep.		Cost per lb.		
35	×	11	equals	385
5	×	19	equals	95
10	×	0	equals	0
50				480

480 divided by 50 equals 9.6.

The above problem gives 9.6 cents as the average cost of producing wool in the United States, even when 10,000,000 sheep are credited with producing wool at no cost whatever. Against this no cost exists for producing wool in Australia when measured on the same basis. Now, before costs of wool production become useful for comparison they must be reduced to the cost of producing scoured wool. As there was no charge against a pound of grease wool in Australia, there is certainly no charge against a pound of scoured wool. In the United States the average charge against a pound of grease wool was 9.6 cents, and as the average shrinkage of our wool is 60 per cent, then the cost of producing a pound of scoured wool is 24 cents, against nothing in Australia. Therefore if we were to be given the full difference in cost of wool production between this country and Australia we would need a tariff of 24 cents per scoured pound.

The woolgrower does not now, and never has, asked for a tariff of 24 cents per scoured pound. What he has asked for in the past has been 18 cents per scoured pound, which is 6 cents per pound below what the board shows he ought to have. However, the woolgrower accepts the spirit of the times, and believes that the party in power desires a reduction in the tariff upon everything, and in accordance with this spirit the woolgrower is willing to stand his share of that reduction and to cooperate with the new administration in bringing this about. But in the readjustment of the schedules the woolgrower will expect to see his industry dealt with fairly. The campaign for the election of President was fought under the promise that the reduction of the tariff would bring injury to no American industry, and the woolgrower expects that in the readjustment of his schedule this pledge will be fulfilled. This is all he is asking.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW J. PETERS,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, under the general permission to print I desire to extend in the RECORD some comments on paragraph 358 of the tariff bill. This paragraph contains the following provision:

Provided, That the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or parts of skins of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches or to the feathers or plumes of domestic fowls of any kind.

I desire to insert in the RECORD, in order that the matter may appear completely, the letters which have been sent criticizing this provision and the replies which seem to me to completely answer the objections made to this paragraph.

In answer to the letter of Alfred L. Simon & Co., of New York, I will insert a letter of Dr. John C. Phillips to me of May 7, 1913. Dr. Phillips is an ornithologist of the highest personal character and standing. His study of bird life and experience entitle his opinions to great weight. His personal observations and his contributions to magazines place him as a recognized authority on the subject.

The second letter which I insert is from the Audubon Society, the principal aim of which is the preservation of our bird life, in the aid of which it has done so much.

Extract from letter to Ways and Means Committee.

DEAR SIR:

(1) We beg to refer to that part of Schedule N of the proposed tariff bill which, if enacted, will prohibit the importation of feathers of wild birds, and we would respectfully call your attention to the hardships which its enactment would inflict on the principals and employees engaged in the feather industry.

(2) We would further add that the millinery trade does not employ song nor insectivorous birds to any extent seriously worth the mentioning, and we are perfectly safe in asserting that the song and insectivorous birds that are used would probably be less than one-fiftieth of 1 per cent of the trade in feathers, and these have only been used in the endeavor to realize on stock bought many years ago.

(3) We have read the testimony and briefs submitted to your committee by Messrs. Hornaday & Pearson, and while we appreciate their humane intentions, yet many of their statements regarding the use of some birds must have been based upon false or exaggerated information.

(4) As we understand it, the proposed bill will prohibit the importation of feathers of all wild birds, which would include feathers of game birds such as pheasants, grouse, partridge, and wild ducks, and we believe you will agree with us that it would be very unfair to permit the flesh of such game birds to be admitted, and yet prohibit the importation of their feathers.

(5) These few items which we mention form a very large part of the feathers that are used in our trade, and the feathers of food birds, together with the feathers of such birds as are pests in their respective countries, crows, parrots, etc., together with the feathers of the barnyard birds, and if we except the feathers of the ostrich, egret, and paradise, furnish at least 95 per cent of the material used in the fancy-feather industry.

(6) This statement can be verified, we believe, by referring to customhouse records.

(7) We should like to call your attention to another phase of this proposed measure, and that is the difficulty that the customhouses in various parts of the country would have in determining whether feathers come from wild birds or from barnyard fowl.

(8) It is known in the trade—and every honest ornithologist will acknowledge it—that it is very difficult to determine the origin of many feathers when detached from the birds, and while this is a fact as regards crude feathers, when it comes to determining the origin of feathers that have been dyed and manufactured, it is well-nigh impossible to tell accurately the kind of bird the feathers have come from.

(9) To correctly and impartially enforce this proposed law, and any law that can not be impartially enforced we believe you will concede is a poor law, it will be necessary to have an expert ornithologist at every port of entry, and then there will always be questions of doubt.

(10) In order to enforce the law correctly it would be necessary to examine the feathers on every hat brought into the country, either by merchants, or in the possession of wearers, and it would have to go so far that the examiners would have to look into all kinds of bedding, or materials for bedding, quilts, and muffs that are imported, and even the feathers of the eider duck would be disbarred if this bill were to become a law, for this bird is a wild duck the same as mallards, widgeon, brants, etc.

(11) An item against which there is no prohibition is the ostrich feather, and if such a law as the proposed one had been in force in this and other countries 50 years or so ago the incentive to domesticate ostriches would not have existed, and thus a very important industry—that of ostrich farming—would never have started.

(12) As it is to-day, the important houses of the feather industry (and we might say that the individuals are as humane as the rest of mankind) are decidedly against the destruction of bird species, for if a specie were to be annihilated there would be no merchandise to be sold, and so they are encouraging in every way the domestication of wild birds whose feathers are valuable for millinery.

(13) To show you how important a phase this is on the subject, we can tell you that the rhea, the bird that furnishes feathers for the better grades of feather dusters, and which is used to a very great extent in millinery, is now raised on farms in South America, whereas it was only a few years ago when there were no tame rheas in existence; and as it is with the rhea, so it will be with other wild birds.

(14) If this country, which is probably the most important from the consumption of merchandise standpoint, should enact this proposed law, it will put back domestication of wild birds for many years.

(15) We fully recognize that your committee in formulating a tariff had an immense amount of work on its hands and could not give lengthy consideration to every item in the bill, and yet in a fair sense of justice, which we know you entertain, it is only right that both sides of the question should be heard, especially on a proposition which is not of rates, but of an entirely new feature, which has, in effect, the probable ruination of a trade; and while it appears that Messrs. Hornaday & Pearson appeared before your committee to present their views on the subject, we can not find that any representatives of the feather trade—Mr. Dejongh appeared for the flower manufacturers—were present, nor were asked their views on the subject.

(16) If this part of the tariff bill becomes a law it will not alone mean the loss of capital and perhaps bankruptcy for manufacturers and importers through taking away a large part of their business, but will be the means of closing factories in this country, also in Europe, and throw out of employment many thousands of employees, principally women, many of whom have been engaged in that work for many years and would be incapable of earning a living wage in unaccustomed branches.

(17) We have strong faith in the committee's sense of justice and fairness, and we hope to hear from you that you will use every endeavor to have the paragraph that is objected to eliminated.

(18) After giving attention to what we have written, if there is still doubt in your mind on this subject, may we not ask you to let representatives of this trade have a hearing at some time convenient to yourself, either alone or at the same time with representatives of the

societies, which through good motives of a misguided nature put honorable people in peril of financial straits through an unusual method of legislation?

Thanking you in advance for your kind consideration and response to this communication, we are,

Very respectfully, yours, ALFRED L. SIMON & Co.,
New York.

WENHAM, MASS., *May 7, 1913.*

Hon. ANDREW J. PETERS.

DEAR SIR: I have been especially interested in the "extract from the letter addressed to Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD" by Alfred L. Simon & Co., of New York.

I have examined this letter with care and have answered the different headings in order. My qualifications for the statements to follow are as you know a general knowledge of ornithology and a great interest and some acquaintance with the subject of conservation of animal life.

I have consulted with our State ornithologist and he has made valuable suggestions.

The following gentlemen have read and heartily indorsed the sentiments following:

Mr. Samuel Henshaw, director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.;

Mr. Outram Bangs, department of birds and mammals; and

Dr. Thomas Barbour and Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, both curators in said museum.

A long paper could be written on this subject but I have confined myself to its most important aspects and have been necessarily brief.

1. Of course this will be a hardship on a small class of tradespeople for a short time. This is no argument at all.

2. This is a perfectly loose statement. Many birds which are not ordinarily considered insectivorous nevertheless belong to this class, e. g., herons of several species. The important point is of course the protection of species, whether insectivorous or not, when they are threatened with extermination. The æsthetic side must be considered and we have no right to sacrifice nature to the whims of woman and the good of a small trade.

3. I have not seen the brief mentioned but know Dr. Hornaday and Mr. Pearson and am sure they are accurately posted as to the existing conditions. (See Hornaday's book, Our Vanishing Wild Life, 1912.)

4. The largest part of the game birds now imported come from game preserves of the Old World. This does not mean a depletion at all, e. g., English pheasants, mallards, and Scotch grouse. Feathers, however, are another matter, for these can and do come from various exotic species all over Asia, pheasant species which will never be raised on farms or preserves and which are being rapidly trapped and shot by native hunters for the feather trade. (Tragopans, monaul pheasants, and many others.) (See various articles by C. W. Beebe.) The importation of foreign game as now conducted is a legitimate business and involves no extirpation or diminution of species.

5. I do not believe that any more than a very small proportion of birds used for the millinery trade can be called pests. Gulls, terns, albatrosses, rollers, trogans, humming birds, egrets, birds of paradise, etc., are commonly in use. Crows and starlings might be considered pests by some. The use depends on the fashion. The magnificent goura pigeon of New Guinea is now in great demand. This is a species which will be very easily reduced or exterminated, and is one of the finest birds in the world to-day.

6. Customhouse records might be referred to, but would be entirely untrustworthy on account of the lack of special knowledge necessary for this branch of importation.

7, 8, 9. All that is necessary is to prohibit importation of poultry feathers. We have poultry enough over here and there is no reason why we shouldn't learn to "doctor" their feathers as they do in Paris.

10. Eider-duck down will not be disbarred, as downs are allowed. Eider ducks' feathers are seldom if ever used on hats. They can be obtained by legal methods here in the United States.

11. I see no reason why ostrich feathers should not be imported as they can be easily told from the other feathers. However, if they were disbarred it would be a fine thing for our United States ostrich farmers, though it would raise the price of feathers very much at first.

12. This statement would scarcely "go down" with anyone who is at all acquainted with the subject at hand. Whether the milliners are humane or not may be left on the side, but they are without question contributing at the present time to the extinction, or at any rate great reduction of some of our most highly prized birds; birds which can not possibly be replaced; as soon as one species becomes scarce, another one is taken up and pushed, and this war can continue for a long time. There are multitudes of birds, but the worst of it is our finest species suffer most in this trade. We would not complain if the English sparrow became fashionable.

13. I am not informed as to the rhea, but I should like to hazard a guess that there are no large rhea farms in existence. This matter is interesting and should be looked into. We have never heard of milliners encouraging the domestication of wild birds. Very few plumage birds can even be raised economically on farms, as every aviculturist knows.

14. I may be very dense but I fail to follow this train of reasoning. The proposed law can not have any such effect. The reverse would rather be the case.

15. The millinery business does not depend on bird feathers. All sorts of other things are in use. Besides, the feathers of a large variety of game birds and domestic birds can be used in this country. A new business can be started, the preparing of these feathers.

16. This is probably greatly exaggerated. A few importers will be injured. Somebody has got always to feel a change of law such as this is. In the end this should be an actual benefit to home industries. Only importers have really benefited much by this trade.

18. This could probably have been arranged, but it is too late in the day now.

Sincerely, yours, JOHN C. PHILLIPS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES
FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS,
New York City, May 9, 1913.

Hon. ANDREW J. PETERS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: One of our members, Mr. Frederic H. Kennard, has kindly forwarded to us copies of letters sent to you by the Jordan Marsh Co. and William Filene's Sons Co., both of Boston, in re Schedule N of the tariff bill. We should like to call your attention to the fallacy of the contentions made against this schedule. These contentions are as follows:

"1. There is no humane reason why the feathers of game birds, whose flesh is proper food, should not be used in millinery. All feathers of game birds are excluded in this proposed bill."—The stimulating of an additional demand for the destruction of game birds will doubtless result in the more speedy extermination of these birds. The result of the extermination of so-called legitimate game birds is to bring about a demand for the including in the class of game birds species which certainly should not be so considered.

"2. There is no humane, or any other reason, why the feathers of birds that are killed because they are pests should not be used. These are also excluded in this bill."—Who is to determine what birds are pests? The milliners would certainly not be competent or impartial judges. A great many of the birds that are considered pests in certain localities are distinctly beneficial in other localities. It is not desirable to create a special demand for the killing of any of these; local laws permit their killing where they are locally obnoxious.

"3. Feathers of game birds and pestiferous birds constitute the most important part of all importations."—We deny this assertion. The plumage of egrets, commercially known as aigrettes or ospreys, birds of paradise, goura pigeon, and a number of others constitute the great bulk of the wild-bird feathers used in the millinery business and of the importations of such goods. None of these birds are pestiferous and few, if any, are properly to be considered game birds.

"4. The provision in the proposed law would cause irreparable injury to all those who have anything to do with the millinery trade, both wholesale and retail."—We deny this statement. If a man has been dealing in illegitimate goods, i. e., in goods the commercial use of which is contrary to public policy, prohibition of such dealing is likely to cause him some loss. Legitimate substitutes for such goods will be readily found and already exist for a continuation of the millinery trade.

"5. It would be absolutely impossible to enforce this law justly and reasonably. It can not be determined whether imported, manufactured, and dyed feathers come from wild birds or not."—We deny this statement. It will not be a difficult matter to so arrange under the proposed clause of the tariff act as to permit of importations of feather millinery with far less complications than exist in customs examinations of thousands of classes of goods to-day.

We also desire to refer to the implication that the feather milliners had no chance to be represented at the hearing on this schedule, and that a representative of the artificial flower manufacturers "appeared with the representatives of the Audubon Society." There was no secrecy about the schedule or the hearing thereon and it was the fault of the feather milliners themselves if they were not represented there. As a matter of fact, the representative of the artificial flower manufacturers spoke also for the feather milliners' interests and was supposed to represent them. In fact, the whole plea of the millinery interests is not made in good faith, but is simply an attempt to introduce amendments to the schedule with a view to destroying its whole object.

We are aware of the fact that the tariff bill has already passed the House of Representatives and therefore that, as far as your vote on this schedule is concerned, this explanation would not be necessary, but we desire to have you know the facts in the case, and they may be of value to you in the event that you are able and inclined to use still further influence in behalf of this schedule while under consideration in the Senate.

We trust and believe that you are a supporter of the principle involved in the introduction of this clause.

Very truly, yours,

T. GILBERT PEARSON, *Secretary.*

The Tariff—Admission of Manufactures of Tobacco Free of Duty from the Philippine Islands into the United States.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. AMBROSE KENNEDY,
OF RHODE ISLAND,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, May 7, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, the tobacco industry of Rhode Island, comprising 65 establishments whose combined capital amounts to $228,146 and the value of whose products is more than one-half million dollars, in the interest of American labor is opposed to the increase in the quantity of cigars to be admitted from the Philippine Islands into the United States free of duty, as contemplated by the proposed Underwood tariff bill. In behalf of those employed in this industry, I wish to offer the following protests from the Rhode Island State Branch of the Cigarmaker's Union, No. 94, and the cigar makers of Pawtucket, R. I., against any increase in the importation into the United States of cigars free of duty from the Philippine Islands:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *April 23, 1913.*

DEAR SIR: The following resolution is presented to you for your consideration:

Whereas there is now imported into the United States of America 150,000,000 cigars annually from the Philippine Islands free of duty; and

Whereas these cigars are coming in direct competition with the American workmen; and

Whereas the standard of living of the Philippine workman is below that of the American workman we find that it is impossible for the American workman to compete with the Philippine workman: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Rhode Island State branch, in convention assembled, protests against the importation of these cigars free of duty from the Philippine Islands; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the American Federation of Labor to protest to the proper authorities to have the law repealed which permits these cigars coming from the Philippine Islands free of duty.

JOHN H. SHEA,
Cigar Makers' Union No. 94.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., *April 30, 1913.*

Hon. AMBROSE KENNEDY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: We, the cigar makers of Pawtucket, R. I., in mass meeting assembled, protest against any increase in number of cigars admitted free of duty from the Philippines. Wages of orientals, 30 cents a day. New England industry can't compete.

Respectfully, yours,

A. E. HOHLER, *Secretary.*

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES R. MANN,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 5, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave granted by the House to print remarks in the RECORD I beg to call the attention of the House to the following instructive statement made by Friedlander-Brady Knitting Mills, Chicago, Ill., relative to knitted gloves and mittens, and of gloves and mittens made of fabric:

THE TARIFF AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE MANUFACTURE OF KNITTED AND FABRIC GLOVES AND MITTENS, COTTON AND WOOLEN, IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the honorable Members of the Sixty-third Congress:

If the tariff bill now before Congress becomes a law the manufacturer in this country of knitted gloves and mittens and of gloves and mittens made of fabric (glove cloth) will be absolutely destroyed. Under the existing tariff foreign-made goods comprise a large percentage of the American consumption of this class of merchandise, and a cut in the duties such as is proposed will entirely remove the American manufacturer as a competitor.

President Wilson has stated that no industry will be ruined by changes in the tariff, and we therefore believe that you will consider our plea, which we know to be a just one.

The manufacture of knitted gloves and mittens began in this country as an industry about 35 years ago. To-day nearly every State has its factories for the making of these goods. Individually the establishments are comparatively small, operating in keen competition with each other, but in the aggregate the investment of capital is large and a large number of people are dependent upon the business for their livelihood.

The Bulletin of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, relating to "manufactures, United States," abstract, page 44, under "Hosiery and knit goods," shows gloves and mittens as follows:

Years.	Pairs.	Value.
	Dozen.	
1909	2,527,889	$7,296,887
1904	2,260,503	5,556,260
1899	1,898,587	4,244,046

Until a few years ago the knitting of double seamless mittens, Exhibit A, comprised the chief article of manufacture in this line, but the knit yarn gloves, Exhibit B, and more recently gloves made of fabric, or glove cloth, Exhibit C, have in a large measure supplanted the knitted mitten.

Fabric gloves are made of finely knitted cloth, but are fashioned in the same way as are fine leather gloves, and those of the better grade have the appearance of suede leather and chamois. In length, buttons, embroidered back, and style of seams the fabric glove closely follows its leather prototype.

The popular demand is for gloves that retail at 25 and 50 cents per pair. For the 25-cent glove the jobber pays from $1.50 to $1.75 net per dozen pairs. For the 50-cent glove he pays from $3 to $3.50 net per dozen pairs. The jobber buys the best value that can be produced at these standard prices.

A glove knitted from yarn or fashioned out of fabric requires skilled labor, and labor is the important element of its cost.

In the United States all knitting and sewing is done at the mills. The time for work is limited to about 50 hours per week, and children are not generally employed. The wages paid for this class of work averages from $8 to $9 per week for females and from $12 to $15 per week for males.

Foreign-made goods, on the other hand, are for the most part produced in the home, where the children often do the work and the hours are not limited. The average wages paid for females is $3 per week and for males from $6 to $7 per week.

Through the Department of Commerce we learned that Thomas H. Norton, United States consul at Chemnitz, Saxony, the home of the industry in Germany, was in the United States on his vacation, and we sent him the following telegram:

CHICAGO, *April 25, 1913.*

To Consul THOS. H. NORTON,
210 Niagara Street, Lockport, N. Y.:

Can you furnish us with information as to wages paid in the knitted-glove industry of Germany? What are the number of hours of work per week, and what are the laws regarding work in the homes and the age at which children may be employed? Kindly wire answer at our expense.

FRIEDLANDER-BRADY KNITTING MILLS.

He replied by letter as follows:

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE,
210 NIAGARA STREET,
Lockport, N. Y., April 25, 1913.

FRIEDLANDER-BRADY KNITTING MILLS, *Chicago.*

GENTLEMEN: Your telegram with inquiries relative to the knitted-glove industry of Germany just received. I take pleasure in furnishing you the following data:

1. The organization of the glove industry in Saxony, in my consular district, is such that the bulk of the work is done by female operatives at home. Factories devoted to the "fabric gloves" are comparatively small. They contain the machines for knitting "glove cloth" in varying degrees of fineness and the necessary equipment for cutting out from "glove cloth" the single piece constituting the main part of an individual glove. The sewing of the glove, the pointing, hemming, etc., is executed by women and girls, usually in their own homes, at regular rates per dozen pairs. The gloves are returned to the factory to be examined, "finished," attached in pairs, labeled, and packed in cartons ready for shipment. Frequently the dyeing and finishing of the gloves is carried on by a separate dyeing establishment, where often the packing and shipment to customers is effected at fixed rates per dozen. The knitting machines are conducted by male operatives. Hours are usually 60 per week. Wages about $6 to $7 per week. Female operatives in a factory earn about $3 per week. The work of sewers, etc., at home is by the dozen. Women and girls use their time when free from household duties.

2. All-knit gloves are sometimes made entirely in factories; sometimes the yarn is supplied to home workers, who are paid by the dozen. Dyeing, finishing, etc., are performed as above indicated.

3. Laws are now being formulated to bring "home" or "cottage" work more under the control and supervision of factory inspectors. All children must attend school until 14. Practically there is no limitation on the length of time children at any age may be occupied at home in gainful occupations.

4. Very valuable investigations on the extent and character of home industries have been published by trades-union organizations.

I think that my friend Prof. S. P. Orth, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has such publications. His recent work on socialism is a notable book, and his studies were carried on at Chemnitz. A prominent Chemnitz editor and author, E. Hellman (address Rerrn Ridakteur E. Hellmann, "Die Volksstemme," Chemnitz, Saxony), could either furnish you with a copy or give you information how to obtain the last annual report on this subject.

The very exhaustive reports on the wage question in this industry were supplied by me to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress in 1908–9 and the "Tariff Commission" in 1910.

I will be glad to furnish you with any additional information required after my return to my post on July 1.

I remain, gentlemen,

Yours, very respectfully, THOS. K. NORTON.

[See also the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, Jan. 12, 1910, No. 3683, p. 4.]

Because of the great percentage of labor, especially hand labor, which enters into the cost of production, and because of the difference in working conditions and in wages here and abroad peculiar to this business, the manufacture of cotton and woolen gloves and mittens is dependent upon a tariff for the existence of the industry in the United States. While in the past the tariff has encouraged the making of such goods in this country, it has never been sufficiently high so as to exclude foreign importations. Under the existing rate of duty the importations have been quite large, and this is especially true of women's cotton fabric gloves.

Under date of April 26, the Department of Commerce writes us:

"Recurring to your inquiry with reference to the importation of women's cotton and woolen gloves, made on occasion of your visit to this office, I have to inform you that in accordance with our suggestion on that occasion letters were written to the collectors of customs at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, asking for information upon this subject, and copies of their replies are inclosed herewith.

"It is apparent from the statements made in the letters that the collectors of customs do not keep this classification separately, and that statements upon this subject must be compiled from the entries in existence in the various offices. You will see that while the collectors at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago have presented figures of imports of a part of all the fiscal year 1912, taken from the entries, the collector at New York states that the preparation of a compilation of this character, to make up for actual entries of the year would be 'a proposition of such magnitude as to make it a decidedly impracticable measure.'"

New York is the chief port of entry for gloves and mittens of this class, and figures showing the importations through this port would be very valuable to us, but as these data are not available we must look to the figures furnished by the port of Chicago to the Department of Commerce under date of April 23, 1913, which show the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, as follows:

Women's cotton gloves; rate of duty, 50 per cent.

Dozen pairs	64,345
Value	$95,431.00
Duty	$47,715.50

Now, for this same period the value of all imports through the port of Chicago amounted to $23,065,387, while the value of all imports into the United States amounted to $759,209,914.62. Applying the same ratio to women's cotton gloves, it follows that as the importation of women's cotton gloves through the port of Chicago amounted in value to $95,431, the importation into the United States of women's cotton gloves was approximately $3,000,000.

Women's cotton gloves, on which the importations as shown have been very heavy, consist chiefly of fabric gloves. Under the existing tariff rate of 50 per cent ad valorem the manufacture of women's cotton gloves in this country has been small. If the rate is still further reduced, the manufacturing of these gloves in the United States will cease.

As to men's and boys' cotton gloves the tariff handbook (p. 212, par. 265) shows the following:

Item.	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 3321.
	1910	1912	
Imports:			
Quantity (dozen pairs)	176,254	86,887	
Value	$312,947	$88,363	$150,000
Average unit	$1.77	$1.03	
Duties	$218,684	$78,788	$52,500
Rate		(1)	(2)
Equivalent ad valorem per cent	69.88	89.17	35.00

[1] 50 cents per dozen and 40 per cent. [2] 35 per cent.

Men's and boys' cotton gloves show imports in 1910 amounting in value to $312,947 (tariff handbook, p. 212, par. 265), or more than double the estimate of $150,000 shown under a rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, as proposed in the Underwood bill. A severe cut in the rate on this class of goods will necessarily stop the manufacturing of men's and boys' cotton gloves in this country.

A tariff rate covering all cotton gloves should take into consideration the present low rate on women's cotton gloves (50 per cent) and the higher rate on men's and boys' cotton gloves (89.17 per cent). A reduction of one-third of the rate on men's and boys' cotton gloves and an increase of one-fifth of the rate on women's cotton gloves would give a rate of 60 per cent on all cotton gloves. Under this rate there would still be a chance for the American manufacturer to get a share of the business.

As to woolen knit gloves, it is again necessary to resort to the data furnished by the port of Chicago to the Department of Commerce, which show the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

All-woolen gloves, rate of duty 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.

Dozen pair	20,083
Weight, pounds	17,445
Value	$27,364.00
Duty	$24,094.20

Using the same proportion as was employed in determining imports of women's cotton gloves, the imports of woolen knitted gloves into the United States during this period amounted in value to over $900,000.

As the value of the imports through the port of Chicago amounted to $27,364, and the duties thereon amounted to $24,094.20, the equivalent ad valorem rate of imports on this class of goods figures about 88 per cent ad valorem.

As yarn is the glove knitter's raw material and it is proposed that the tariff on yarns be made 20 per cent ad valorem, the corresponding rate on woolen yarn gloves would figure about 75 per cent ad valorem.

It may be possible for the American manufacturer to operate at a lower rate than 75 per cent, but it will be impossible for him to do so if the rate is reduced under 65 per cent ad valorem.

On silk gloves no data have been obtained.

The following is a tabulation of the results from the data available:

	Manufactures (1909)	Importations (1912).	Payne rate.	Rate H. R. 3321.	Rate recommended.
			Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Women's cotton gloves		[1] $3,000,000	50.00	35.00	60.00
Men's and boys' cotton gloves		88,263	89.17	35.00	
Woolen gloves		[1] 900,000	88.00	35.00	[2] 65.00
Silk gloves			60.00	50.00	
Total	$7,296.887				

[1] Estimate. [2] Yarns at 20 per cent ad valorem.

Knitted and fabric gloves and mittens should be classified by themselves. They do not belong with "hosiery" or with "knit goods other than hosiery," and under the general division of "clothing or other wearing apparel" the industry is completely lost sight of. The fabric glove has become an important factor in the glove trade. The fine gauge lightweights make an excellent substitute for "kid" gloves in warm weather, while those of heavier material are displacing the less dressy looking yarn gloves. It will be of vital interest to the Government, as well as those engaged in the industry, to have accurate knowledge of the imports and manufactures of such goods.

Cotton and woolen knitted gloves and mittens will probably continue to be retailed at 25 cents and 50 cents, no matter what the tariff may be on this class of goods, for the people who buy them do not use more than one or two pair a year and a cut in price would be no inducement to purchase more. It may mean larger profits to the jobber and to the retailer if they are able to buy their goods in the foreign market at a reduction of 25 cents or 50 cents per dozen pairs, but the consumer will still pay the standard prices of 25 cents and 50 cents.

Whatever may be the case with other wearing apparel, the prevailing prices at which knitted and fabric gloves are sold in the United States are not high, and they have had no part in raising the cost of living. The proposed reduction in the tariff upon these goods means to the consumer a saving at the very most so small as to be negligible, but to the American manufacturer of these goods it means utter impossibility of continuing in the business. This would mean a heavy loss in the value of his materials and merchandise and a total loss of his machinery, while to the skilled operator employed in this industry it means loss of the employment for which he has fitted himself.

Respectfully submitted.

FRIEDLANDER-BRADY KNITTING MILLS,
Chicago, Ill.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES W. BRYAN,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 2, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, throughout the debate on the Underwood tariff bill it has been charged by the Progressives and the Democrats that the Republican Party is so late a convert to the doctrine of a permanent nonpartisan board of tariff experts to report facts relating to rates and to furnish up-to-date information on all the other facts necessary to intelligent tariff revision as to render that party subject to the charge of insincerity and an attempt now to play the opportunist.

It has been pointed out that the Republican Party has had 50 years to establish a tariff board, but that it has uniformly neglected and refused to take steps in that direction, although it had full power so to do.

In turn so distinguished a Member as the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has asserted that the leader of the Progressive Party in the United States, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, also failed to suggest that Congress needed such a board of tariff experts until after he left the White House, and the suggestion is made that the Progressive Party is thus chargeable with the same quality of negligence and insincerity as the Republican Party.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] is mistaken, and in evidence of his error I submit one of many similar prior utterances of Theodore Roosevelt while he was President of the United States. The following article appears in American Industries, on February 1, 1909:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPROVES A COMMISSION—WHAT WE REALLY NEED IN THIS COUNTRY IS TO TREAT THE TARIFF AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

A commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the Congress after deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

What we really need in this country is to treat the tariff as a business proposition and not from the standpoint of the temporary needs of any political party. It surely ought not to be necessary to dwell upon the extreme unwisdom from a business standpoint, from the standpoint of national prosperity, of violent and radical changes amounting to the direct upsetting of tariff policies at intervals of every few years.

A nation like ourselves can adjust its business after a fashion to any kind of a tariff. But neither our Nation nor any other can stand the ruinous policy of readjusting its business to radical changes in the tariff at short intervals. This is more true now than ever it was before, for, owing to the immense extent and variety of our products, the tariff schedules of to-day carry rates of duty on more than 4,000 articles.

Continual sweeping changes in such a tariff touching so intimately the commercial interests of this Nation, which stands as one of the two or three greatest in the whole industrial world, can not but be disastrous. Yet, on the other hand, where the industrial needs of the Nation shift as rapidly as they do with us, it is a matter of prime importance that we should be able to readjust our economic policy as rapidly as possible and with as little friction as possible to these needs.

We need a scheme which will enable us to provide a reapplication of the principle to the changed conditions. The problem, therefore, is to devise some plan by which these shifting needs can be recognized and the necessary readjustment of duties provided without forcing the entire business community, and therefore the entire Nation, to submit to a violent surgical operation, the mere threat of which and, still more, the accomplished fact of which, would probably paralyze for a considerable time all the industries of the country.

Such radical action might very readily reproduce the conditions from which we suffered 16 years ago, in 1893. It is on every account most earnestly hoped that this problem can be solved in some manner into which partisanship shall enter as a purely secondary consideration, if at all—that is, in some manner which shall provide for an earnest effort by nonpartisan inquiry and action to secure any change, the need of which is indicated by the effect found to proceed from a given rate of duty on a given article; its effect, if any, as regards the correction of a substantial monopoly; its effect upon domestic prices, upon the revenue of the Government, upon importations from abroad, upon home production, and upon consumption.

My personal preference would be for action which would be taken only after preliminary inquiry, and upon the findings of a body of experts of such high character and ability that they could be trusted to deal with the subject purely from a standpoint of our business and industrial needs.

The health of the community will be subserved by treating the whole question primarily from the standpoint of the business interests of the entire country, rather than from the standpoint of the fancied interests of any group of politicians.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WARREN W. BAILEY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, April 26, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, in the course of a short address in the House yesterday the Hon. SAMUEL W. SMITH, of Michigan, declared that the Democrats could not point to any free trade or tariff for revenue legislation which did not injuriously affect all our industries. He said:

It is not possible for one of you gentlemen to point to any free trade or tariff for revenue legislation in this country under which we have not had results like we had in 1837, in 1857, between 1893 and 1897, and I am frank to say to-day that I would like to have somebody give to the country some consolation and comfort that we can hope that this bill will be an exception to every other tariff for revenue or free-trade piece of legislation written on the statute books.

Were we to produce the testimony of Democratic authorities or even the testimony of disinterested and impartial observers to prove that the Walker tariff law (under which the lowest tariff duties were levied) produced the greatest period of prosperity this country has ever known, our Republican friends would say that we were attempting to falsify history for political effect.

Therefore I will produce the testimony of a man who for a generation was the acknowledged and undisputed national leader of the Republican Party; he was Speaker of this House, a Member of the Senate, the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1884, and Secretary of State under two Republican administrations. I have reference to your great popular idol, James G. Blaine. As a philosophical historian he was obliged to confine himself to the facts and tell the whole truth in his admirable work, Twenty Years in Congress. In that great work he said:

The Whig victory of 1848 was not sufficiently decisive to warrant any attempt, even had there been a desire, to change the tariff. Gen. Taylor had been elected without subscribing to a platform or pledging himself to a specific measure; and he was therefore in a position to resist and reject appeals of the ordinary partisan character. *Moreover, the tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue; and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition at the time his administration was organized. Money became very abundant after the year 1849; large enterprises were undertaken, speculation was prevalent; and for a considerable period the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine. After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed control of the Government and had gradually become a free-trade party. The principles embodied in the tariff of 1846 seemed for a time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economists and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence that in 1856 a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted by any one of the three parties which presented presidential candidates.*

It was not surprising, therefore, that with a plethoric condition of the National Treasury for two or three consecutive years the Democratic Congress in the closing sessions of Pierce's administration enacted what has since been known as the tariff of 1857. By this law the duties were placed lower than they had been at any time since the War of 1812. The act was well received by the people and was indeed concurred in by a considerable proportion of the Republican Party. * * *

(Page 202.)

The free traders consider the tariff of 1846 to be conclusive proof of the beneficial effect of low duties. They challenge a comparison of the years of its operation, between 1846 and 1857, with any other period of the history of the country. Manufacturing, they say, was not forced by a hothouse process to produce high-priced goods for popular consumption, but was gradually encouraged and developed on a healthful and self-sustaining basis not to be shaken as a reed in the wind by every change in the financial world. *Commerce, as they point out, made great advances; and our carrying trade grew so rapidly that in 10 years from the day the tariff of 1846 was passed our tonnage exceeded the tonnage of England. The free traders refer with special emphasis to what they term the symmetrical development of all the great interests of the country under this liberal tariff. Manufactures were not stimulated at the expense of the commercial interest. Both were developed in harmony, while agriculture, the indispensable basis of all, was never more flourishing. The farmers and planters at no other period of our history were in receipt of such good prices, steadily paid to them in gold coin, for their surplus product, which they could send to the domestic market over our own railways and to the foreign market in our own ships.*

Now, I admit that the low duties under the tariff law of 1833 were a factor in producing the industrial depression of 1837, and that the low duties under the tariff law of 1846 produced the industrial depression of 1857; but they were not produced in the way the Republicans imagine. The fact is that low duties have always and everywhere produced periods of marvelous material prosperity; that this prosperity has naturally and necessarily increased the demand for land; the increased demand for land has increased its economic value, and this in turn has led to land speculation. The speculative advance of land values tends to force capital and labor to less productive fields, thus reducing their proportionate shares in the aggregate wealth produced by their combined efforts. It is evident that speculative rent can only advance at the expense of labor and capital, and that the only way that they can counteract the forcing down of wages and interest is by the cessation of production.

Take any industrial community in which population is increasing and the consequent cooperation of individual powers is developing old industries and creating new ones, and land must increase in value, constantly and continuously. This assured increase of land values naturally leads to speculation, in which future increase is confidently expected, and speculative values are forced beyond the point at which, under the normal conditions of production, their usual earnings would be received by labor and capital. Their failure to receive their just returns disposes them to stop production. This cessation of production at some parts of the industrial system must necessarily show itself at others in a lessening of effective demand, which retards production there, and thus the depression communicates itself through the whole industrial system, resulting ultimately in widespread industrial depression. This is how seasons of marvelous material prosperity and progress have produced industrial depressions and financial panics.

The taxation of land value, irrespective of improvements, would remedy this by destroying the incentive to land speculation.

During this debate much has been heard from the other side of the Chamber regarding the low labor cost of production abroad in comparison with labor cost in the United States. I deny that we are at any such disadvantage, and I reassert the proposition that ours is actually the cheapest labor on earth. And in this connection I want to call attention to the testimony of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, a Republican of high standing, formerly a Secretary of the Treasury, and to-day regarded as one of the foremost business men of the country. He went abroad soon after his retirement from the Treasury Department to study the commercial and economic conditions of Europe, and on his return he wrote a series of articles for an American magazine, not included in the "yellow" or muckraking class, on "The American commercial invasion of Europe." Let me quote from Mr. Vanderlip to show the idleness of the talk on the other side of our inability to cope with European competitors on account of our so-called higher wages and higher standard of living. Here is what that eminent Republican authority says:

THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL INVASION OF EUROPE.

(By Frank A. Vanderlip, in Schribner's Magazine, January, 1902, p. 10.)

American locomotives, running on American rails, now whistle past the Pyramids and across the long Siberian steppes. They carry the Hindu pilgrims from all parts of their Empire to the sacred waters of the Ganges. Three years ago there was but one American locomotive in the United Kingdom; to-day there is not a road of importance there on which trains are not being pulled by American locomotives. The American locomotive has successfully invaded France. The Manchurian Railway, which is the real beginning of oriental railway building, bought all its rails and rolling stock in the United States. American bridges span rivers on every continent. American cranes are swinging over many foreign moles. Wherever there are extensive harvests there may be found American machinery to gather the grain. In every great market of the world tools can have no better recommendation than the mark "Made in America."

We have long held supremacy as a producer of cotton. We are now gaining supremacy as makers of cloths. American cottons are finding their way into the markets of every country. They can be found in Manchester, as well as on the shores of Africa and in the native shops of the Orient. Bread is baked in Palestine from flour made in Minneapolis. American windmills are working east of the Jordan and in the land of Bashan. Phonographs are making a conquest of all tongues. The chrysanthemum banner of Japan floats from the palace of the Mikado on a flagstaff cut from a Washington forest, as does the banner of St. George from Windsor Castle. The American typesetting machines are used by foreign newspapers, and our cash registers keep accounts for scores of nations. America makes sewing machines for the world. Our bicycles are standards of excellence everywhere. Our typewriters are winning their way wherever a written language is used. In all kinds of electrical appliances we have become the foremost producer. In many European cities American dynamos light streets and operate railways. Much of the machinery that is to electrify London tram lines is now being built in Pittsburgh. The American shoe has captured the favor of all Europe, and the foreign makers are hastening to import our machinery, that they may compete with our makers. In the Far East, in the capital of Korea, the Hermit Nation, there was recently inaugurated, with noisy music and flying banners, an electric railway, built of American material by a San Francisco engineer, and now it is operated by American motormen.

Also, in Scribner's Magazine of February, 1902, page 202:

In Vienna I met an American who is at the head of one of the large boiler works in this country. He has been interested in making comparisons of the cost of labor and of the methods of work in the Viennese factories, and I found him amazed at the wasteful methods and

the high labor cost that resulted from the Austrian manufacturers failing to use modern machinery.

"I was informed in one shop," he told me, "that a boiler of about 150 horsepower cost for labor alone $750." That boiler would have been built in an up-to-date shop in America for a labor cost of $150. In the United States three workmen with modern tools would accomplish as much in one day as would be done by four workmen in a Vienna shop working one week. The cost of labor in the United States would be about $5, the men receiving for this class of rough work a little more than $1.50 a day. Of the four men in the Vienna shop, two would receive 80 cents a day, one 60 cents, and one 40 cents; but even at those low wages the total labor cost there would be $15.60 against about $5 with us. I found an almost total absence of labor-saving machinery in some of the largest shops in Vienna; plates were being handled by hand; there were no riveting machines, no traveling cranes, no modern hoists.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES R. MANN,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 6, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave to print granted to Members, I insert herewith in the RECORD an address to the Republicans of New Britain, Conn., by Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, for many years a Member of this House prior to this session. Mr. Hill was one of the ablest and most industrious and capable Members which the House of Representatives ever possessed. Honest with others and honest with himself, he was an indefatigable digger after facts, especially those which relate to tariff matters, and any statement by him is an enlightening contribution on the tariff subject.

An address to the Republicans of New Britain, Conn., by Hon. E. J. Hill, Tuesday, April 29, 1913.

"WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?"

The campaign of 1912 was won upon an honest declaration in the South that there was no constitutional tariff except a tariff for revenue only, and in the North by the declaration that in attaining it "no legitimate industry would be injured or destroyed."

With all of our industries developed and built up under the policy of protection for the past 50 years the two utterances are absolutely inconsistent, and the victory came, therefore, as the result of conflicting declarations by the party and misunderstandings by the people, of course supplemented by disastrous division in the ranks of the Republican opposition with reference to other questions.

THE OUTCOME.

The outcome is an administration with not a New England man in it for the first time in our Nation's history.

It is composed throughout of those who are honest, conscientious believers in a theory which, from the New England standpoint, is, in its practical operation, far more disastrous than absolute free trade, for a duty which eliminates protection from the finished product and surrenders the home market to a lower foreign cost of production is, under this plan, supplemented by a revenue duty upon raw material, which makes our access to foreign markets impossible to many existing industries.

The election gave to the country a House of Representatives peculiar in many respects.

It is said that for the first time in 50 years there is not a Union soldier on the Republican side and but one on the Democratic.

The last Congress, with 63 Democratic majority, repealed the requirement of proof of loyalty in establishing claims to captured and abandoned cotton at the close of the war, and opened the Treasury doors to demands for the refunding of millions of dollars legitimately expended for national purposes a half century ago.

It authorized longevity pay for Lee and Jackson and all the officers of the Army who resigned to enter the Confederate service.

It spent $87,000,000 more than any Republican Congress ever appropriated.

At the same time and in compliance with party instructions it attempted to pass six tariff bills, which would have decreased the revenue by $65,000,000 annually, and if they had not been stopped by the presidential veto the Treasury deficiency for 1914 would have approximated $150,000,000.

In one of these measures alone nearly five billions of American products would have been put on the free list and exposed to the unrestricted competition of the world.

And yet, in face of such a record, the House majority of 63 was increased to 145 and the Senate was changed to a Democratic majority of 6.

"WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?"

With the cry that the people must rule, a party that is in a minority of 2,000,000 of the popular vote is now doing what it tried to do before the election—reversing the historic policy of the Nation—and doing it by the binding vote of a sectional majority in a party caucus.

On the 3d of March I was talking with a northern Democrat who was about to retire from Congress.

The welfare of his State is largely dependent upon its production of sugar, lead, and wool, and all had been heavily hit by the attempted legislation.

I said to him, "How did you enjoy the privilege of being bound to vote on these things without having seen the bills before you went into caucus, and without being given time to read them when you got there?"

His reply was, "We went into the caucus blindfolded and were carried out hog tied, and I am glad I am through with it."

If the Republican Party had ever attempted to enact tariff legislation in that way it would have deserved and received the severe condemnation of the American people.

The Democratic Party is rewarded by having their majority doubled.

And now, relying as before upon a southern majority secured by a representation which bears no relation to the popular vote, and serenely confident in the persuasive force of patronage withheld from the northern contingent, a slight concession is made to legislative decency, and permission given for a reading of the bill and for amendments to be uselessly offered, because they are foreordained to overwhelming defeat.

A SCREAMING FARCE.

As a good illustration of a screaming farce I quote from recent reports from our local papers:

WASHINGTON, *April 11.*

Representative JEREMIAH DONOVAN made his debut on the floor of Congress when he arose in the Democratic caucus and stated that the manufacturers of hats in his district as well as those of several other industries were of the opinion that the cut in the tariff had been more severe than these manufacturers had wished.

Leader UNDERWOOD good-naturedly responded to the Connecticut Congressman by stating that the Democratic Party had gone before the people with a plan to lower the tariff, and that he believed that Connecticut had wanted it lowered because of the fact that she had sent five Representatives to Congress.

—

WASHINGTON, *April 14.*

The Connecticut Congressmen showed the most spunk of all the Members in the House Democratic caucus Saturday. Congressman REILLY, supported by Congressman DONOVAN, presented amendment after amendment to the Underwood tariff bill, to go down to defeat each time with nearly two-thirds of the Members present standing by the bill as it was presented. The Connecticut Members who want the reduction of the tariff to be on a more gradual scale than the plan proposed took their defeat gamely.

The amendments offered by Mr. REILLY called for an increase in the proposed duties on wood screws, builders' hardware, clocks, double-barreled and breech-loading shotguns, machine tools, and numerous other articles in the iron and metals schedule.

While there were undoubtedly a number of the listeners to the Connecticut Congressmen who believed that there was merit in their arguments, it was quite evident that the whips of the Ways and Means Committee fear that any single amendment to the bill might cause a break in the program that would cause wholesale amending.

Think of it! "Tom and Jerry," the innocent twins, doing the Chinese act called "saving their face."

In the last Congress Mr. REILLY of Connecticut voted to put machine tools on the free list, and for the identical rates on the other things which he now says are too low.

He knew then that the bill would be vetoed by a Republican President.

He knows now that it will be approved by a Democratic one, and he fears the result at home, for I am told that for a week before the last election he advertised in the local papers that he stood for protection to all of the products of Connecticut.

And his colleague, Mr. DONOVAN, also, according to the Bridgeport papers of October 17, 1912, closed a speech that night by saying that "he was a free trader himself when it came down to free beef and the commodities of life, but was for a just protection of all things made in Connecticut."

Their colleague, Mr. LONERGAN, was more prudent, for when he was before the Ways and Means Committee in January he said "he was for protecting Connecticut tobacco," but declined to commit himself on woolen goods until he knew what the committee was going to do about them.

Since I have read the pending bill and found that the present limit of 150,000,000 cigars from the Philippines, for which I voted and for which I was denounced by Mr. DONOVAN to the

cigar makers all through the campaign, is now to be taken off so that an unlimited amount can be brought in free, I have wondered if either of them will have nerve enough to bolt the caucus and vote with the Republicans on the final passage of the bill.

Why not be brave like Mr. KENNEDY of Connecticut, who, if correctly reported, says, "He likes his dose," and that a Waterbury manufacturer has told him that it will do no harm, anyway?

Out of 290 Democrats in the House, 5 are from the manufacturing State of Connecticut, nearly 60 to 1 against them from southern cotton fields, from western prairies, and the Mountain States.

If favorites are to be played and fundamental principles ignored, it will be a cold day for the working men and women of Connecticut.

Let our little heroic band come out boldly and stand for their newborn convictions, for they will never be missed among so many.

And if they were, their places will be filled by men from Western States, who were once Republicans and would be now but for the strangle hold with which ambition has fastened its grip upon them.

Last summer I said to one of their leaders: "What are you trying to accomplish?" And his answer was: "I am out to beat Taft and kill your damned New England tariff."

These cases to which I have referred are not isolated ones.

In the tariff hearings last January it was shown that all of the congressional candidates in California last fall—Republican, Democratic, and Progressive—were pledged to protection for the products of California, and left free to exercise their judgment upon the products of other States.

The same thing was said to be true of Louisiana and Florida.

Shades of Washington, Clay, and Randall, men who lived and died in firm belief in the doctrine of protection to American labor and American industry, to such a complexion has your party come at last.

NEW METHODS DEMANDED.

The fact of the case is that with a country as large as ours, with interests so enormous and so diversified, with due regard to the welfare of a hundred million people living under different climatic conditions and reaching halfway round the world, the old ways of political tariff making must stop.

The industrial earthquake which has shocked this Nation four times in the past 20 years, and which we are now having again, is an economic crime which no other people would tolerate and which I am sure no other people could survive.

Great Britain confines her free-trade policy to an area less than that of the single State of California, and permits her self-governing colonies to make tariffs for themselves suitable to their own conditions.

The time must come, and must come soon, when the industrial welfare of this great Nation shall no longer be determined by the guesswork of temporary political favorites, but shall be based upon the thorough, exhaustive, and world-wide study of the basic facts of each industry by a nonpartisan permanent tariff commission.

A public report must be made by them and actual conditions shown to the people, and no changes made except with reference to subjects thus investigated.

This is the practice in Europe now, and it can and should be so here.

When the Philippine tariff was made four years ago it was fully discussed by the Manila Chamber of Commerce before it went to the Philippine Assembly, and when it came here for action by Congress, as chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill I called in my Democratic colleagues for joint and open consideration of it, and the same policy was pursued in the conference committee of the House and Senate.

There was no secrecy about it from start to finish, and should be none in making our own tariff.

The injury that is done to great industries by secret conferences, by logrolling and political trade and dickers, is infinitely greater than the entire amount of the tax involved.

No better illustration of this could be found than that afforded by the pending revision.

Six months ago the Democratic Party proposed and voted to put a duty on wool and to make sugar free. To-day the same party proposes to put a duty on sugar and make wool free, and it has no reason to give for either action except political exigencies, utterly regardless of the welfare of either of these great industries.

We collect every year more money from internal revenue than we do from customs, and do it at about one-half the expense.

Nobody dreams of making that a political question.

It is treated as a business proposition purely, and there is no reason why the making and administration of any form of a customs law should not be put upon the same basis.

MISUNDERSTANDING AND ENLIGHTENMENT.

But aside from declaring that there was no legal tariff, except one imposed for revenue only, the Democratic platform promised that in the attainment of that result "no legitimate industry should be injured or destroyed."

What did that mean? Woodrow Wilson knew that it meant that no industry built up on an illegal foundation could itself be legitimate, and he boldly and courageously announced, in his first public utterance after his nomination, that while the business which stood on its own bottom had nothing to fear, others "had everything to fear if all they had under them was the prop of a tax."

But the country understood it to mean that trusts and combinations would receive no consideration, and over and over again in the tariff hearings, Democrats, in their protests against reduction of duties, coupled their assurances of sympathy with the party policy with declarations of the legitimate character of their own industries.

Citrus-fruit growers from Florida and California, manufacturers from Massachusetts and Connecticut, cattle raisers from Texas, sugar planters from Louisiana, and even a member of the electoral college of the State of New York who had stumped the State for Wilson, all asserted that they were carrying on honest business enterprises, and that the elimination of adequate protection would be destruction to their industries and a flat violation of the party platform.

When the committee could stand it no longer, it was authoritatively announced by Mr. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, speaking for the committee, that the word "legitimate," as used in the Democratic platform, was interpreted by the committee to be "economically legitimate," and that it bore no relation to trust-controlled products, which another clause of the platform directed to be put on the free list.

This definition put squarely into the class of illegitimate industries every one "sustained by the prop of a tax," and left men who thought they were honest, who believed they were working and struggling for the common good of their State and Nation, to be classed hereafter as outlaws and plunderers of the people.

Men high in the councils of the party did not hesitate to denounce it as an outrage, and declare their intention to repudiate the party which was responsible for it.

Think if you can of any productive industry in this country, where the highest wages in the world are paid, which is not the beneficiary of the protective system.

Over and over again in the hearings men were asked if they could compete on a free-trade basis if they could have the same wage scale as their foreign rivals, and the reply was invariably in the affirmative, but that it was impossible unless conditions were equalized, and that was all they asked.

It inevitably follows, therefore, that if protection is unconstitutional, under the definition of the committee, there is no "legitimate industry in this country," for even the American market place itself is sustained by the prop of a tax on all competing products.

Relying on this promise, manufacturers, hoping for cheaper raw materials and lower wages for labor, and assuming, of course, that their own business was legitimate, voted the Democratic ticket.

Relying on this promise, workingmen, believing that a lower cost of living would result from tariff revision, and if no legitimate industry was to be injured or destroyed, that their own wages could be maintained by the power of their unions, voted the Democratic ticket.

Progressives, sincere and enthusiastic in their desire for many social reforms for which the times seemed ripe, declared for extreme and radical protection in their own platform, and then, relying on this promise, put candidates of their own in the field, thus dividing the protective vote, or went clear over to their old-time opponents and voted the Democratic ticket.

It was a new Armageddon, with the hosts of the Lord on the devil's side.

Never in the history of American politics was a greater bunko game played than that to which honest American business now finds itself exposed, by relying upon the promises of the Democratic Party.

PROTECTION A NATIONAL POLICY.

The purpose of the first tariff act passed by this Nation on July 4, 1789, was declared to be "for the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures."

For three-quarters of a century the right of labor to own itself or be owned by a master was fought out with human slavery, backed by the self-styled aristocracy of the South, on one side, and freedom, embodied in the sturdy yeomanry and artisans of the North, on the other, until in '63 slavery went down in war and ruin, and the dignity of free labor became the priceless possession of popular government.

From that day to this our growth has been the wonder of the world.

In the last 10-year census period alone the increase in manufacturing investment has been from nine to eighteen billions, in farm values from twenty to forty billions, in all bank deposits from seven to fifteen billions, and in savings banks alone from two to four billions of dollars.

That Connecticut has had her share of this prosperity is shown by the fact that during this same period her savings bank deposits increased by more than $90,000,000, or more than 51 per cent.

But it is claimed that this great prosperity has not been equally distributed among all classes.

That is undoubtedly true, now, for it always has been and always will be true, under any system of taxation, and is just as true under English free trade as under American protection.

And yet all have been lifted up together.

Those things which were the luxuries of former years are necessities now.

The separate cottage has replaced the tenement house.

Homes are better furnished; there is better food and more of it; wearing apparel more tasty, better designed, and at lower cost; shorter hours of labor, and the children in school with education as a right and not as a privilege; factory inspection and sanitation; compensation for injuries; free hospitals; free libraries; and to those who have lived here long enough to learn American ways and methods, wages with a purchasing power for the necessities of life far beyond that of any time in the history of this Nation and so far beyond that of any other nation that during this same 10-year period 8,000,000 people from other lands have left their homes and come here to share in our prosperity.

Protection gives opportunity to all, but the greatest fortunes of to-day are not the result of protected manufactures.

Vanderbilt, Gould, Huntington, and Harriman gathered their millions in the field of transportation; Morgan, Stillman, and Baker in banking; Astor, Stewart, and Marshall Field in trade and merchandising; Rockefeller and his associates in the collection and distribution of a natural product of the earth; Clark, Hearst, Daly, and the millionaires of the Mountain States from the mines of copper and silver and gold; and Pulitzer, Munsey, and Bennett from publications.

Others, after weary years of toil and struggle, have won success by fortunate inventions and coined their thoughts into untold millions from the patents given them by the laws of every nation.

Others still, by skill and daring on the stock exchange or in the produce markets, have made great fortunes for themselves.

But these were geniuses in their chosen fields, and where a few hundred have been successful a million others have been failures, and the protective system has neither brought success to the one nor failure to the other.

What it has done has been to equalize conditions of production between this and other countries, to protect the standard of wages in a young and expanding nation from the deadly competition of the congested centers of Europe, and to give to countless millions here a fair chance in life for better things than were possible in other lands.

A SURRENDER TARIFF.

To such a nation the order now comes to put on the brakes and reverse the wheels of progress, to surrender the best market place in the world, with one-third of the world's consuming power, in order to secure the effective foreign competition which President Wilson says must be the object of tariff duties henceforth laid—"the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world."

From such a contest, on equal terms of wages and social conditions, no American has ever shrunk or ever will.

Is it not enough that the gates of Ellis Island are flung wide open to the free admission of those who come from every land to cast in their lot with us and share for good or ill in this Nation's growth?

Shall we add to this the free admission of the products of those who remain behind, held there like slaves at their daily task at a wage which means for them a bare existence only?

It is a contest of wages, not of wits—of the cold, hard facts of life and not of dreams—to which the President invites the working men and women of this Nation, to the end that the importation of foreign products may be increased, for the sole purpose of taxation and increased revenues at the customhouse.

To the men and women of to-day, born and brought up under the policy of a protective tariff, such a statement seems incredible.

During all their life it has been instilled into their minds that, industrially and commercially, it was far better for this Nation to produce those things which our climate, soil, and resources made possible, and so be independent in time of peace and self-reliant in time of war.

In pursuance of this policy luxuries have been taxed by all parties to just short of the point of reduced consumption and diminished returns.

Under Republican policy the things which we can not produce are admitted free of duty and the things the like of which we can and do produce are taxed to the point of equal conditions of production and thus put on a basis of fair competition.

The proposition is now to tax the things which we do not produce and also give to other nations an unfair advantage on the things the like of which are natural products here.

It is precisely what South Carolina demanded for the whole Nation in 1828 and precisely what the Southern Confederacy prescribed for themselves in 1861; and it was right from their standpoint, for with the single product of cotton, in which they had a world monopoly, sold in a free market they felt that they had a right to buy the things they consumed in the free markets of the world.

To the whole Nation to-day, however, it presents the square alternative of salaries, wages, and home standards cut down to the European level or a surrender of the home market to foreign competitors.

The hearings on the proposed bill, the rates of duty in the bill itself, and the provisions for future administration all lead straight to this conclusion.

COMPETITION ENFORCED.

At the hearings on Schedule B, Mr. W. E. Wells, of East Liverpool, Ohio, representing the white and decorated tableware industry, had shown that $22,000,000 worth were imported as against $16,000,000 worth made here.

He declared "that the foreigner has now, as he always has had, the better part, the larger part, of the American market."

In the general discussion which followed Chairman UNDERWOOD said:

I will state, and I think I state correctly the judgment of the committee, that the real issue is whether the present rate is competitive or not. I think the witness has clearly shown competition of a large percentage on the products involved in this industry. That is the governing reason, from our standpoint, in fixing a revenue tariff, because without competition we can not have revenue.

And yet, notwithstanding this showing, this industry was heavily cut in the new bill.

WAGES SACRIFICED TO REVENUE.

In the hearings on Schedule C, during the questioning of Mr. John A. Topping, president of the Republic Iron & Steel Co., the following significant statement was made concerning wages and revenue:

The CHAIRMAN. If we are levying this tax for revenue—and even our Republican friends expect to raise funds to support the Government—you will have to let enough come in to produce revenue. There must be enough importations come into the country to produce a reasonable amount of revenue. If we are not going to allow that, we might adopt the policy of building a Chinese wall of law and say that nothing shall come in.

Mr. TOPPING. Your total revenues under Schedule C in 1911, as I remember the figures, were about $18,000,000. If my figures are correct, and they are approximately so, with our annual pay rolls of approximately $322,000,000, and you bring about a reduction of only 10 per cent in wages, you are sacrificing $32,000,000 in order to stimulate a little increase in your revenues under Schedule C.

The CHAIRMAN. We can not mix up the proposition of benefiting the people by raising wages and losing revenue. As long as we pursue this policy of raising a large portion of our revenue at the customhouse—and I think this committee expects to do so—we must levy on articles at a rate that will produce revenue; and there is no reason why we should raise a large amount of revenue from one schedule and not from another.

Later in the hearing the question of area of competition in this country affected by the bill was under consideration, and Mr. UNDERWOOD said:

We will strike a compromise. Assuming that it was 25 per cent—assuming that in 25 per cent of the market you will have competition that you will have to meet from abroad, are you going to break your price and your chance to make profits on the other three-quarters of the market in order to come down and drive English competition or German competition out of that competitive zone?

Mr. TOPPING. Just as soon as you inject into this market 25 per cent supply of foreign stuff, just so soon will you unsettle the values of the entire market of the United States.

Again it was shown that a surrender of the market was to be made for revenue purposes.

Mr. Topping said:

The return to capital invested in foreign works has been greater abroad than it has been at home. Why should we impair our prosperity

by exposing our markets and our labor unnecessarily to this surplus? You only stimulate us to need it by reducing our price and reducing our profit. The Government does not accomplish anything if it is the people that are hurt.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not what we want.

Mr. TOPPING. You want revenue.

The CHAIRMAN. We want you to surrender a very small part of your market for the benefit of the Government.

When Mr. Topping was about to conclude his testimony, the following protest was made:

Mr. HILL. I want to dissent most emphatically from one statement that has been made. I want to enter my protest right now against the proposition advanced here to-night that it is necessary to surrender a material portion, which, I think, has been stated at 25 per cent several times——

Mr. TOPPING. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Of the American markets to foreign producers to raise revenue as a matter of necessity.

Mr. TOPPING. That is right.

That protest was based on the fact that under the present law there had been:

A surplus revenue in 1910 of $15,806,323.94.

A surplus revenue in 1911 of $47,234,377.10.

A surplus revenue in 1912 of $37,224,501.90; and everything pointed to a still larger surplus for 1913.

BEFORE ELECTION AND AFTER.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. UNDERWOOD, speaking in the House, declared that a new era in tariff making had come upon the country.

I think he misspelled one word.

It should have been "error" instead of "era."

But he ridiculed the idea that it was possible to make a tariff measured by the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

I cite once more from the hearings to show that Democratic promises concerning "competitive tariffs," as well as "legitimate industries," are one thing before election and entirely another afterwards.

W. C. Temple, an orange grower of Florida, said that he never had voted anything but the Democratic ticket.

He pleaded the promises of the party as follows:

I have before me an alleged interview with Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Alabama, published in the Metropolitan Magazine, in which it is stated that Mr. UNDERWOOD said, and, Mr. UNDERWOOD, I hope you are correctly quoted:

"If you make your tariff rates balance the difference in cost at home and abroad, including an allowance for difference in freight rates, and stop there, the tariff will be competitive. It will permit the growth of free competition."

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is true, but I do not think it is true that you have that condition here now, with exportations and American consumption running into many millions of dollars, and importations fallen off from $3,000,000 down to about $100,000. It seems to me that this tariff is prohibitive, protecting producers' profits, and not competitive. I would like very much for you to suggest to the committee what would be a competitive rate whereby we may get a reasonable amount of revenue.

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. UNDERWOOD, that is all I ask, and that is all my people ask. If it is true that foreign labor is very much lower than our own, that their cost to produce under present conditions are sufficiently lower on the labor item alone, and their cost of transportation is sufficiently below our cost of transportation to make our present tariff no more than enough to offset that difference, am I not justified in supposing I am in the house of my friends and that they will protect us or recommend protection to that extent?

To which Mr. UNDERWOOD replied in part as follows:

What we want to-day is, in arranging this tariff, and I think what the committee wants to do, and especially in reference to oranges, is to get a reasonable amount of importation, so we can get a reasonable amount of revenue. That is what we expect from the duty. You must take that portion of competition.

Unequal and unfair competition on the things we make; unequal and unfair competition on the wages of the men and women who make them.

This is the harvest which we are to gather from the seed sown last November.

Even the freight rates from foreign factories to our markets are to be in effect eliminated by a 5 per cent discount on the duties in this bill if the importations come in American vessels.

ONLY A BEGINNING.

Now, if the bill which is soon to be passed were the full program for the next four years, I would have less criticism to make upon it, for I am somewhat of a tariff reformer myself, and it would indeed be strange if, among thousands of items in a tariff law, the rates on some of them should not be fairly satisfactory.

But this is not the end, for two provisions are made in the bill itself for readjustment of such rates as permit the American market to be supplied by American producers, so that there is held up to the American manufacturer the delightful prospect of successfully adjusting the organization of his business to one set of tariff rates, only to find himself punished for his enforced economies by another and still lower set.

The first of these is found in paragraph A of section 4, as follows:

A. That for the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country the President of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: *Provided, however*, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

It is, in effect, a repeal of the present maximum and minimum system.

Now the general rate is the minimum and the maximum is punitive.

This proposition makes the new rates the maximum, and authorizes the President to negotiate trade agreements between this and other nations for still lower ones, such agreements to be approved by a majority vote of each House instead of by a two-thirds vote of the Senate as heretofore. The fact that the Democratic Party can not control a two-thirds vote of the Senate, but can dictate to a majority by party caucus, was probably the reason for this change.

A TARIFF FOR FOREIGNERS.

The second provision for the future is found in paragraph S of section 4, as follows:

S. That the President shall cause to be ascertained each year the amount of imports and exports of the articles enumerated in the various paragraphs in section 1 of this act, and cause an estimate to be made of the amount of the domestic production and consumption of said articles, and where it is ascertained that the imports under any paragraph amount to less than 5 per cent of the domestic consumption of the articles enumerated he shall advise the Congress as to the facts and his conclusions by special message.

Instead of a nonpartisan, permanent tariff commission, making world-wide investigation of an industry, and reporting all of the facts to Congress concerning it, as favored by the Republican Party when in power and by the Democratic Party before they came into power, the failure of foreign manufacturers to ship into this market more than a fixed percentage of the American consumption is to be the determining factor in fixing import duties in future.

During the tariff hearings in January official representatives of the Bermuda and Bahama Parliaments were permitted to come before a committee of Congress and plead direct to the legislative branch of the Government for laws advancing their own commercial interests, instead of presenting their case through diplomatic channels in the usual way. It was the second time in our history that this has been done, the other being in the making of the Wilson bill.

But so far as I know, this is the first time that it is made a part of the statute law that the prices of the products of our farms, our factories, and our mines, the salaries of employees, the wages of the workingmen and women of the country, and the net profits of our industries shall all be made dependent upon the skill and ability of foreign producers to possess and control a certain portion of our home trade, for if the Democratic theory is correct, that domestic competition is of little effect in controlling prices and that the tariff tax is added to the domestic cost, this is precisely what this paragraph means.

What marvelous changes are coming to this great country of ours!

In England, France, and Germany their great captains of industry are honored by those nations and are presented by their rulers with titles of commercial distinction.

Here, ours are presented by our Attorney General to a grand jury for indictment and criminal prosecution under a law which even our Supreme Court has not yet been able to construe.

THE INCOME TAX.

Knowing as I do the binding force of the decision of an irreducible majority of a "hog-tied" party caucus, I shall waste no time in analyzing the rates of the various schedules of the Underwood bill. Its author says that his "party stands for a tariff for revenue only" with the emphasis on the "only."

As such the bill is a complete and total failure, for by his own admission the revenues from it will be nearly forty millions annually less than the present law gives, and the Treasury deficit for the coming year would amount to $70,000,000.

The claim is made that this is a reduction of taxes on the poor and a transfer of the burden to the rich.

What it really is is a transfer of the consumption tax only from the West and South to the accumulated savings of the North and East.

As the bill was originally drawn, and until I called the committee's attention to it, more than three billions of savings banks deposits in New England and New York were made subject to the income tax.

The corporation tax is made a part of the income tax.

Last year Connecticut alone paid $758,235.99 out of a total of twenty-seven millions.

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming, all put together, paid only $754,420.79.

Alabama, with a population of 2,138,093, as against Connecticut, with a population of 1,114,756, paid only $165,698.04, or a little more than one-fifth of Connecticut's tax.

The population of these States, which, of course, determines the amount of consumption tax now paid by them, is 11,489,100, or almost exactly 10 times that of Connecticut.

If the shifting of a part of the consumption tax on the basis of 10 to 1 is found so easy, how long before the whole of it will go and English free trade in all its glory take its place?—for President Wilson has informed Congress that "we must abolish every semblance of privilege," which is the name he gives to protection, and UNDERWOOD says that "protection is already dead."

GENERAL CRITICISM.

One very unfortunate feature of the bill is its sectionalism.

Why should bagging for cotton be made free and for other farm products be dutiable at 25 to 30 per cent?

Why should a piece of steel, cut to lengths, painted and fitted with buckles for baling cotton, be put on the free list and the same piece of steel unmanufactured be duitable at 12 per cent?

Why should cotton cloth be classified according to fineness and finish and graded duties applied accordingly, and woolen cloth be bunched under one rate without regard to quality?

It makes all the difference in the world as to what a duty should be from the protective standpoint, whether a finished article is principally material, with a little labor added, or principally labor with a little material used.

The committee recognized this fact with reference to cotton, but not with wool, and justify their action in this report, or try to, but refuse to apply the same rule to silk and wool. Why?

WHY?

Why should a farmers' free list be made for the agricultural sections and the manufacturing sections paralyzed by revenue taxes on raw materials, protection taken from finished products, and thrift and industry robbed by an income tax, to make up national deficits intentionally created to secure party support?

FREE FINISHED PRODUCTS, DUTIABLE RAW MATERIAL.

The Democratic Party pledged itself to reduce the cost of living, and it puts forward a new free list in fulfillment of that pledge.

It will not do it, and with one accord their leaders are either now offering excuses or asking for a year's postponement of the happy day.

This free list takes from the dutiable list of the present law a hundred millions of last year's importations, at a loss of sixty millions of revenue, and by so doing exposes about ten billions of American products to absolutely unrestricted competition with the world, and in almost all cases, except lumber and leather, leaves the raw materials out of which they are made on the dutiable list.

More than this, it takes $60,000,000 worth of almost exclusively raw materials from the free list of the Payne bill and taxes them an average of 10 per cent for revenue purposes.

It is like burning the candle at both ends.

The effect of it is to cut out entirely or reduce the protection given under the present law, and at the same time increase, or, what is the same thing, not proportionately reduce the cost of production.

The inevitable result will be that the importer will not be compelled to compete with a reduced cost of the domestic product, which the lowered duties are intended to secure, and as human nature is pretty much alike everywhere, will get all he can, and the reduced cost of living will go a glimmering.

So far as I can see, the importer will be the principal beneficiary of this new system, and the manufacturer and workman will be ground between the upper and nether millstones of lower wages and lessened volume of trade.

The fact is that in this country of ours the tariff has far less to do with the price to the ultimate consumer than many people think.

In the report of the Tariff Board on the cotton industry, prices were carefully followed on a hundred different fabrics, from the mill cost to the consumer.

It was shown beyond dispute that in that industry the manufacturers' profit, including selling expenses, was 11 per cent; the jobbers', 19 per cent; and the retailers', 44 per cent.

Now, it costs just as much to job and retail foreign goods as it does domestic.

I have no doubt but that the products of most industries will show a like cost of distribution.

Indeed, in food products, distributed in far smaller quantities for daily use, the expense is probably greater still.

So that the President and Mr. UNDERWOOD are profoundly wise in now reaching the conclusion, after the election is over, that the reduction in the cost of living will probably be delayed for a year or more, until stocks of goods now on hand are sold out.

In my own business experience, however, I have found that a situation of this kind is generally discounted.

The only chance I can see for a reduced cost of living is in an increased production of the things we need, or the demand decreased, either voluntarily or from necessity, and I sincerely hope that the latter will not be the case.

LESS EMPLOYMENT FOR LABOR.

According to Democratic estimates, the net reduction in the revenues from this bill as compared with the Payne bill will be $37,896,035.

This does not mean lessened taxation to that amount, but only that the method of taxation has been changed.

The estimated increase of dutiable importations under the bill will be $141,790,085.

Add to this the large increase in the articles transferred to the free list and it is fair to assume that from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 worth of foreign products which have heretofore been made in this country will during the first year of this "new era" be turned out by foreign factories, and the employment of American workingmen reduced accordingly. In my judgment this is a very conservative estimate. The amount will, of course, be enormously increased when they have adapted themselves to our styles and patterns all along the line.

AN IMAGINARY HARVEST.

In return for this, however, the committee solemnly declares that, in their judgment, "the future growth of our great industries lies beyond the seas."

Think of it!

Fourteen Democratic lawyers, eight of them from the agricultural States of Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, North Carolina, Missouri, and Minnesota, sending a message to the captains of industry in New England that if they will wipe out of existence their obsolete plants and methods, replace the machinery which they are told should long since have been relegated to the scrap heap, increase the efficiency of their workmen, and remodel their establishments generally on foreign methods, they shall have the privilege of fighting for the home market—the best in the world—against foreign competition, encouraged by steadily downward revision of duties, and that in return for this they may indulge in the glorious hope that "the future growth of American industries lies beyond the seas."

Is it not manifest that either the free-trade author of this report has a delicious sense of humor in his mental make-up, or that the best and only effective teacher of economics in the school of American industry for the next four years will be a dearly bought experience?

Protection of American Industries, American Labor, and American Homes is the Polar Star of American Prosperity.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADDISON T. SMITH,

OF IDAHO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, April 30, 1913.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, if I believed that the proposed law would result in reducing the cost of living without reducing the income of the wage earner, or the prices the farmer is now receiving for his products, I would cheerfully give it my support. If I believed that because of the duty on imported articles the price of living was being gradually forced upward in this country, I certainly would not oppose the measure now under consideration.

On the contrary, the advance in the price of commodities, which has been gradual for the last 10 years, affect alike free-trade countries as well as those that have a protective-tariff system all over the world.

REASONS FOR INCREASING PRICES.

An increase each year over the previous year of the quantity of money in circulation is one great reason for the advance in prices. In 30 years the quantity of money in circulation in this country, per capita, has almost doubled, notwithstanding the great increase in population; and our gold supply has more than doubled in the last 15 years.

By selling abroad more than we buy from our foreign neighbors we are constantly adding to our wealth as a Nation; and plenty of money is available for the development of our mines; the building of our mills and railroads; improving our cities, rivers, and harbors; the reclamation of our arid and swamp lands; and other large undertakings. All these enterprises furnish employment to millions of men at good wages, whose necessities our millions of farmers supply at prices which have also enabled them to prosper.

The growing system of doing business on credit, the extra expense of delivering goods to customers, the exquisite and delicate manner of packing goods for retail, the apparent need of so many middlemen in merchandising, the expensive method of advertising in magazines and by elaborate signs, all add to the price of commodities, which burden the consumer must bear. In addition, the trend of the people from the country to the city, curtailing production and increasing the number of nonproducers, has a tendency to force prices upward.

The contention of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that the proposed law will be a great benefit to our people by developing a competitive basis for us, so that we can more successfully enter the markets of the world, is most fallacious. Competition in all lines of industry is now most intense, our methods of manufacture the best in the world, and our wage earners receive larger compensation than those engaged in similar employment in any other country on earth. Ours is the best market in the world, which we are asked to share with the foreign producers on a free-trade basis, with the hope of competing in a poorer market, where starvation wages are paid.

WE SHOULD DO OUR OWN MANUFACTURING.

If this bill becomes a law, many of our manufacturers will move their establishments to Europe, Japan, China, and India in order to get advantage of the low-priced labor, and then flood our markets with goods which, under the protective-tariff system of the Republican Party, have heretofore been made in our own country by our own people. Foreign manufacturers who have come to our country to manufacture their goods for our market, and thus obviate the payment of tariff duties, can soon go back to their own country, where labor cost is low. With no tariff duties to pay and with cheap labor, how can our manufacturers continue to compete with them unless the cost of production here is reduced? In that event the price of raw material and labor must be reduced.

We not only lose the revenue produced by the duty, but our money goes abroad for commodities which we can produce and which we are now producing.

WHY THE UNITED STATES IS PROSPEROUS.

According to statistics just announced by the Department of Commerce, the United States has been exporting merchandise at the rate of $7,000,000 per day during the last nine months, and we have been importing merchandise at the rate of $5,000,000 per day. In other words, we sell more than we buy to the extent of $2,000,000 per day and are, as a Nation, that much richer each day than the day before. Just think of it—we are $500,000,000 richer to-day than we were August 1, 1912. If this new law drives many of our factories abroad, as it certainly will, and as the result of foreign competition others are forced to close, we would be buying from foreign producers more than we sell; our money would go abroad, and we would be poorer each day as a Nation. If the income of a family is $1,000 per year and it spends $1,200 it is only a question of time when it will be forced into bankruptcy. On the same principle we must sell abroad more than we buy if we are to continue to advance as a Nation and maintain our present prosperous condition. The change in our fiscal policy as proposed by this bill will certainly have the opposite effect.

The great nation of China, with a population of 400,000,000 people, whose successful struggle for independence commands the admiration of all liberty-loving people, will doubtless soon enter upon an era of manufacturing and commercial activity which will have a marked effect on trade relations. By reason of their great numbers 90 per cent of them have been compelled to struggle for existence, as a drowning man struggles for his life. They have of necessity solved the problem of the high cost of living and exist on a few cents per day. Under the present protective-tariff system they are encroaching on our markets, and as they enlarge and extend their manufacturing enterprises they will soon be most dangerous competitors. The same is true of Japan. If these and other nations can successfully compete with us under the existing law what will be our fate if we must open our markets to them on a free-trade basis?

It seems incredible, Mr. Chairman, that there should be any occasion for any portion of the membership of this body to protest against the assault that is being made through this free-trade tariff bill now under consideration upon the industries of this country which have been built up and developed under the protective-tariff system of the Republican Party until we are now the most prosperous nation on earth.

A MINORITY PARTY IN CONTROL.

If the proposed legislation was in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the American people as expressed at the polls, those who believe in the principles of a protective tariff would cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority; but the Democrats find themselves in control of this House and the Senate and the Presidency as a result of an accidental division last fall in the ranks of the Republicans, both factions of which are in favor of that fiscal policy under which this country has made such wonderful progress in manufacturing and in the development of our various resources.

With about two-fifths of the voting population behind them, this Democratic administration is attempting to place a free-trade law on the statute books over the protests of three-fifths of the voters, which whenever heretofore tried in this country has brought years of industrial depression, stopped the wheels of progress, created an army of unemployed men, and brought discouragement and despair upon a happy, prosperous, and contented people.

What a price to pay in order that a theory may be demonstrated! If only those who believe in free trade were made to suffer as a result of such reckless and ill-advised legislation, you would find that those on this side of the House would be perfectly willing to give the supporters all the rope they desired; but, unfortunately, the distress and hardships which will result from the baneful effects of this proposed legislation must be borne by all alike. As is usual, the wise and the foolish, the innocent and the guilty, the just and the unjust, must pay the penalty of the indiscretions and the recklessness of a few. The Democratic leaders are determined to continue their experiments in government regardless of their failures of the past.

MANY DEMOCRATS ARE PROTECTIONISTS AT HEART.

If a secret ballot could be taken on the Democratic side on this bill, I venture to say that at least one-half of the Members would vote against a large proportion of the reductions in the present law, as they believe in protection to American industries and American labor; but in view of the determination of the Chief Executive to force this law on the statute books, and by reason of the binding rules enforced in the secret caucus, every Democrat will doubtless take the dose. Probably but few will make any outward demonstration of protest, feeling that the President must be sustained, regardless of the protests of their constituents and the great injury they believe the proposed law will bring upon them; yet they do not hesitate to denounce the measure in their secret caucus, and many of them denounce it privately outside of the House.

SOME DUTIES SHOULD BE LOWERED.

I am not one of those who believe that the tariff should not be revised. There are many articles on which the duty should be lowered, but what excuse can there be for proceeding blindly? Why did not the committee make use of the valuable data collected by the Tariff Board? If it was because this board was appointed by a former President, why did not the present Executive appoint a board composed of men in whose judgment and integrity he had confidence, to collect data and statistics as to the cost of producing commodities in this country and abroad, upon which a fair, equitable, and reasonable bill could be drawn, and not force a half-baked law upon the statute books?

More than one-half of the cost of commodities is represented by the amount paid for labor in producing them, and without a protective tariff on imports our wage earner will be forced to accept lower wages if we are to compete on a free-trade basis.

In European countries, in many of the trades, the wages received are only about one-fifth the amount paid in this country.

Comparative wages per day.

	Belgium.	Germany.	England.	United States.
Laborers	$0.40	$0.64	$0.80	$2.00
Brick and stone masons	.64	1.04	1.68	4.50
Carpenters	.56	1.04	1.60	4.00
Painters	.56	.96	1.44	3.50
Plumbers	.64	.88	1.60	5.00
Mechanics	.64	1.04	1.36	3.50

It is confidently believed by the masses of business men and thousands of disinterested men of rare judgment that the industrial, commercial, and farming interests of the entire country will be greatly disturbed and injured if this bill is enacted. This will be especially true in the Rocky Mountain country, which is far removed from the large centers of population, and from where freight rates to the markets exhaust a large proportion of the profits. The present prosperous condition of the people of that section can not in the light of past experience be continued if the duty is reduced or removed as proposed and we are forced to compete on a free-trade basis with foreign producers.

A BLOW TO OUR LEAD MINES.

It is proposed in this bill to reduce the duty on lead ore to one-half cent per pound, under which but a few of the mines can be operated. We have in northern Idaho a population of about 12,000 people dependent directly or indirectly on the operation of our lead mines, which produce over 30 per cent of the supply of the United States. Nearly $5,000,000 yearly goes to railroads for freights in transporting the products of the mines and the mills and merchandise needed by the communities which are sustained by this industry. In addition, the wages of the miners, supplies, rents, etc., amount to nearly $10,000,000 per year. This industry has been built up under a protective tariff of 1½ cents on lead ore. In addition to the mines in operation, there are a great many prospective mines which are being developed at great expense, and this development will be abandoned in many instances if the lead producers are compelled to enter the market in competition with Mexican ores. The latest statistics compiled by the census show 2,185 mines reported, and that out of that number only 154 were producing mines. The total capital invested was $72,738,889, 44 per cent of which was invested in prospective mines, all of which would be a total loss if the lead producers are not to have the benefit of existing protective laws. I can not understand how any man who loves his country and who is interested in the happiness and welfare of his neighbors could support a measure which would place them on a par with the cheap laborers of Mexico who receive one-fourth of the wages received by the miners in Idaho.

Observe the comparison between the wages paid in Idaho and Mexico.

	Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.	Mexico.
Miners	$3.50-$4.00	$0.75
Muckers	3.00- 3.50	.50
Laborers	3.00- 3.50	.50
Timbermen	3.50- 4.00	$0.75- 1.00
Pumpmen	4.00	1.00
Engineers	4.50- 5.00	1.00
Shift bosses	5.00- 6.00	
Track and pipe men	3.50- 4.00	1.00
Blacksmiths	4.00- 5.00	1.00- 1.25
Blacksmith's helpers	3.50- 4.00	.75
Machinists	4.50- 5.00	1.00
Millmen	3.50- 4.00	.65

Average, Coeur d'Alene, $3.60; day's work, 8 hours.

Average, Mexico, 80 cents; day's work, 10 to 12 hours.

Who would be benefited by the proposed reduction of the duty and the suspension of the lead-mining industry in the United States? Why should we send our money out of the country for these things that are now being produced by ourselves? It will not make lead cheaper to the consumer, but will throttle the industry in the United States and enable the Lead Trust to monopolize the business of importing and smelting lead ores, and when this is accomplished they can dictate prices because of their complete control of the output.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

But for the benefits afforded by the protective-tariff policy of the Republican Party the woolgrowers and the wool manufacturing industries could not have been so successfully established and maintained in this country. The report of the Tariff Board proves conclusively that it costs approximately 24 cents more to produce a pound of scoured wool and 9½ cents more to produce a pound of raw wool in this country than in Australia, and without a protective tariff equal to the difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad we can not successfully compete with the foreign producer.

Our President during the campaign led the people to believe that no radical changes would be made in the tariff laws, and in a speech delivered on October 18 in Pittsburgh, Pa., in support of his candidacy, said:

The Democratic Party does not propose free trade nor anything approaching free trade. It proposes merely a reconsideration of the tariff schedules such as will adjust them to the actual business conditions and interests of the country.

If that means anything, it means nothing would be attempted in the way of tariff changes which would jeopardize our farming and manufacturing interests, and yet it is a matter of common knowledge that but for the President's insistence that wool should go on the free list a substantial duty would have been provided.

Many of those who are in favor of placing wool on the free list argue that there are great wool barons in the western country who are amassing large fortunes in the sheep business, and that by placing raw wool on the free list woolen clothing and mutton will be cheaper. As a matter of fact, there are comparatively few wealthy men engaged in the raising of sheep. The risk involved because of the adverse climatic conditions, disease, scarcity of pasturage, and the increasing cost of labor have a tendency to increase the expenses of the business to such an extent that only a reasonable per cent of profit is possible. The wages paid to herders, camp tenders, and the other necessary help is about three times the wages paid for similar work in other countries.

According to the arguments advanced by some of those supporting this bill it would be supposed that the sheepowner is able to enrich himself with the entire amount he receives for his wool and sheep, when, as a matter of fact, he has to pay out nearly the entire amount for labor at an average of $60 per month per man in the Northwest; for taxes, for alfalfa and grain to his neighbor for winter feed, and for freight to the market nearly 2,000 miles away. This money goes into circulation in the community, and all are benefited. The abandonment of the protective duty will result in such injury to the sheep industry that many of those now engaged in it will have to turn their attention to other pursuits, the scarcity of sheep will increase the price of mutton, and the value of the farms will be decreased as the market for much of the hay and grain will be destroyed.

Because of the increasing expense of the business there are now nearly 10,000,000 less sheep in the United States than 25 years ago. Under the free-trade Wilson law production of wool in the United States decreased from 348,538,138 pounds in 1893 to 259,153,251 in 1897. In other words, we produced in this country 90,000,000 pounds less wool in 1897, the last year the Democratic law was on the statute books, than in the last year the Republican law was on the statute books, while the imports of wool the last year the protection-tariff law was on the statute books, in 1894, was 55,152,585 pounds, which increased each year under the Wilson law until 1897, the last year the Democratic law was on the statute books, when we imported 350,852,026 pounds.

Is it not reasonable to assume that the proposed free-trade law will have the same effect?

Our Democratic friends contend that with wool on the free list clothing will be cheaper, and as an illustration of the weakness of their argument I quote from a statement of the facts as contained in a brief filed with the Ways and Means Committee:

For illustration, take the khaki-colored suit worn by the officers of our Army. These suits are of medium weight and made under Government supervision, of the best half-blood wool. No cotton, shoddy, or wool waste enter them. Three and one-fourth pounds of scoured wool is all that is required to make 2½ yards of cloth needed for the average man's suit. The grower received for this wool about 53 cents per pound, or for all the wool in the suit about $1.72. The tariff upon wool has advanced the cost of wool in this suit about 48 cents. However, if you purchase the suit from your tailor it costs from $30 to $40. The Army storekeeper retails it from $25 to $30, yet the woolgrower, with all his tariff, gets but $1.72 out of it. Would your storekeeper or tailor have sold this suit to you for 48 cents less if wool had been on the free list? Such has not been their custom in the past. The man who made this cloth was not responsible for the high price at which the suit sold. The manufacturer sells such cloth at about $1.30 per yard. Three and one-half yards to the suit brings him $4.55 for all the cloth in the suit. Out of this he paid $1.72 to the woolgrower for the wool and about 35 cents to the railroad and commission firms for handling the wool. This left him $2.48 on the suit, out of which must come the entire cost of converting the wool into finished cloth. Thus, we find that the woolgrower and manufacturer combined got $4.55 out of a suit that sells at $25 to $40. The balance went to the tailor and middleman.

The following editorial from the Morning Post, London, April 10, 1913, indicates how the consumer will pay more for woolen clothing instead of less if the Underwood bill becomes a law, and how pleased our English friends are over the prospect of extending their market to the United States unencumbered by tariff duties:

Messrs. Dalgety & Co., of Melbourne and London, who are among the principal authorities in the world on the wool trade, placed at the disposal of the Morning Post representative yesterday their collected information regarding the American situation, from which it would appear that even if wool be not placed on the free list the present heavy duties will certainly be lowered to a point that will materially increase the importation of Australian wools into America and substantially increase prices in the English wool markets.

Although the United Kingdom uses more wool for manufacturing purposes than the United States, the latter country leads all nations

of the world in the consumption of wool, the explanation being that we manufacture for export, while the States do not.

Another leading authority informed the Morning Post representative that if the present American demand can so materially affect prices, one can imagine that the result of the remission or reduction of duties will be to materially reduce the production of wool in the United States, while stimulating the output of woolen goods and increasing manufacturers' demands for imported wool. This means increased competition in the woolen market, and must put up prices all round, a state of things that will be aggravated by the fact that there is going to be a serious shortage in the Australian wool supplies coming forward. Altogether it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that if the American wool proposals are ratified the British woolen manufacturer must look forward to considerably enhanced prices for his raw material, at least so far as Australian and New Zealand wools are concerned. As the United Kingdom uses 492,000,000 pounds of wool annually for manufacturing purposes, anything like a permanent increase in the market price of this material must be a serious matter for this great industry.

It has frequently been demonstrated that the placing of an article on the free list does not reduce the cost of that article. In 1909 hides were placed on the free list, but it did not cheapen shoes or harness, as our Democratic friends claimed would result, and we are losing to our National Treasury nearly $3,000,000 per year in revenue. The same is true with reference to many other articles placed on the free list.

THE FARMER NOT APPRECIATED.

The farmers, those who above all others should not be compelled to compete with the foreign producers on a free-trade basis, appear to have been given the worst of the deal by the authors of this bill. Many of their products are placed on the free list or the duty greatly reduced, as will be observed from the following table:

Articles.	Republican, Payne law, 1909.	Democratic, Underwood bill, 1913.
Wool	[1] 43.61	Free.
Cattle	[1] 27	[1] 10
Horses, each	$30.00	$15.00
Sheep, do	$1.50	[1] 10
Barley, bushel	$0.30	$0.15
Oats, do	$0.15	$0.10
Wheat, do	$0.25	$0.10
Beans, do	$0.45	$0.25
Hay	[2] $4.00	[2] $2.00
Peas, bushel	$0.45	$0.25

[1] Per cent ad valorem. [2] Per ton.

Notwithstanding the present duties on these articles, we imported during the year 1912 $4,000,000 worth of cattle, over $2,000,000 worth of horses, nearly $600,000 worth of sheep, $2,000,000 worth of barley, over $1,000,000 worth of oats, over $2,000,000 worth of wheat, $1,500,000 worth of beans, $6,500,000 worth of hay, and nearly $500,000 worth of peas. With the tariff reduced as proposed is it not fair to assume that the importations will increase, and thus displace to that extent in our own market our own productions?

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. Chairman, there has been built up in this country, under the wise legislation of the Republican Party, the great sugar industry, in which is invested over $100,000,000. Seventy-five beet-sugar factories in 18 States consumed last year 5,000,000,000 tons of sugar beets, producing 1,200,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar. Twenty-five years ago there were but two small factories in this country. The McKinley law of 1890, providing a bounty of 2 cents per pound, encouraged the building of four more factories, but not until the Dingley law of 1897, placing a duty on 96-degree foreign raw sugar of 1.68½ cents, did the sugar industry really begin to expand.

Thirty years ago the wholesale price of sugar was 10 cents per pound; in 1890 it was 6.27 cents; in 1900, 5.32 cents per pound; while to-day sugar retails at 5 cents per pound. What possible reason can there be for destroying the home production of this most necessary article of food? How can the consumer be benefited by decreasing the supply of sugar and thus make necessary the importation of the foreign product to supply the needs of the people?

There is no question but that we would soon be producing sufficient sugar to supply our own needs if the existing duty is retained, and thus save for our own people the $100,000,000 which we are annually sending abroad for the purchase of sugar.

In Idaho we have four sugar factories which last year produced 48,000,000 pounds of sugar from 20,000 acres of beets, for which our farmers received nearly $1,000,000. A careful estimate shows that Idaho has over 1,000,000 acres adapted to the growing of sugar beets, 50 times as much land as was devoted to the raising of sugar beets in the State last year. Why should this industry not be protected when its continuance means cheaper sugar and an abundant supply for all our demands?

The following editorials from various sections of the country indicate the ill effect the proposed law will have on the sugar industry in the respective localities. Will our Democratic friends close their ears to all arguments and force the enactment of a law which, according to past experience, will surely result in curtailing home production and force us to buy abroad?

PREDICT HIGHER PRICES—EXPERTS SAY FREE SUGAR WILL CAUSE CONSUMER TO PAY MORE.

The New York Times recently asked the views of wholesale dealers and handlers of sugar as to the effect of the reduction in the tariff on sugar and its entire removal at the end of three years, as contemplated by the Wilson-Underwood bill. These men were asked to speak merely as trade experts. If they have any bias it naturally would be in favor of free sugar, since their business relations are chiefly with the big refiners, who are trying to have the tariff removed for the benefit of their own pockets and who might be expected to pass along a small slice at least of their increased profits under free sugar to the wholesalers and jobbers. Most of these men, thoroughly familiar with sugar-trade conditions, were disinclined to predict lower prices under free sugar, while many of the best informed declared that the removal of the duty would surely increase prices to the consumer in the long run.

The head of one of the largest grocery houses in the city went on record with the prediction that sugar would sell higher before the end of 1913 if the tariff bill went through. The price, he said, would be likely to grow gradually higher until the duty was taken off, and then a material advance would occur owing to the shortage of supplies which he foresaw.

"My views are obtained," he said, "from many years' knowledge of the sugar trade. I have watched the development of our own beet-sugar industry from its beginning to the great proportions that it now has reached in the Western States. A reduced tariff, even though it leaves a duty of 1 cent a pound on imported cane sugar, can not but cause a check in beet growing, and when the products of Cuba are allowed entry into the country duty free, disaster will come upon the beet-sugar industry. Production is bound to suffer.

"The Cuban producers are no fools; as a matter of fact, they are largely American or of American backing. They will realize the state of affairs and be entirely sure that a notable decline in production will have occurred long before free sugar is a reality. What they will do can be predicted easily enough. Supplies will be held back from our market in an increasing ratio. Stocks in the hands of the refiners will quickly melt away, for there will be no accompanying decrease of demand and it will be a matter of a short time only, in my opinion, before the consumer is paying considerably more than he is now."

Another large handler of sugar said that he believed the consumer would derive some benefit from a slight reduction of the tariff, but that free sugar inevitably would result ultimately in higher prices.

"There can be no question," said he, "but that the Louisiana cane output and the beet production of Colorado and California will be seriously affected. Aggregate supplies will, in my opinion, be gradually reduced, and I can not see anything ahead but a higher price for sugar because there will not be enough of it to meet the growing demand."

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DENVER SEES LOSS TO FARMERS.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce, the largest representative commercial and industrial body in Colorado, has petitioned President Wilson against "any substantial reduction in the sugar tariff." The petition says, in part:

"The sugar industry in Colorado, developed through the efforts of the chamber of commerce, has become, by reason of the tariff, our leading and most important agricultural industry. Any material reduction in the tariff will almost certainly prevent the expansion of the industry and will prevent further operation of existing factories. It will force the price to be paid the farmers for beets to so low a figure that beets can not be produced without loss to the grower."

The board of directors of the chamber has adopted resolutions urging the Senators and Congressmen from the State to oppose free sugar.

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[San Francisco Call.]

The program for an immediate reduction of 25 per cent and free sugar after three years involves an immediate loss of about $1,100,000 a year to the California beet-sugar industry. It means an ultimate loss, without reference to any development loss, of approximately $4,500,000 a year to the industry in this State.

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[Mankato (Minn.) Free Press.]

The opposition to free sugar is not limited to any particular section, but is country wide. * * * In Minnesota the raising of sugar beets is still in its infancy. If the duty is permitted to remain on sugar this vegetable will become one of the most productive in the State and the farmers will realize millions of dollars from its sale to the sugar-beet factories that are sure to be built.

—

[New Orleans (La.) Picayune.]

The destruction of the sugar industry of our insular dependencies through the adoption of free sugar would be a serious political mistake without compensating advantages, * * * with every prospect that we will pay more eventually on a free-sugar basis than we do now with the tariff in full force. That was exactly our experience with coffee, for which American consumers pay more now than they did when the Government derived a revenue from coffee imports.

—

[Shreveport (La.) Times.]

Sugar produces more revenue in a month than cattle do in a year. The annual revenue which the tariff on sugar yields amounts to $55,000,000, beside which the revenue produced by the tariff on cattle is a mere bagatelle, and yet it is proposed to wipe out this source of revenue and rely on the income tax to offset it. And Louisiana Congressmen are blamed for raising their voices in protest against an action that is as inconsistent as it is unjust.

[Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.]

Citizens familiar with the subject matter here agree that there is little hope of raising the necessary money with which to erect a beet-sugar factory while there is any likelihood that the tariff will be taken off raw sugar. On the other hand, if Congress had decided to let sugar alone in the tariff legislation, it is confidently believed that this city would have had a $750,000 factory within one year.

[New Orleans (La.) Picayune.]

Despite the fact that the South has done more for the Democratic Party than any other section of the country, this section will be more seriously damaged by the Underwood bill than any other.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. Chairman, there is one feature of this bill which I most heartily approve, and that is the provision for a tax upon incomes of over $4.000 per annum. The prosperous and wealthy corporation and individual, under existing law, are able in many instances to escape paying a just proportion of the burden of defraying the expenses of the Government by investing their money in intangible property. The man who works and earns his bread by the sweat of his brow in the store, shop, mine, and office, as well as those upon the farms, not being able to invest in stocks and bonds, or being disinclined to so manipulate his property as to avoid the taxgatherer, frequently pays much more than his share of taxes. The proposed law will compel the rich to disclose the source of their incomes and to contribute their proportionate share of the taxes.

Under the income-tax provision of the proposed law, all those having an income of over $4,000 per annum must pay 1 per cent of the excess per annum, and 1 per cent additional on incomes from $20,000 to $50,000; on incomes from $50,000 to $100,000, 2 per cent; and on incomes in excess of $100,000, 3 per cent.

A recent issue of the New York World contained the following estimate as to the effect the proposed income-tax law would have on the fortunes of the extremely rich men of this country:

	Capital.	Income.	Tax.
John D. Rockefeller	$500,000,000	$50,000,000	$2,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	300,000,000	15,000,000	600,000
William Rockefeller	200,000,000	20,000,000	800,000
Estate of Marshall Field	120,000,000	6,000,000	240,000
George F. Baker	100,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
Henry Phipps	100,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
Henry C. Frick	100,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
William A. Clark	80,000,000	4,000,000	160,000
Estate of J. P. Morgan	75,000,000	7,500,000	300,000
Estate of E. H. Harriman	68,000,000	3,400,000	146,000
Estate of Russell Sage	64,000,000	3,200,000	128,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of John S. Kennedy	65,000,000	3,250,000	130,000
Estate of John J. Astor	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
W. W. Astor	70,000,000	3,600,000	140,000
J. J. Hill	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
Isaac Stephenson	74,000,000	3,700,000	148,000
Jay Gould estate	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
Mrs. Hetty Green	60,000,000	3,000,000	120,000
Estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of William Weightman	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of Ogden Goelet	60,000,000	3,000,000	120,000
W. H. Moore	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Arthur C. James	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of Robert Goelet	60,000,000	3,000,000	120,000
Guggenheim estate	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Thomas F. Ryan	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Edward Morris	45,000,000	2,250,000	90,000
J. O. Armour	45,000,000	2,250,000	90,000

In the $25,000,000 to $35,000,000 class, yielding incomes of $1,250,000 to $1,750,000 and taxes of $50,000 to $70,000, are James Stillman, J. H. Schiff, Charles M. Pratt, J. H. Flagler, Quincy A. Shaw, E. T. Bedford, E. T. Stotesbury, John Claflin, Henry Walters, E. C. Converse, Clarence H. Mackay, Nathaniel Thayer, W. H. Moore, and the estates of H. H. Rogers, Robert Winsor, George Smith, W. B. Leeds, W. Scully, John Arbuckle, J. Crosby Brown, John F. Dryden, W. L. Elkins, and O. H. Payne.

While I am in favor, as indicated, of a tax upon large incomes as a general proposition, I am opposed to including within the provisions of this measure the earnings of mutual insurance companies, fraternal societies, building associations, and similar organizations formed and conducted solely in the interests of its members and not for gain or profit to the organization itself. It would be manifestly unfair to tax the income of such organizations, as to do so would compel the small stockholder to pay an income tax, regardless of how small his share of the earnings might be, as any tax paid by the organization would necessarily have to be apportioned among the stockholders according to the amount of stock owned.

The application of the proposed law to life insurance companies was explained by Mr. UNDERWOOD, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, when this feature of the bill was under consideration, as follows:

Mr. HULL I am frank to say that in talking with some insurance men I get quite confused with their definitions of a number of these insurance terms, and I am unable to find many of these gentlemen who agree in every respect in their definition of these terms referred to. And I am slow to adopt a suggestion of terms unless a gentleman presents himself as an expert, with the knowledge of the full signification of the expression he undertakes to write into the law.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be recognized in my own right.

It does not require an insurance expert to decide the question of whether a cash-surrender value of a life insurance policy should be regarded as income and taxable under this bill. The law, so far as I know, of every State regulating life insurance provides that there shall be cash-surrender values of policies, and to tax as income the cash-surrender value of an insurance policy is exactly like taxing, not the income upon deposits in a bank, but taxing the deposits themselves.

Mr. MADDEN Suppose the premium was $500 on a 10-year tontine policy and the cash surrender of that policy at the end of that 10 years was $5,000; if he paid the tax on the $500 annual premium, ought he to be compelled also to pay the tax on the surrender value of the policy? Would not that be paying the tax twice?

Mr. LENROOT He ought not in any event to be compelled to pay a tax on the surrender value, because he is getting back his capital, his principal, that he has paid into the company, and he is not getting gains, profits, or income, but merely getting his money back.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I only rise to state what the committee's position is in this matter. As the bill now stands, there is no tax levied on the principal that is paid into an insurance company. There is a tax on the net income. The way we look at the proposition is this: Under the present law the net incomes of these corporations, whether they be insurance companies or not, are taxed 1 per cent. Under the clause of this bill the net incomes of these corporations, whether they are insurance companies or not, will be taxed 1 per cent. Now, there will be no tax whatever on the policy when it is paid on its termination, whether it expires on the death of a person or whether it is a tontine policy and expires before the death of the insured. But in the meantime there is a tax of 1 per cent on the net profits of the corporation, just as they are paid to-day under existing law.

Mr. MADDEN. Does this bill provide for the payment of the tax on the annual premiums paid by the policyholder?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If they are net profits. I am not going into the question of what they are. We are going to leave that for the Treasury Department and the courts to determine.

If they are net profits on the net profits, or so much of them as are net profits, the tax will rest. If they are simply a return of the principal, the tax will not rest upon them.

When that policy is returned there may be a portion of it that is principal and a portion of it that is profit, and probably there is. Under that contract they will return the principal and they will return some of the profit. Now, the principal returned under the amendment that we adopted this afternoon will not be taxed, but if there is profit returned it will be taxed.

Now, that is all there is to it, and the amendment was framed to cover that.

Mr. LENROOT. Will not the company have already paid a tax on that profit?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No.

Mr. LENROOT. The company has paid it, and must the insured also pay it?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The insured pays on the profit he makes, just as you would pay on the profit you make.

Now, if the gentleman will allow me, I can not finish an argument in five minutes if some one else is speaking in my time. Let me give an example. If the gentleman should buy a farm or a storehouse, and he could make profits on that storehouse for a period of 10 years, say, under this bill if those profits amount to more than his exemptions he will pay the tax on it during that time—all his profits above the exemptions. Now, if at the end of 10 years the gentleman should sell his storehouse for twice as much as he paid for it he will not pay a tax on the original principal that he invested in that storehouse, but he will pay a tax on the increased price he may receive for it, or for the profit he may sell it for, if it is profit.

Now, in the case of a life insurance policy it is the same as an investment in a house. The corporation, instead of the insured person, will be taxed on its net profits during the period the insurance runs, and at the termination of the period the insured will not pay a tax on his capital but will pay a tax on the return of his profits, just as the man would pay a tax by the increased value of his storehouse in the case I cited. The two propositions are just the same.

Now, there is only one thing involved in this case. These great insurance companies are trying to get this Congress to untax them. They are eleemosynary institutions. I have nothing to say against them, but you have the choice whether you will invest your money in a home for your family or in a storehouse to furnish an income for your family and save it for the future, or whether you will invest it in a life insurance policy. You may invest it in a railroad company and get stock, and you do that in order to save it for yourself and your family. You may conclude that you are not as capable of handling your money as one of these great insurance companies is, and you send around and invest your capital in a policy. The only difference in the investment is that one is called a share of stock and the other is called a policy. You invest it for the purpose of profit in the policy, as you would in the stock.

Mr. Chairman, while it may be impossible to secure an amendment in the House making clear the application of the law as it affects life insurance companies and removing some of the objectionable features, it is hoped that when the measure reaches the Senate an amendment may be adopted which will prevent the imposition of an unjust tax upon the income of all associations organized for mutual aid to their members and not for gain or profit to the organizations.

A PROPHECY.

I realize, Mr. Chairman, that there is no argument which can be advanced against the bill under consideration from this side of the House which will deter the Democratic Party from forcing this iniquitous measure through this branch of Congress in its present form. The die is cast. The appeals from the manufacturer, the wage earner, and the farmer will not be heeded; but in the light of past experience we on this side believe that

the radical change in the fiscal policy of this Government which you are about to adopt, the abolition or reduction of the duty on many articles which are now being produced in this country, will result in transforming the unprecedented prosperity which this country has been enjoying for the last 15 years into an era of business stagnation which will throw hundreds of thousands of honest men out of employment. Our importations will increase and our home production will be curtailed. Discouragement and dismay will overwhelm our manufacturing and commercial interests from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf, without any benefits accruing to the great mass of consumers for whose interests you are attempting to legislate.

On the Election of Postmasters.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DAN V. STEPHENS,
OF NEBRASKA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913.

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the question of post-office patronage has always been a source of great annoyance to Congress and loss to the country every time the politics of the administration has changed. It is a most interesting spectacle to witness the delegation of a great State quit important work and go in a body to see the President or a department head and present in person a candidate for postmaster or for some other unimportant office and urge his selection. It is really nothing short of a burlesque, and yet for years this wasteful system in one form or another has continued. So far as the postmasters are concerned, there is absolutely no valid reason why this particular officer should not be elected by a direct vote of the people in the same manner and at the same time other local officers are elected. In order to bring about this much-desired result I have introduced a bill in the House providing for the election of second and third class postmasters, restricting the candidates to the party in power

BILL PROVIDES.

The bill provides that at least one year before a postmaster's commission is to expire notice of that fact shall be sent by the Postmaster General to the postmaster, who, in turn, shall send it to the local political committee. This committee is given power to call the election, to appoint an election board, and provide for an election. All legal voters who are patrons of the office, irrespective of party, are entitled to vote. The result of the election is to be certified to the Postmaster General, and the winner shall be given a certificate for a four-year term of office.

The power of filling vacancies or removing postmasters for cause is reserved to the Postmaster General.

The provisions of the bill are made to apply only to second and third class postmasters, because a complex and expensive election machinery would have to be devised for the election of postmasters in large cities, and this would open the bill to attack from a quarter in which it is not now vulnerable.

The whole measure is an outgrowth of the plan of postmaster election which I have instituted in the third district of Nebraska.

I doubt if there can be found a sane man in the United States who will hold that the best possible public service can be obtained through our postal department so long as it is used as party spoils. Yet for one reason or another we have never been able to get it out of politics, each party refusing to give or take in agreeing upon a plan. Personally I think the Republican Party, in power for 16 years, should have taken a step in that direction, as it would have been much easier for it to have accomplished the task on a full stomach than it is for the Democratic Party to do so on an empty stomach with the spoils of political warfare within reach. But I have hit upon a plan that will fill the Democratic stomach temporarily and yet remove absolutely the Postal Department from the spoils system and place the election of postmasters in the hands of the people.

This restriction of candidates to the party in power seems necessary to the success of the bill. The Democrats in and out of Congress would feel outraged if the measure would prevent them from realizing the conceded fruits of the election after the Republicans had held these positions during the past 16 years. This sense of fairness would extend to Republicans also, as no fair-minded Republican would contend that the Democrats are not entitled to these positions under existing circumstances.

But when this measure becomes a law and the people elect their first postmasters the Postal Department immediately ceases to be of any interest whatever in national politics, and after that good day comes it will be an easy matter to let down the bars so the office may be sought by candidates from any political party.

SERVE FOUR YEARS.

Under the provisions of the bill the term of office is fixed at four years, and the Postmaster General may remove a postmaster for the good of the service and call upon the patrons of the office affected to elect a new postmaster. This does two important things: On the one hand prevents a life tenure in office with the resulting incompetency of old age, and on the other keeps the service up to a high standard by giving the Postmaster General power to dismiss a postmaster for the good of the service when the people make a mistake in their choice or from any other cause. But the rights of the people are still safeguarded, in that they always choose their servants and their servants are therefore responsive to the people they serve. This makes a double check on the postmaster, and is a guaranty to the people that their interests will be conserved. The idea that the people should pay a man good wages—far above the average wages—to handle their mail and let a political boss hire this man for them has never been so repugnant as it is right now.

Four-year terms are long enough for the good of the service. If a postmaster is worth while he can get an indorsement of the people for reelection; if he is not he goes out. Under the civil-service plan he holds on for life, and the Government now has in its service thousands of old men and women unable to do the work required of them, and the public service suffers. It is not humane to discharge these people who have spent a lifetime in the service and are unfitted for any other work. The only alternative is to pension them, and that is manifestly unfair, for why should one class of servants be pensioned at the expense of other classes? The farmers of Nebraska work 15 hours a day and the clerks and factory hands work 8 to 10 hours a day. Why should they be taxed to support in old age men who work from 6 to 8 hours a day on better wages for the Government? But the biggest objection is the danger to the very existence of our form of government if a public-service pension would be granted.

ARMY OF EMPLOYEES.

There are hundreds of thousands of Government employees scattered throughout the United States. When these folks with a vote demand of Congress favorable legislation along the line of pensions for public servants, just what will happen to the principal idea that our Government is for, of, and by the people? It will cease to be so, and will be a Government of, for, and by the pensioners. If Congress refused an increase in pensions they would defeat it for reelection, and elect instead a Congress that would grant it. We now pay a tremendous total of about $200,000,000 a year for war pensions, and the Philippine war veterans are not yet on the rolls to any extent. Add to these war pensioners the civil pensioners, and the end can easily be seen. This Government, strong as it is, can not resist a strangle hold like that. Yet I feel that all of the people owe the war pensioners all they get, for all of the people were back of the war, but this public-service pension is another matter, and will naturally follow a life tenure of office for Government employees.

This bill which I have introduced into Congress for taking the Post Office Department out of politics is a long stride toward popular government, and whether it becomes a law or not it is safe to say that the people will not accept boss-appointed postmasters much longer.

There is no valid argument against the people's rule. The people learn by doing. They make mistakes, of course, but they have the right to, because they pay for them, and through their mistakes they learn their lessons.

The question is a broader one than at once appears. We found that the framers of the Constitution made a mistake in placing the power of electing Senators in the legislatures of the various States. The people have since corrected this blunder of the fathers by issuing primary instructions to the legislatures, directing these representative bodies whom to elect. It is only one further step for the towns and cities to direct the President of the United States whom to appoint as postmasters through properly constituted primaries.

I greatly question the moral right of a Congressman to pay off his political obligations by giving away post-office jobs. He has about as much moral or legal right to name a postmaster as

he has to choose a ruler of the Fiji Islands. It has been generally considered legitimate to give these places to the party men who have fought the political battles, and there is some reason for this action. But would it not be infinitely better to let party men seek these positions through the votes of the people rather than through political bosses? Is it not a bad thing for the country to have its offices parceled out by a few men who happen to get into the saddle? In Turkey the Government sells the privilege of levying taxes at auction to the highest bidder, and the successful bidder is then privileged to loot the country for all he can get. The fact that this privilege of giving out these post offices has not been greatly abused is a splendid commentary upon our citizenship. It is possible under this system of distributing post offices and other appointive offices in the gift of the President to raise a corruption fund that would control a general national election. The way to cure it is to have the appointive power absolutely wiped out. Let every man who is to serve the people in any capacity secure his commission directly from the people. He will then know that he was elected to office to serve the people.

This thankless job of recommending candidates for postmasters is no part of the constitutional duty of a Congressman, and has been placed upon him by the Executive through force of circumstances, because the President could never have personal knowledge of the merits of the candidates. It has grown to be such a burden on Congressmen the country over as to seriously interfere with the legitimate duties of his office as a legislator. Practically half or more of his time is taken up with this question of ascertaining the merits of candidates and giving every one a fair and impartial hearing, and after he has done his best to recommend the best men for the places he finds the discontent with his selections is almost universal, and at the next election his success or failure to win a reelection depends upon the manner of handling recommendations of candidates for post offices rather than upon his success as a legislator.

This trouble can be wiped out completely by the President ordering the people to choose their postmasters at properly constituted primaries, and thereby get his authority for appointing postmasters directly from the people instead of taking the indorsements of Congressmen. This would be fair to the people and fair to the Congressmen, who are rent in twain as a result of acting as a buffer between the President and the people.

There is no office in the scheme of our Government that comes closer to the people than do postmasters.

Every normal person does business with him. We elect practically every other local officer, yet we permit John Doe to pass out the post office, because the President must depend upon some one's recommendation, since the people have nothing to say about it. The absurdity of permitting any one man or set of men who happen to be in power to pick their postmasters, or any other administrative officers, for them is apparent as soon as the question is examined closely.

I have tested the feasibility of the plan of electing postmasters by ordering voluntary primaries in my district in the towns where vacancies are to occur soon. The results have been very satisfactory, but the critics have been very numerous. In answer to these critics and for the purpose of encouraging those who believe in the principle I issued a circular letter to my constituents, a copy of which I shall make a part of my remarks, as it covers the usual objections to popular elections of postmasters.

ANSWER TO CRITICS ON ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

In view of the numerous inquiries and criticisms on my plan for allowing the people to choose their own postmasters, I wish to state for the benefit of those interested in this great reform that the plan is working admirably and that the people are intensely interested in exercising this privilege. We have now held seven elections in all where the people have held open elections or Democratic primaries or caucuses. In every instance there has been a good man chosen for postmaster, and in most instances the vote cast has exceeded that cast at any general election. Even when a Democratic caucus or primary has been held the vote practically equals the total usually cast by all parties at a general election. For example, at the last election for postmaster, where the voting was restricted to Democrats upon the request of the five candidates, there were about 200 votes cast. The local press described it as a most enthusiastic election and says that the streets were blocked by the people and business practically suspended while the people were busy picking a man to serve them as postmaster. In closing, however, the author of the article, who was a defeated candidate, stated that the plan was very unpopular and that many thought if their Congressman did not have backbone enough to appoint a postmaster without bothering the people with it, he did not have backbone enough to serve the people as Congressman. Certainly a candidate who receives less than 10 votes out of a total of about 200 has a right to feel that the people can not be trusted to attend to their own business. But they surely show plainly what they want, and if the people did not want to be bothered with this little matter of choosing their postmaster, they would not block the streets coming out to an election.

THE HOOPER CASE.

Down in Hooper they liked elections so well they held two of them, and some wanted a third whirl at it, but I protested. The Democrats held a caucus, and the Republicans later on held a mass meeting. Everything went off in fine shape, and the critics of the plan have had great fun lying about it. The Democrats held a caucus and elected Mr. Fritz unanimously. The caucus was the only poorly attended meeting of the seven, due to a stormy night; but since there was no other Democratic candidate, another election was not necessary. Mr. Ring, the present Republican postmaster, and a good man, was a candidate for reappointment, and since many Democrats wanted him named I had agreed to recommend Mr. Ring in case a Democratic caucus recommended him to me. The Democratic caucus did not do so, but instead, unanimously recommended Mr. Fritz, whereupon Mr. Ring, through two or three friends, called a mass meeting, and naturally, Democrats refused generally to attend it. Even this meeting, called for the specific purpose of nominating Mr. Ring, gave Mr. Fritz, who was not a candidate before the meeting, 15 votes. No less than 25 newspapers have printed the account of this mass meeting, and the fact that Mr. Fritz received 15 votes to Mr. Ring's 150, and that I refused to appoint the people's choice, and not one of them mentioned the fact that a previous Democratic primary had elected Mr. Fritz unanimously, and that Republicans are barred from being candidates under the rules.

I mention these details to correct the record and to show that the people are as much interested in electing their postmasters as they were in electing a President last fall, and where such interest prevails good results must follow.

THE SHORT-BALLOT CRITIC.

Another critic advances the idea that my plan of electing postmasters is against the latest ideas of government, which is a tendency toward the short ballot—the election of fewer officers instead of more. If he had considered the subject closely he would have seen that the election of postmasters is the short-ballot idea in a nutshell. It is the shortest ballot possible, and the candidates are known to every voter. The evil that argues for a short ballot is the long list of candidates, for instance, that the average voter does not know and which is elected, as a rule, by guess. Whatever merit the question of a short ballot may have it applies forcibly to the election of postmasters, for if the people are not competent to elect their own postmasters from among their friends and acquaintances whom they know almost as well as they do members of their own families, just whom are they competent to elect? They elect now mayors, members of the legislature, and State officers, and they do not come in contact with these officers once a year, whereas they deal with the postmaster daily. Does the fact that they must meet the postmaster daily and stand for everything he does, good or bad, disqualify them for passing upon his merits at the polls? Well, hardly. It puts them in fine shape to pass upon him, and it has a splendid effect upon the postmaster to know he has a boss in the people he serves rather than in some political boss who used to own him.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE ADVOCATE.

The same critic advocates placing the postmasters under the civil service, which again leaves the appointment to the Postmaster General. This simply means changing a political boss who does have a local interest for a post-office inspector boss to recommend the postmaster to the department who does not have. This inspector knows about as much about whom the people want or the efficiency of the man he recommends as any other passing stranger would know, and I deny that any one man knows more about whom the people want and who can serve them best than the people know themselves. To admit that such is true is to admit that our form of government is a failure, and a king could serve us better. The people can change a party boss now and then when they can not stand him any longer and get a new postmaster, but under the civil service a postmaster might be fairly capable but exceedingly offensive to the people and still hold his job in spite of them. But an elective postmaster will try to please the people he serves, because he will want a reelection. Further, a clerk under him in the civil service will be more responsive to the people, because the postmaster over him must be, and the postmaster has influence with the department. On the other hand,

if the postmaster was under the civil service the people could rage all they pleased, and the postmaster would stay on—the people be damned—and a clerk who was not utterly bad could not be disturbed.

THE PARTISAN CRITICS.

There is another class of critics, mainly very partisan Republicans, who complain because we do not permit Republicans to compete as candidates. These are the last men who should complain, because they took the offices of the people for 16 years through the operation of a political boss, and now that they have lost control of the Government by abusing the privilege given them they would still like to hold a portion of the offices. No fair-minded Republican objects to the right of Democrats to hold the offices, providing they are decent, capable men; and I feel that the rights of all the people are being safeguarded when I refer the matter for settlement to either a Democratic caucus, where a large percentage of the people vote, or to a primary, where all the people vote. At least the people will not have thrust upon them an objectionable officer through the spoils system. The ideal method is a wide-open election, without restrictions, but any man with gumption enough to have an opinion worth considering knows that to make these offices available to Republicans at this time, after they have hogged every office for 16 years that rightfully belonged to the people and paid bad political debts with them, would outrage the sense of fairness of every man, regardless of politics. It will be an easy matter to throw these offices open to general elections after the people once get used to this new privilege of attending to their own business, even though they must now pick the postmaster from among Democrats. When politicians quit selling these offices for political services the people will be let alone to elect whom they please, regardless of politics. It even strikes me as absurd now to be consulted by the towns of my district on a matter of choosing postmasters for them. Later on, when they get used to picking postmasters for themselves, it would cause a riot for a victorious party to undertake to again sell the people's offices to the highest political bidder. The man who defends the spoils system to-day will be heartily ashamed of it to-morrow.

Then there is another class of critics who complain because Republicans are allowed to vote upon Democratic candidates. Under our rules the candidates, in conjunction with the county chairman, can decide whether a Democratic primary or an open primary shall be held. Personally I very much favor an open primary, but I do not wish to thrust my convictions upon those who do not believe in them. In answer to these critics, I would simply offer the suggestion that possibly the Democrats of those towns in which they have open primaries know what they want, and if they prefer to have their Republican brothers vote with them on this subject I do not know of anyone but a political boss or these same critics who would have the nerve to interfere with their wishes. I never could find any facts to warrant the fear, as charged, that Republicans, if allowed to vote on Democratic candidates, would pick the worst on the list in order to embarrass the Democratic Party by electing a bad man to office. I have never insulted my Republican brothers by considering them so devoid of patriotism and common sense and decency. The charge is a political nightmare and will pass away when the victim of the dream gets out in the sunlight. Nor do I believe Republicans will vote for a milk-and-water Democrat who has never had political convictions or been active in party politics. They will vote for the candidate that they want, regardless of politics or religion. The facts of elections bear out the statement.

Notwithstanding large Republican majorities in Nebraska, the Republicans favored fighting Democrats like Gov. Moorehead, Senator HITCHCOCK, and in congressional districts MAGUIRE, LOBECK, and myself have been elected and reelected over Republican majorities, all disproving the statement that active, fighting Democrats can not receive political support from Republicans. It sometimes happens that an active Democrat is also an exceedingly offensive one personally, and of course he could not be elected and should not be elected. If he were appointed because of service, he would be a thorn in the side of the people and a weakness to the Democratic Party. In one town election an active worker had the Democratic indorsement of the county central committee and a portion of the State committee. He was one of five candidates, and out of several hundred votes he got less than 20. Under the spoils system he would have gotten the job and the will of the people would have been thwarted. I deny that such a man has earned a place by his party service. I deny that a man who can not command a greater support has ever been able to render a great service to his party. The chances are that his activities have annoyed the people and driven support from the party instead of bringing support to it, and he may be a good man, too, but simply unfortunate in his personal appeal.

HAS TRIED THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

I have tried the Democratic primary or caucus, the open primary, and the spoils system, and I am so strongly convinced that the primary method in one form or another is the best method for the people that I shall make no further recommendations where there is a contest without receiving my instructions from the people. Before I decided upon the elective method I recommended candidates in three towns under the old spoils system that my critics so heartily indorse. They also point to this fact to show my inconsistency and how my rule of the people only works where I want it to. There is no doubt about my action in these three cases being wrong in principle, though I am sure I named excellent men, but I suggest that my action in these three cases be used by my critics as a horrible example of the spoils system. They need make no excuses for me, such as having acted before I decided upon the election plan. I am not asking for any quarter in this contest with the bosses.

Now, to conclude, I make this broad assertion, that there are only two classes of people who favor the spoils system of appointing postmasters. In the first class are all who think they or their friends can profit by it in one form or another regardless of the wishes of the people. In the other class are those who do not believe the people are competent to attend to their own business. Those in the first class always favor the spoils system until they find out I am not for their candidate, then they think a chance with the people is better than none. Those in the second class belong to the kingly crowd and have an honest doubt of the ability of the people to govern themselves. At least their motives are not mercenary, even though they are misguided. Let the people take their choice of attending to their own business or letting the bosses do it for them. I am more than pleased to submit the case to the jury.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. GREENE,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the importance of the tariff question as a great economic subject was well exemplified by my colleague, Hon. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL, who represents the Third district of the State of Kansas in the House of Representatives, in an address delivered before the City Club, a nonpartisan organization located in the city of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the day following the presentation of H. R. 3321, known as the "Underwood tariff bill," by Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to the House of Representatives.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] clearly and forcibly expressed his views on the tariff question as embodying the views of the Democratic Party on this important economic subject, explaining why he and they thought the policy of protection to American industries and American labor should be supplanted by the proposed law, which was to provide a tariff for revenue upon a competitive basis, to be established by manufacturers across the seas, and to result, as he hoped and believed, in a substantial advantage to the American consumer. The address of my colleague [Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas] delivered, as I have stated, before the City Club of Boston, Mass., expounds the policies of the Republican Party and refutes the theories of the Democratic Party, that prosperity can be best secured to American capital and American labor by providing competition from abroad, where the wages of labor are lower and conditions are very much inferior, both in the cost of production and the standard of living, than they are in the United States.

Theories in considering the tariff question may satisfy college professors, importing interests, and doctrinaires, but the plain American citizen understands very clearly that every dollar's worth of products manufactured in other countries and entering this country from abroad because of the lowering of tariff barriers at the ports of entry in the United States, deprives Amer-

ican laborers of employment, and prevents reasonable earnings for invested capital, and the plain American citizen will be heard from at the ballot box. The address of my colleague from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] follows:

Mr. CAMPBELL said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the City Club of Boston, I thank you for your cordial greeting and assure you that I esteem it a very great privilege as well as a pleasure to participate in the open and free discussion that you are having of this very important subject. I shall omit the stories that I may have had in mind to tell and go right to the job that I have in hand. [Applause.]

"We are dealing with one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, questions in American politics, and at this moment the most important. It was announced on the floor of the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. UNDERWOOD, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the leader of the Democratic Party on the floor of the House, that the Democratic Party was to inaugurate a new era in the fiscal policy of the United States; that it was going to reverse the policy to which we had adhered for a half century or more; and to begin a policy of competition with the world in the products of our labor and our industry.

"Gentlemen, that is one of the most important declarations made on the floor of the American House of Representatives for a half century. Let us see how important it is.

"First, let me say that two things are essential for the prosperity of the American people: steady employment for its laborers at the highest possible wage; and, second, good prices for the product of American labor on the farm, in the factory, in the mill, and in the mine. You can not have a prosperous country without both of these conditions. The fathers of the Republic believed in building up and protecting American industries. Let us see whether or not they were wise. Let us examine the experience of the American people with the policy of the fathers, as established under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, renewed under the leadership of the Republican Party, and compare with the people's experience under the policy of nonprotection to American industries, as inaugurated by John C. Calhoun in 1833 and renewed by OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD in 1913.

"We may indulge in all the sophistries that are possible, but when we reach the experience, when we put theories into operation, we find out whether or not they were wise and whether they work to the welfare of the people.

"But before I take up that discussion let me notice some of the things that have been claimed for reduction in the tariff. Your chairman has stated that the Republican Party had promised in the national election of 1908 to reduce the tariff in the interests of the American consumer. Now, gentlemen, who is the American consumer? Why, the American consumer is the American producer—we are all producers and all consumers. We consume your products and you consume ours. We are the producers of things of which you are consumers, and you are the producers of products of which we are consumers, both producers and consumers alike. We produce bread and meat for the employees in your shoe factories, and we consume the shoes that are the product of your factories. And what I say of shoes is equally true of every other product, of every other section of the country, with its factories, farms, mills, shops, and mines.

"But your chairman, who, I understand, is a shoe manufacturer, led me to believe that he thought that a reduction in the tariff upon a given commodity would be a benefit to the consumer. I was one of those who protested against taking the duty off hides. And I say to the chairman and to other gentlemen here that one of the reasons the Republican Party under the leadership of Mr. Taft was not popular in the West, in the Mississippi Valley, was because he took the conferees on the Payne bill into his hands and forced them to take the duty off of hides; but I supported the bill as it came from the conferees with free hides in it, being told that that would result in a reduction in the price of shoes. I ask the chairman now if putting hides on the free list and reducing the tariff on shoes—about 65 per cent, I believe, or 60 per cent—has resulted in cheapening of the cost of shoes to the American consumer? Did it?

"Mr. JONES. It did.

"Mr. CAMPBELL. Where?

"Mr. JONES. Everywhere.

"Mr. CAMPBELL (resuming). Why, sir, every man who buys shoes knows that the price of shoes has advanced since hides went on the free list and the duty on shoes has been reduced. I know it and you know it.

"A VOICE. You bet your life!

"Mr. CAMPBELL. My good wife buys shoes for four children——

"A VOICE. You're all right! [Laughter.]

"Mr. CAMPBELL. I thank you, sir. She went to a shoe dealer of whom she had been buying shoes about six or eight weeks after the passage of the tariff bill—the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. She found that the price of the same shoes she always got from the same dealer had been advanced from 25 cents to 50 cents a pair. She was surprised and asked why it was. And the dealer said, 'Why, this iniquitous Payne-Aldrich tariff law is responsible for that.'

"I did not know that the tariff had been taken off of hides and that a 60 per cent reduction had been made upon shoes. She paid the increase in the price for the shoes and has continued to do so ever since.

"If a reduction in the tariff on other things does not bring better results to the American consumer than the reduction of the tariff on shoes and putting hides on the free list, it will be of but little benefit to the American consumer. [Applause.]

"Now, it is not my purpose to discuss the 4,000 items embraced in the tariff bill, but I may be permitted to take your time long enough upon one schedule to say that the American shoe manufacturer has had the advantage which was given to him by the Patent Office; he has had the advantage of the inventive genius of American inventors, and patents on machinery have protected him. That is the reason the American shoe manufacturer has been able to manufacture the best shoes in the world and to get those shoes into the markets of the world. And I want to tell my distinguished friend, the chairman, that when the Japanese begin to use on a larger scale American shoe machinery and pay one-eighth of the wages to the men and women and children who operate that machinery—one-eighth of the wages that are paid in Massachusetts—that he will find some difficulty in competing with Asiatic labor in the production of shoes. [Applause.]

"He may not feel that next year, nor the year after, but it is the product that is produced by low-paid Japanese labor that will control the market under free trade.

"The laborers employed in the shoe factories of Massachusetts can not compete with labor that receives from one-half to one-tenth of the wage that is paid to the American shoe laborer.

"Now, let me state broadly again that the new policies that will be inaugurated by the enactment of the Underwood bill means more in its consequences to the American people than any law that has been enacted in the United States Congress in a half century. It has been stated by the author of this bill that his law is very much like the Walker tariff law of 1846; he states that it is not the intention of the makers of this law to make it for the protection of any industry in the United States; that the sole purpose in this bill is to raise revenue; and that he had not intended that any one industry should be taxed for the purpose of maintaining any other industry in our country.

"We have had experience under low tariffs, and we have had experience under what your chairman calls a "high protective tariff." I do not know why he uses the word "high"; there is only one kind of a protective tariff, and that is a tariff that protects. As a farmer boy I learned when the neighbors' cattle got into our field that there was only one kind of a fence that would keep them out, and that was a fence that was high enough. And I know of only one kind of a tax upon importations from foreign countries that will protect similar products produced in our own industries, and that is a tax that is high enough to keep our market for the products made by our own labor.

"That may not be the popular thing; it has not been popular for men to stand before American audiences and to defend that policy within recent years, but after four years of experience under a nonprotective tax—a tax that is levied simply for revenue—that the American people throughout the length and breadth of this Republic will be mighty glad to come back to a policy that puts a tax upon the products of foreign industries and foreign labor, which are to be sold in our markets in competition with the products of our own institutions and of our own labor. [Applause.]

"We began with protection in 1789, and had a protective tariff until 1816; that was a period of marvelous growth and development in our country; industries grew up and multiplied; laborers everywhere increased in number; the farmers had a market for everything they had to sell; business men prospered. We had abundant revenues with which to defray the expenses of our Government.

"In 1816 a low tariff law was enacted; a tariff that was not high enough to protect us against competition with the condi-

tions in Europe. The conditions of manufacture there were such as to enable manufacturers to send their commodities into our market and undersell us; and they did so. In many instances they sold here cheaper than they sold at home. The result was that our industries one after the other closed; our laborers, hundreds after hundreds, thousands after thousands, went out of employment; the farmer lost a market for what he had to sell; revenues fell off; the Treasury became bankrupt. The President of the United States at that time, Mr. Monroe, called attention to the deplorable condition of our country, and the fact that our farmers were mortgaging their farms to raise money with which to buy the product of foreign factories. This money went to Europe and remained there. The people appealed to Congress for a return to the policy of protection.

"There was a return in 1824, and the country remained under that policy until 1833. That period marked the revival of industry; closed factories opened, mills, shops, factories opened everywhere and idle labor found remunerative employment. Wages were increased; the farmer had a market for everything he had to sell; revenues were abundant to defray the expenses of the Government; in 1832, in his first annual message, President Jackson congratulated the country on the prosperous condition of industry everywhere and upon the condition of the Treasury, that we were able to pay off the last dollar of the national debt of two wars, and that was done; it was a proud and happy day for the Republic. We had had nine years of 'high protection'—nine years of protection to the laborers of our own country against competition with the lower-paid laborers of other countries, and the nine years of protection to the industries of our own country against the products of the industries of other countries; nine years of protection that made a market to the producers of the products of the soil, of the mines, and of the factories everywhere; nine years of the greatest prosperity that the country had known up to that time.

"In 1833 John C. Calhoun discovered that Massachusetts was prospering far beyond its due, as he supposed, and he announced that the South should not be taxed for the benefit of New England; and he coined the expression that has been used over and over again by Democrats and held Democratic orators ever since, that one man should not be taxed in this country for the benefit of another; that one industry in this country should not be taxed for the maintenance of another industry, and he won.

"In 1833 the tariff law made a gradual reduction downward with a gradual closing of industries. Laborers were going out of employment, farmers were losing markets, the Treasury was losing revenues, until ruin spread all over the country and blighted every industry; there was bankruptcy everywhere until the disaster and depression covered the whole land. Everything was in a state of industrial and financial paralysis; the Treasury was again bankrupt.

"President Tyler called attention to the fact that he could not sell the bonds of the United States at 12 per cent in a time of profound peace. That was under one of your 'low tariffs'—under a nonprotective tariff, when the consumer, whoever he is, had the advantage of buying the product of the laborer of other countries.

"The whole country was pauperized. That condition continued until 1842, when we again returned to the policy of protection. That opened our mills, our shops, our mines and factories, and again our laborers found remunerative employment; again the farmer had a market; again the banks opened, and business revived everywhere. Industries went out of the hands of receivers, and we had another era of prosperity inaugurated.

"But the theory of free trade advocated by John C. Calhoun was too strong. In 1846 we abandoned the policy of protection and went to the policy of nonprotection or free trade—competition with the world.

"Now, it has been said that the tariff of forty-six inaugurated an era of great prosperity, and that whatever may be said about other times in our country's history, that of that period it must be said that the American people prospered under free trade.

"That statement was made yesterday by Mr. UNDERWOOD. He compared his own bill with the Walker tariff; he stated yesterday, on the floor of the House of Representatives in introducing his bill, that the Walker tariff inaugurated and maintained one of the greatest eras of prosperity that the country had ever experienced. If that is true—and it is not—why, his bill may prove beneficial to the American people.

"But let us see. The men who lived in that day ought to know something about the conditions at that time. I do not see anybody here old enough to know, but I have in my possession a statement of the then President of the United States, Mr. Fillmore, made in his annual message of 1852, in which he reviews his former message in which he called the attention of Congress to the deplorable condition of the country, of its manufacturers, of its laborers, and urged again a return to the policy of protection. This is what he says:

"In my first message to Congress I called attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy the evils and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question. Without repeating the argument contained in my former message in favor of discriminating protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods on our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment of goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners the capital invested in them is lost. Thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer is to that extent deprived of a home market for the sale of his products. In the third place, the destruction of manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our markets, and the consequent rise in articles sent here for sale is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England.

"That is the statement of Mr. Fillmore, made in his annual message in December, 1852. The conditions of the country were peculiar at that time; we had discovered gold in California and were mining it in large quantities, and it was giving a measure of prosperity to the country. We were also building railroads and the laborers who had gone out of our factories, our shops, and our mills found employment for the time upon the railroads in building them; but the drain upon our resources was so great that we could not stand it—we were sending our money to foreign countries with which to purchase the products of their factories, their mills, and their shops; that continued until we were in a condition of hopeless bankruptcy and industrial ruin.

"The Presidents continued to call attention to the deplorable condition of our industries, and in 1857 President Buchanan, another Democratic President, said that in the midst of natural conditions that ought to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people we were in a condition of industrial depression and disaster that was unparalleled in the history of our country; said that we would have to sell the bonds of our country with which to raise money to defray our expenses, and even that would be better than for the Government to say that it could not pay its expenses. Every time we have had a nonprotective tariff law, or a tariff for revenue, we have had the same conditions. We have had labor out of employment, industries idle, business in bankruptcy, and not enough revenue coming into the Treasury to pay our running expenses.

"A tariff for revenue has never produced enough revenue to defray the expenses of the Government, even in a time of profound peace.

"In 1860 the country readily returned to a policy of protection. The statement of Mr. UNDERWOOD yesterday, that that tariff act was signed by President Lincoln, was not true. The Morrill Tariff Act was signed by President Buchanan, a Democratic President; it was passed, it is true, by Republicans. They returned to a policy of protection before the war; it was not a war tariff, as stated by Mr. UNDERWOOD yesterday; it was a tariff to open the industries of our country to the idle labor of the land, to make markets for the farmers of the country, so that their crops would no longer rot in the field for want of a market. It was to open up avenues of trade for the business of the country, and to revive the condition of prosperity in the country, and to provide revenue with which to defray its running expenses in a time of peace. And the industries did open. Under that tariff we went through a four-years' war that devastated and reduced to ashes the Southland. It took four years of the life of the Nation, four years of the time and the best blood of the Nation, and cost billions of treasure; and yet for a period of 30 years after the passage of that law we experienced 30 years of the greatest revival of industry, the greatest growth and prosperity that our country has ever known in any 30 years of its history up to that time. The South was rebuilt, and the West that you have been told of by free traders and near free traders [laughter] did not have shoe factories, nor the woolen mills, nor cotton mills, nor the watch factories, nor any other factory; all they had was prairies and plows, but they voted for protection to the industries of Massachusetts and New England. And what in 1860 was a part of the American desert—raw prairie land that was not worth a dollar and a quarter an acre—became at the end of that period an imperial empire, inhabited by a prosperous and happy and contented people, living on splendidly developed farms and homes. They had a market for the products of the farms; they prospered by selling their corn, their wheat, and their oats, and their pork and their beef; and the laborers employed in the shoe factories and the woolen and cotton mills of Massachusetts prospered by selling their shoes to us. We prospered together.

"The chairman may find in Japan and India and other countries that will be competing with him in the manufacture of shoes a better market than the farmers of Kansas for the product of his factory, but I doubt it. We have been pretty good customers for the industries of this country out our way. And you have been pretty good customers of ours, and we have been content to work along with you for the prosperity of the whole country. We are willing in four years from now to renew that contract with you. [Applause.]

"And I will tell you what we will probably require of you, however; we shall probably require of you that you will not demand the right to sell us your products and at the same time buy products of the Canadian farmer. [Applause.]

"But I am not going to be led away. After 30 years of prosperity the country again tired of protection; that is, those who denounced protection as the robbery of the poor for the benefit of the rich. They told the farmers in Kansas they had been robbed for 30 years in the interests of the shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts. And the farmer said, 'That is so.' Peffer and Simpson denounced Ingalls and the others who had been supporting the policy of protection. And the country went just like Maine went one year—for free trade; it was the first experience that we had had of it for thirty-odd years. That tariff inaugurated another era in which our industries closed, our laborers went out of employment, and everywhere mills, shops, and factories were idle; the laborers were wandering all over the highways of the country in search of work they could not find. The farmer had no market for what he had to sell; everything was cheap—cheap as you could buy it in Europe. Shoes were cheaper than they are now; they were cheap because nobody had the money with which to buy them. [Applause.] People were going barefoot or wearing their old shoes—and they only had one pair. What was true of shoes was true of everything everywhere—everything at that time was cheap. Bread and meat were cheap, but people went hungry; clothing was cheap, but the people were poorly clad. Farms became cheap, horses were cheap, shoe machinery was cheap, men were cheap, labor was cheap, but nothing was going on, and the Treasury again was bankrupt; and again, in a time of profound peace under a tariff for revenue we had to sell the bonds of the Government to raise money with which to defray the expenses of the Government. We sold $260,000,000 of the bonds of the United States to raise a little money to pay the salaries of the officers and to defray the expenses that are incident to the operation of a great Government like this. No war; no extraordinary expenses; but we were under a tariff for revenue, and free trade.

"The people did not have the money with which to encourage the importer to bring into the country the cheap products of the labor of the world, and they could not buy the cheap products of either Europe or Asia, or of any other country. So we were without revenue. It would be difficult to exaggerate the conditions, the hardships prevailing throughout the country during that period, and I will not take your time doing it. I shall only say that in 1897 we again returned to the policy of protection. High protection, if you please to call it, but protection which means a tax upon importations coming into the country when these importations compete with like products produced in our own country, and under that law, taxing these products, we competed with ourselves in like products. Our mills, shops, factories were open everywhere, and laborers in the country who had been idle for years again went into the active industries of the country at a remunerative wage that has been increasing ever since.

"The era of prosperity, beginning with the tariff of 1897, has continued for 15 years, and we have had an era of the greatest growth, the greatest prosperity, that the country has ever known or that has ever been experienced in any country in the world. Even the chairman, I take it, has prospered. [Laughter and applause.]

"Under the law that he stigmatizes as 'a high protective tariff' his industry and the industries of hundreds of thousands of citizens of our country and the products of our labor were again protected in the markets of our country; and because of that the American labor continued in employment and made a market for the American farmer—made a market for the products of other industries than those in which he labored. Together they all prospered, buying the products of each other's labor, giving prosperity to the transportation companies of the country and the business men of the country, the banker, the merchant, the wholesale and retail merchants, everyone everywhere has prospered.

"The chairman stated that under free trade we would enjoy the markets of the world. Do you, any of you, think that the world outside is a better market than we have at home? We have here nearly 100,000,000 of prosperous people, all employed at remunerative employment, either as wage earners or producers, as farmers or factory or mill employees, or upon our great transportation companies of the country. Are they not better consumers than the laborers employed in the other countries of the world? Why, one American laborer is worth two in the best country in the world outside of the United States, and worth 12 of many countries outside. We are the greatest consumers, per capita, in the world, and the best, of all manner of products.

"Why, the chairman knows that in these 15 years we have been swinging the balance of trade in our favor in the inward and outward commerce that we have had with the rest of the world; in these 15 years the balance of the trade with the world has been in favor of the United States. We have sold more to the world outside than we have purchased from the world outside.

"I do not know whether you have experienced it or not; I known by experience that when you buy less in a trade than you sell you have the advantage. I used to go to town with butter and eggs when the balance of trade was with the grocer; I had to raise money by selling corn at 13 cents a bushel to pay the balance to the grocer; when the balance of trade was in my favor I said, 'Just give me credit for that until the next time I come to town.'

"For 15 years the balance of trade has been with Uncle Sam in his transactions with the world. In those 15 years we have fought a foreign war; we have constructed the greatest engineering enterprise ever undertaken by any nation; we have increased our expenses enormously by multiplying the operations of the Government in every way; we shall have a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July next without resorting to the selling of bonds for the ordinary expenses of the Government and without efforts to reach every man, woman, and child in the United States with some process of direct taxation.

"We have paid our expenses as we have done during those years, in addition to the fact that we have had all our laborers employed in our business of every character prosperous.

"Now, gentleman, why is all this true? When can this 16-year-old boy that Congressman HEFLIN, of Alabama, told you about, following his mother with a stone in his hand, be weaned? I did not read that story; I have not had an opportunity to read the speech of my genial friend, Mr. HEFLIN of Alabama, but I got the story. Now, I will tell you when he can be weaned. In other words, we can abandon that policy of protection by leveling our standard of living—mark you now—leveling our scale of wages to the level of the wages of those who compete with us with their products in our market. That is one alternative or one condition under which we can abandon the policy of protection.

"I am not in favor of reducing the wages of the American laborer nor his methods of living to the wages and methods of those with whom he will have to compete under free trade, whether they be employed in England, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, or India; but I will consent, as I am sure you will, as patriots, to free trade, to the Underwood tariff bill, if you please, when the other countries of the world level their standard of living and wages up to ours, but not until then. [Applause.]

"Then their labor cost of production will be equal to ours; then we can compete with them in the 'markets of the world,' and not until then. The industries will control the American market—the best in the world—that can produce at the cheapest labor cost.

"I said a while ago that two things were essential to our prosperity—steady employment for labor at good wages, and good prices for products of the farm—and I repeat it here. Does it pay, though? Has this policy that we have pursued here for half a century, with the hiatus of four years, been a mistake? I have been told that it was. In an interesting interview that I had a short time ago with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, one of the most brilliant free traders with whom I have ever talked, he said that the Americans had made a great mistake in the adoption of their policy of protection. He said: 'You have built a wall about yourselves; you keep out and in; you prevent free and untrammeled trade with the world; it is a great economic mistake"; and he proceeded to dilate upon it to me, and made it look more plausible than anything I have seen in any of the books written by presidents of colleges. [Laughter.]

"After he was through I said to him respectfully that the area of Canada is just a little larger than ours; that it boasts of as fertile a soil as ours, of rivers as deep, of forests as rich in wood products, of hills and mountains as rich in minerals—the natural resources of the countries are equal. Canada began

about 20 years before we did; we have worked along side by side; we have had an equal chance in the world. We put a fence around our premises, and have kept that fence up a good deal of the time since 1789. We have acquired a population of nearly 100,000,000 people—the richest, most prosperous people on earth—there are seven cities along our northern borders that make a mighty attractive market for Canada. In the same time we have been acquiring that population of one hundred and odd million people Canada has acquired a population of 7,250,000—not as many as we have in seven cities along our northern border, upon which Canada looks as such a desirable market for the products of her farms.

"And there you are. Until recently they have had the policy of free trade. But labor does not have the chance to get the remunerative wage and the steady employment that it has in the United States. The farmer does not have as good markets for his product as he does in the United States; they did not build up there because there was not the inducement that there was in the United States. And the same is true down in Mexico, below us; they can produce everything there—rich soil, abundant resources, and poverty everywhere—and free trade.

"Cheap? Why, yes; everything is cheap, and nobody prospering. Everything cheap; few people with anything with which to buy. There is a cheap man with a cheap wife and children living in a cheap house in a cheap way behind every cheap product of labor. [Applause.] Whether you find him in the United States, in Mexico, in Japan, or in India, you will find a cheap man behind every cheap product of labor. Now, do you want that to come? Do you want free trade anywhere in this country? Well, if the Senate does not change this bill you are going to get four years of it, whether you want it or not. In these four years the price of shoes will come down. You did not reduce the price when you got hides on the free list, but when Mr. UNDERWOOD'S bill goes into effect and everything else goes upon the free list, and the laborer goes out of employment, and the price of shoes will come down, as also will the sale and the quantity of shoes manufactured come down. And that is true of textile products and of every other product produced in the United States. It is the easiest thing in the world to reduce the cost of things—just reduce the ability of the people to buy them and you will reduce the cost. Just as soon as our laborers begin to go out of employment, perhaps not in the shoe industry first, but the chairman probably knows that there are other industries besides the shoe industry in the United States.

"When the men who make needles and pins, hooks, eyes, and buttons, and shoe pegs, and shoe strings, and all that sort of thing get out of employment there will be a whole lot of people out of work. The little industries of the country will be closing, and that closing will have a very appreciable effect on the country, and then the big industries will be hit. Probably the small shoe factories will close before the chairman's. He will have the advantage for a while in supplying the trade that these little fellows have now, but he can not hold on in competition with the shoe manufacturers of Japan. He may, by reason of his larger operations, be able to hold trade for a while, but he will finally succumb to the competition that he will have with the cheaper labor that is employed in other industries producing the same kind of shoes upon the same kind of machines that he uses. And I repeat, what is true of shoes is true of every other product of manufacture.

"Gentlemen, I beg your pardon for having taken so much of your time—— [Cries of 'Go on! Go on!' and applause.]

"A VOICE. Tell us about wheat.

"Mr. CAMPBELL. Wheat? All right, I will tell you about wheat. We raise wheat out in Kansas. You raise very little in Massachusetts. We sell to you. We have been buying your products in exchange, and we do not want to put wheat on the free list, because they can produce wheat cheaper in Canada than we can in the United States, and we think it is fair to us who have been buying your products for 50 years that you should be content to buy our wheat, rather than going to Canada to get it. We have helped to make you a good market for your commodities, and we have a right to have the same kind of protection for our products that you have for yours.

"There is a difference of from 9 to 13 cents a bushel just across the road between Canada and North Dakota in the price of wheat. That is in favor of the American wheat grower, and is caused by the tariff. One of the reasons North Dakota came up the way it did in the last campaign was because of reciprocity with Canada, which put wheat on the free list.

"You see, gentlemen, this is a very great country, and the laborers out on the prairies of North Dakota and Kansas are just as much entitled to protection for the products of their labor as are the industries of New England and Massachusetts.

"Let me say this, and then I must close: This era of high cost of living through which we have gone in the last 15 years has marked an era of the best living that we have ever had. The price of things is a little high, but you have been able to buy the wheat and the meat of Kansas, and at the same time lay aside about $4,500,000,000 in the last 15 years—put it into the savings banks of the United States, after you have paid this high cost of living.

"You, under free trade for your products and ours, will spend that money that you have laid away in the savings banks buying free wheat in Canada, and the money will go there, and they will buy the product of Canadian shoe factories, and the product of Canadian woolen mills, and the product of Canadian shops and factories engaged in the production of other things. Every dollar sent to Canada for wheat will be spent in Canada for the product of other industries and labor. Every dollar you send to Kansas, if you maintain the policy of protection for wheat, will be spent in the United States for the products of American industries, if you maintain a policy of a discriminating tariff." [Applause.]

The Tariff Bill and Life Insurance.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY T. RAINEY,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, at the present time the managers of the great life insurance companies of the country are engaged in the business of misrepresenting the income-tax provisions of this bill. Thousands of policyholders throughout the land are being advised by circular letters that their insurance policies are in danger, that the income-tax features of this bill impose burdens upon the beneficiaries; that at the death of the policyholder the amount due to his beneficiary on the policy will be considered as a part of the income of the beneficiary and will be taxed. Policyholders and their relatives and friends are being advised that the burden of these income-tax features will be placed upon purely mutual companies in such a way as to affect policyholders; that endowment policies are also taxed, and thousands of men, women, and children throughout the country are being advised that while ordinarily an income of $4,000 is exempt, yet whenever one of them pays $1 to an insurance company he is taxed on that dollar.

These statements sent out by the managers and officers of the so-called mutual life insurance companies of the country are misleading in the extreme, and many of these circulars are apparently intentionally misleading.

PRESENT BILL DOES NOT MATERIALLY CHANGE EXISTING LAW.

The present bill, so far as it applies to life insurance companies, does not change in any particular the corporation-tax law which has been in force for four years, except that the amount of income exempt in this bill is $4,000. In the corporation-tax bill it was $5,000. This change, however, does not affect any life insurance company. From 1909 to the present time insurance companies have paid this tax without a murmur. This bill, however, reaches incomes generally in no uncertain way. The demands of the people of this country for a tax on incomes have reached this body, and we have kept our promises and incorporated in this bill these income-tax features.

PROTESTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES SIGNIFICANT.

It is significant that these protests come from these insurance companies just at a time when we propose to reach the great incomes of the country. Men whose incomes are from $50,000 to $1,000,000 per year have not the courage to protest themselves against the features of this bill which impose this tax upon them; but following their custom, they reach out through the life insurance companies of the land and attempt to prejudice thousands of policyholders throughout the country by persuading them that this bill imposes burdens upon them. All these misleading circulars call upon policyholders and their friends to write to Members of Congress, protesting against the burdens they have been advised have been placed upon them and asking Members of Congress to exempt these great insurance companies. At the present time, Members of Congress are being flooded with protests from policyholders throughout

the land. It would be impossible for any Member of Congress, especially a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, to answer all these letters. The only answer that can be made to letters of this kind is to advise policyholders that the statements made to them by the managers of these great insurance companies are absolutely false in every particular.

The income-tax features of this bill exempt from its operation "fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders, or associations and dependents of such members." The bill also provides:

That the proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the person insured or payments made by or credited to the insured, on life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, upon the return thereof to the insured at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract, shall not be included as income.

The falsity of the statements made by the managers of these insurance companies will therefore appear from a reading of the bill.

WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO REACH.

The object of this bill is to reach the great accumulations of insurance companies which belong not to policyholders but to the stockholders and which are manipulated by the officials of these great companies for their own personal advantage.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York admits that its assets amount to over $587,000,000. The New York Life Insurance Co. admits that its assets amount to nearly $685,000,000. The Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York admits that its assets amount to nearly $504,000,000. The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia admits that its assets amount to over $126,000,000. What we are trying to reach with this tax on incomes is these great accumulations. No policyholder, if he is treated fairly and honestly by these companies, will be affected in the least by this tax. Policyholders, however, have not always been treated fairly and honestly by the great insurance companies of the land. We reach by this bill only those companies which issue stock, and our attempt is to reach only the stockholders and to compel them to pay upon their profits. Of course, if an investor receives each year profits from his investment in an insurance company he will be expected to have those profits in mind when he makes up his return, and if his entire income is over $4,000 per year, including the profits on investments in insurance companies, he will be expected to pay on the excess above $4,000.

A share of stock in the Ætna Co. of the par value of $100 is now worth more than $10,000; a share of stock in the Metropolitan Life having a par value of $100 is now worth $15,000; $100 shares in the Prudential are worth now $17,000. These values do not affect policyholders. What we are trying to reach are these great accumulations in the hands of insurance companies which never under any circumstances will go to policyholders. The accumulations which make $100 shares of stock worth from $10,000 to $17,000 each arise from savings in the expenses of conducting insurance companies; they arise from "lapses," from "surrenders," and from "excess interest earnings." The whole business of life insurance is conducted in such a bewildering manner as to make it possible to easily deceive holders of policies. I refer, of course, to the so-called mutual companies operated upon the stock plan. Five or six years ago a New York capitalist bought 51 of the $100 shares in one of these old-line companies for something like $2,500,000, and paid cash for them. These shares were all of a par value of $100 each, and the entire capital stock of the company amounted to only $100,000. This immense value had been added to the shares on account of payments made by policyholders, and the policyholders did not have, nor can they ever have, any interest in the accumulations and the tremendous profits belonging to the shareholders.

And now when a Democratic Congress tries to reach these great accumulations the managers of the large life insurance companies throughout the country organized on this plan send out these misleading statements intended to discredit this bill and make it unpopular.

RECENT HISTORY OF SOME OF THESE COMPANIES.

It might be advisable before giving any weight to the statements of the managers of some of these companies to examine into the history of these same life insurance companies in the recent past. Other companies organized on the same plan might have been subjected to the same investigation as the New York companies if they had been organized under the laws of the State of New York. The results of the recent investigation conducted by the Armstrong committee in New York are fresh in the minds of most of us. These investigations affected principally the New York Life, the Mutual Life, and the Equitable; other and smaller companies were, however, also involved.

It was disclosed in the investigations six years ago that Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life of New York, was 76 years old, that he rarely visited his office, and that he received for his services $150,000 per year. It was also disclosed that his son, Robert H. McCurdy, received from the same company an income amounting to $100,000 per year. From 1890 to 1905 it was shown that these two McCurdys received from this company for their services $2,113,253. The investigation of the McCurdys and their friends also showed that comparatively a few years prior to the investigation over $1,000,000 had been paid out for the purpose of "advertising," although no vouchers were ever produced and it was impossible to explain these large items for advertising. The books of this company also showed the payment of many checks, amounting to from $10,000 to $25,000, which could never be explained. L. A. Thebauld, another member of this family at the time of the investigation, was shown to be in receipt of an income of $147,000 per year.

The disclosures with reference to the New York Life were similar. John A. McCall, the president, and 21 members of his family, in 15 years received as a compensation for alleged services rendered, $1,416,000. John A. Hamilton, the legislative agent of this company and other companies charged with the business of corrupting legislatures, influencing legislation, and bribing politicians, was shown to have received, together with John A. McCall, $219,000, which was never accounted for. In a few years John A. Hamilton, familiarly known as "Andy Hamilton" and sometimes called Judge Hamilton, received from three or four of these great companies $700,000, paid to him by the legislative bureaus of the several companies to be used by him in influencing legislatures and for other questionable purposes.

George W. Perkins admitted that on behalf of the New York Life he contributed to the Republican Party in the last three campaigns prior to the investigation $150,000. It was proven also that the Equitable Life Insurance Co. contributed a like amount to the national Republican committee in the same campaign.

It was also proven that seven members of the Alexander family took out of the Equitable in 15 years $1,314,731, and James Hazen Hyde and his mother obtained in the same period of time from the same company $676,270. It was established that four families in 15 years received from the three companies I have just mentioned almost $10,000,000 in cash. Therefore some of the life insurance companies now challenging the income-tax features of this bill and stirring up policyholders throughout the country are somewhat discredited by the investigation recently had in the State of New York. Their solicitude for policyholders has evidently not extended over a considerable period of time.

THESE COMPANIES ALWAYS UPHOLDING REPUBLICAN PARTY.

These companies have been found always upholding the Republican Party and contributing to its campaign funds, and they can now, of course, be relied upon to align themselves with the same party and to endeavor to influence their thousands of policyholders throughout the country to fight the battles of plutocracy and to oppose this measure. Immense sums of money morally stolen by the families and the men to whom I have called attention were stolen from the policyholders of the country, the same policyholders they are now endeavoring to stir up against this bill.

It was established in these investigations that wage earners, holding the smaller policies, out of every dollar they pay into these insurance companies, contribute 40 cents to the officers of the company, its stockholders, its agents, and for the payment of the ordinary running expenses. It was proven in the investigations by the Armstrong committee that in one year, to wit, the year 1904—and no investigations of value have been made since the Armstrong investigations—three companies, the Equitable, the Mutual Life, and the New York Life, collected in premiums and income from investments the sum of $254,870,441.37, and out of this amount they paid to stockholders only $111,161,905.25, or 43.63 per cent. The balance, except $7,000, was used by them either for expenses or accumulated for the future. Under such circumstances as these, is it any wonder that the Democratic Party tries to reach these great accumulations? Resorting to characteristic tactics the managers of these companies send out to their policyholders false and misleading statements.

HOW THESE COMPANIES DECEIVED OTHER COUNTRIES AND STATES.

It has not been long since George W. Perkins, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and also vice president of the New York Life Insurance Co., testified as to the concealment of stocks owned by this company. At the time of the concealment of the ownership of these stocks the company was trying to get into Prussia, and the design of this elaborate system of frauds was not alone to deceive the Prussian Government but

to deceive the New York insurance commissioners and its policyholders. At that time this company held $4,000,000 in bonds of the International Mercantile Marine. It was a poor investment and the stocks had depreciated in value. Investigations showed that $800,000 worth of these bonds were turned over at par to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. on December 31, 1903. Three days later the bonds were transferred back to the New York Life Co. This was done in order that the officers of the company might under oath present to the insurance departments of the several States and of the countries in which they operated an official statement which would show that the company at the close of the year 1903 did not hold these bonds. Mr. Perkins also in his examination confessed that about that time a large block of these bonds were sold to two employees of the company, one of them being a colored messenger who received a salary of $600 per year. These two employees gave their notes for $3,357,000 with this stock as collateral, and the notes were then listed as a part of the assets, and up to the time of the examination of Mr. Perkins the New York Life Co. declared in its advertising that it had no stocks at all.

I am calling attention to these things merely for the purpose of showing how much credibility is to be given to the statements spread broadcast by these life insurance companies and by other companies organized on this plan as to the income features of this bill.

CAN THE COMPANIES PASS THIS TAX ON TO THEIR POLICYHOLDERS?

These great insurance companies are unable to do the things now, in the light of the publicity they have recently received, that they were able to do a few years ago. I do not think they will dare to pass this tax on to policyholders. The company which does it will find itself considerably discredited, and will find its business falling off.

The investigation of the Armstrong committee showed that they had prepared themselves for possible emergencies and the policyholders do not have much to say about their methods of accounting. The following paragraphs were, at the time of the Armstrong investigation, incorporated in the applications of policyholders for insurance and the following waivers were made a part of the contract for insurance:

MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

I further agree that in any distribution of surplus the principles and methods of which may be adopted by the company for such distribution, and the determination of the amount equitably belonging to such policy shall be, and are hereby, ratified and accepted by and for every person who shall have or claim any interest under the contract now proposed.

EQUITABLE OF NEW YORK.

That the distribution of surplus which may be adopted and approved by the society is hereby accepted by me in my own behalf and for every person who shall have any interest in the policy now applied for.

NEW YORK LIFE.

(See policy, General Provisions 4.)

In any apportionment or distribution of profits the principle and methods which may be adopted by the company for such apportionment or distribution and its determination of the amount equitably belonging to this policy shall be conclusive upon the insured and upon all parties having or claiming any interest under this policy.

Other so-called mutual companies issuing stock probably compel the policyholders to enter into similar contracts. If there is an attempt to enforce such contracts as these, I predict that there will be another "policyholders' committee," just as there was six or seven years ago, to prevent these varieties of fraud.

I herewith incorporate in the RECORD an Associated Press dispatch, published six years ago in the newspapers throughout the country, reviewing the disclosures made by the Armstrong committee up to that time, and I also publish herewith an article which appeared in the Washington Post on the 21st day of March, 1906, containing an exact reproduction of the receipt given by C. N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee, in October, 1896, for $75,000, the same being a part of the contributions of life insurance companies to the Republican national campaign fund of that year through "Andy" Hamilton. I might go at still greater length into the disclosures of a few years ago affecting these companies, but I think I have called attention to enough to completely discredit them in the efforts they are now making.

EIGHT MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVEN DOLLARS OF LIFE FUNDS IS SQUANDERED ON FOUR FAMILIES—NEW YORK LIFE, MUTUAL LIFE, AND EQUITABLE PROFLIGATE WITH POLICYHOLDERS' MONEY WHEN RELATIVES ARE ON PAY ROLL—MUTUAL CO. THE LEADER IN NEPOTISM—RICHARD A. M'CURDY, PRESIDENT, RECEIVES $150,000 A YEAR, TREBLE AMOUNT PAID PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OLD; RARELY VISITS OFFICE—ROBERT H. M'CURDY, PRESIDENT'S SON AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CONCERN, GETS INCOME OF MORE THAN $100,000—INCOMPLETE AS THE FIGURES ARE, IT IS KNOWN THAT THE ENORMOUS SUM OF $8,460,907 HAS BEEN SQUANDERED SINCE 1900 BY THE NEW YORK LIFE, MUTUAL LIFE, AND EQUITABLE INSURANCE COS. ON FOUR FAMILIES, THE M'CALLS, M'CURDYS, HYDES, AND ALEXANDERS.

NEW YORK, *October 6.*

Millions of dollars leaking away through scores of business crevices and family favoritism showed the Mutual Life Insurance Co. to be by far the most loosely managed of the three great life insurance companies of New York when to-day's session of the legislative investigating committee was ended.

Incidentally, the amount of money so far paid to Judge Hamilton by the New York Life Insurance Co. was shown to be $711,000 since 1900. The additional amount went to his credit through some mysterious channel booked as "tax rebate."

The Mutual was the company which received the attention of Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, and the condition of that institution was shown to be so honeycombed with nepotism and extravagance as to make its "loading" charge something to astonish even the most sensational of life insurance company promoters.

M'CURDY GETS $150,000 A YEAR.

The salary of the president, Richard A. McCurdy, was also brought to light after Robert H. McCurdy, son of the president and general manager of the company, had declared he was unable even to hazard a conjecture as to what his father received.

When the list of salaries of the compary was handed to Mr. Hughes, however, it was shown that Richard A. McCurdy receives the princely sum of $150,000 a year. The average yearly income of Robert H. McCurdy, his son, is more than $100,000.

This triplicate of the salary paid the President of the United States for managing the affairs of a great nation is paid to a man 76 years old, who rarely visits the office he is supposed to manage and whose chief characteristic of executive ability has been exhibited in placing his relatives upon the salary roll of the Mutual.

ALL RELATIVES CARED FOR.

Delving deeper and deeper into development of nepotism in the Mutual, Mr. Hughes revealed the fact that nearly every person who can be shown in any way to have any connection with the McCurdy family is cared for at the Mutual crib. The relatives of C. H. Raymond, whose office is a pasture for members of the McCurdy family, are also well cared for by the company, as are the friends and relatives of Vice President Grannis. This bit of testimony, taken to-day, gives some slight insight into the manner in which the funds of the policyholders of the Mutual are distributed among the highly favored relatives of the executive officers.

But few facts were developed concerning the salaries, fees, or commissions paid to these favored ones, but it was shown that Mr. Gillette had a contract with the Mutual which gives him the whole territory of the State of Texas and an overriding commission of 5 per cent. This advantage of 5 per cent over the other agents of the Mutual means an enormous income yearly.

ANOTHER "YELLOW DOG" FOUND.

In addition to these facts regarding the nepotism existing in the Mutual, Mr. Hughes brought forth another "yellow dog." The item of "advertising, printing, stationery, and postage" was shown to have cost the company last year $1,134,833.

Charles A. Preller, the auditor of the Mutual, was on the stand an hour and a half, but Mr. Hughes could get from him no admission as to the nature of the advertising, printing, stationery, and postage which had cost the Mutual nearly a million and a quarter dollars.

In the books of the company were also detected several payments of amounts ranging from $10,000 to $25,000, of which the auditor knew nothing whatever. He was told that he would have to come before the committee next week with all his books and accompanied by such official documents as might be able to assist him in remembering the details of the transactions noted in the ledger by Mr. Hughes.

WITNESSES ARE CONVICTED.

It was easily seen to-day that the members of the committee were deeply impressed by the nature of the testimony of the officials of the Mutual, and on a number of occasions questions were asked by members of the committee which called for no statement of detailed information, but for opinions as to the good faith of the officers of the company in the course they had pursued. These questions invariably convicted the witnesses and the company as effectively as though they had been direct statements by the committee.

When the committee ended its session and adjourned until Tuesday its records were loaded with facts which have stripped away from the "big three" life insurance companies for all time that aspect of respectability and conservatism under which they have heretofore been cloaked.

EIGHT MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVEN DOLLARS TO FOUR FAMILIES.

Incomplete as the figures are, it is known that the enormous sum of $8,460,907 has been squandered since 1900 by these three companies in payments to the members of four families, in caring for the "yellow-dog" fund devoted to the bribery and corruption of legislatures, and to the presidential campaign funds.

This amount is considerably understated, for while it is certain that the Equitable and the New York Life contributed $50,000 to the Republican Party in each of the three last presidential campaigns the contribution of the New York Life is the only one so far admitted in evidence.

Jacob H. Schiff has placed James Hazen Hyde on record as having paid a large sum to Cornelius N Bliss last year, and this, of course, came from the funds of the Equitable. Sooner or later it will be trailed down by Chief Inquisitor Hughes, as will be the contribution of the Mutual. As the figures stand they do not represent the payments.

MUTUAL LEADS IN NEPOTISM.

In the matter of nepotism the Mutual easily leads, for it has been shown that the two McCurdys and L. A. Thebaud have taken $2,113,253 from the Mutual since 1900. This takes into account the salaries of Richard A. McCurdy and Robert H. McCurdy to the end of next December as well as the commissions of Robert H. McCurdy and omitting this year's account of the "takings" of L. A. Thebaud. The amount will be considerably above this when Thebaud's interest is added, for having made $147,000 out of the Mutual last year it is certain he will be credited with an equally large amount by the end of this year.

The shares of General Agent Gillette, of Texas, and the many other connections by marriage and otherwise are not added to this general sum, as the exact amounts received by them have not yet been made public. At least half a million for the five years can be added for these, and no stock be given to conservatism by this estimate.

CLAN M'CALL FAR BEHIND.

Far behind the McCurdy clan in point of millions comes the clan McCall, credited with $1,416,000 drawn from the New York Life since 1900. This estimate takes no account of the millions of profits in syndicate participations, for these 5 per cent shares in profits went always to some outside broker and were not taken directly by the officers of the company, as was the custom in the Equitable. There were 21 members of the McCall clan to share the $1,416,000, which is

but a faint comparison with the division of a much greater sum among three of the clan McCurdy.

For this reason the clan Alexander is shown to have drawn a much greater amount per capita in the period since 1900 than the McCalls. The testimony of Superintendent Hendricks shows that seven of the Alexander family took a sum approximating $1,314,731 out of the Equitable.

Trailing far behind this magnificent procession James Hazen Hyde and his mother are shown to have taken only $676,270 out of the Equitable.

OTHER SUMS MUST BE ADDED.

To these sums must be added the $711,000 turned over to Judge Hamilton by the New York Life, taking no account of the sums paid to him by the other companies; the Jordan and Alexander note for $685,000; the missing checks of the Equitable, aggregating $235,000; the New York Life campaign contributions of $150,000, and the "advertising, printing, stationery, and postage" bills of the Mutual.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Hughes has not nearly completed his investigation of the real estate methods of the New York Life, the sum of the losses of the policyholders through bad investments can not be correctly given at this time, but when the reduction of appraisements and actual losses are counted up the total runs well into the millions.

This enormous aggregate of nearly ten millions expended in the most extravagant manner and without adequate return to the policyholder is the blackest record ever developed in an investigation of this kind. The revelations of the last week have shown that the Equitable scandal is but a slight affair compared to those that have been developed in the New York Life and the Mutual.

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[From the Washington Post, Wednesday, Mar. 21, 1906.]

THE VOUCHER IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUND DISPUTE.

Republican National Committee,

MADISON SQUARE.

New York, Oct. 1st / 20th, *1896*

Received from Andrew Hamilton, Esq.

Ten thousand no / 100 Dollars

and sixty-five thousand dollars—Total seventy-five thousand.

$ 75,000 C. N. BLISS,

TREASURER.

(Receipt which Andrew Hamilton says was given to him by C. N. Bliss.)

[From the New York Herald.]

SHOWS BLISS VOUCHER—AGENT OF NEW YORK LIFE EXHIBITS RECEIPT FOR $75,000—PAYMENT TO CAMPAIGN FUND—ANDREW HAMILTON EXPLAINS HOW TRANSACTION WAS MADE SO AS NOT TO APPEAR ON BOOKS—TREASURER OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE SAYS "IT'S A LIE," REFUSING TO LOOK AT PAPER—HILL'S ADVICE IGNORED.

"I see that Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee, denies that he received from me for the New York Life the sum of $75,000 for campaign purposes in 1896," said former Judge Andrew Hamilton yesterday, commenting upon Mr. Bliss's assertion that he never met the judge.

"Maybe this might stimulate his memory a bit," he added.

Judge Hamilton reached inside the breast pocket of his coat and produced a sheaf of vouchers, some of which bore the signatures of the foremost men in finance to-day, and stripped off a white receipt form such as the Republican national committee uses. He smoothed out the bit of paper, gazed at it with an amused smile, and spread it flat upon the table in his apartment.

"Looks as if it was up to Mr. Bliss to think some more, does it not?" continued Mr. Hamilton.

MADE IN TWO PAYMENTS.

The receipt is a voucher for $75,000, signed by Mr. Bliss and dated October 1 and 20, 1896. It is explained that the amount was paid over in two payments, the first one of $10,000 on October 1 and the balance of $65,000 on October 20, the figures at the left-hand lower corner of the voucher being raised from $10,000 to $75,000.

When it was first brought to the attention of the Herald on Sunday that Andrew Hamilton said he held a voucher showing that he had paid $75,000 to Mr. Bliss, in addition to the $50,000 admitted by Mr. McCall to have been paid to the campaign fund of the Republican Party in 1896, Mr. Bliss was asked concerning the matter, and he denied all knowledge of such payment. His exact language was:

"Such a statement is utterly false. I, as treasurer of the Republican national committee, did not receive any money, nor was any voucher therefor issued by me. I do not know Andrew Hamilton, would not know him if I should see him, and never heard of him until recently."

In his home, 189 Madison Avenue, yesterday, the matter was again called to the attention of Mr. Bliss.

"Since applying to you for information about the alleged payment of an additional $75,000 into the Republican national committee's fund in 1896 by Andrew Hamilton new evidence has come to hand, Mr. Bliss. Can you recall the incident to-day?" was asked.

"LIE," SAYS MR. BLISS.

"I have said all I care to say about the matter," returned Mr. Bliss. "No such sum was paid over by Mr. Hamilton or the New York Life. My word ought to be accepted as final."

"But it is now known that a voucher exists."

"That is untrue. No such receipt exists. If anyone says so, he lies. Have you seen such a voucher?"

"Yes, Mr. Bliss, and I have a photograph of that voucher. Will you let me show it to you in order that you may pass upon the genuineness of the signature?"

"No, sir; I won't look at it. I decline to say another word about the matter."

Judge Hamilton explains the existence of the check and takes a peculiar delight in recalling the careful manner in which the payment was kept off the books of the New York Life.

"Bliss wanted more money," he said, "I don't know anything about the $50,000 which Mr. McCall acknowledged was paid to the Republican campaign fund in 1896. That was another matter. But I know I was instructed to pay this money to Mr. Bliss, and that I borrowed $75,000 upon my notes and passed it over to Mr. Bliss. I first passed over $10,000 and got Mr. Bliss's receipt for it, and when I raised the balance I paid that over, and in order to simplify the transaction caused the additional $65,000 to be receipted for upon the same voucher, preserving the two dates of payment, 20 days apart.

NOT ON THE BOOKS.

"I borrowed this money, and when I was reimbursed I took up the notes and settled the indebtedness. I know this transaction does not appear in the regular way upon the books of the New York Life.

"But you do not suppose, do you, that Andrew Hamilton was paying $75,000 of his own money to the Republican campaign fund? As a matter of fact, the entire transaction can and will be proved to the satisfaction of everybody in due time. Do they want any more vouchers of this sort?

"I notice that several men on the executive committee have intimated that they think they ought to make good to the McCall estate the amount of $148,000 which Mr. McCall paid over to the Republican fund. That is all right, but I am in a position to tell them they will have to pay over much more than $148,000 to square the actual money contributed to the campaign funds by the New York Life during the last 13 years. This $75,000 is one addition. Let them get busy and find more.

"I promised a second edition of my remarks before the legislature. At that time I took occasion to mention the manner in which certain trustees shrank from standing up and admitting their share of responsibility for Mr. McCall's predicament before the Armstrong committee. Among these is William B. Hornblower, one of the counsel of the company, as well as trustee. I attribute most of Mr. McCall's later troubles to this man. His unreasoning jealousy of me and his unwillingness to acknowledge that he could be mistaken have been responsible for much of the innuendo and misunderstanding which have been projected at my head.

HORNBLOWER IS DEFEATED.

"It was first because I differed with Mr. Hornblower upon the matter of the former president, Mr. Beers, that his enmity was enkindled. When it became necessary to retire Mr. Beers it was found he was so strongly intrenched behind proxies that he could not be budged. It was then that Mr. Hornblower was paid $3,000, I think, to draw up a cast-iron agreement conferring a life pension of $35,000 a year. After Mr. McCall came in he got hundreds of letters from agents all over the country protesting against the newspaper notoriety which this pension had stirred up and begging that the pension be recalled.

"Mr. McCall asked Mr. Hornblower what could be done to abrogate the pension contract, and was informed it could not be broken. He then submitted the contract to Joseph H. Choate and Frederick R. Coudert, each of whom sustained Mr. Hornblower. He asked my opinion and I told him I did not consider it worth the paper on which it was written, as it was beyond the province of the trustees to confer such a pension. There was no service to be rendered for the pension, hence I held it was void.

HORNBLOWER MUCH MORTIFIED.

"In spite of the violent opposition of Mr. Hornblower, I advised that a suit be brought, and I won. The contract was declared faulty, and Mr. Hornblower was mortified to see his contract destroyed.

"Then the Prussian Government ordered the New York Life out of Prussia unless it changed the form of its investments. I counseled getting a retaliatory measure passed, but Mr. Hornblower opposed this, saying it would ruin the insurance business. I prevailed. The retaliatory legislation was passed, and the ban was taken off the New York Life by the Prussian Government.

"Along in Mr. Cleveland's second term Mr. Hornblower concluded that the judicial ermine would suit him, and got Mr. McCall to interest himself for him. The result was that Mr. Cleveland sent Mr. Hornblower's name to the Senate to fill a vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. But it did not meet with that overwhelming enthusiasm which Mr. Hornblower assumed his nomination ought to awaken in the hearts of his countrymen, and the nomination was hung up. It was apparent that the hostility of Senator David B. Hill would defeat Mr. Hornblower's ambition, unless something could be done to induce the Senator to change his course.

HILL'S ADVICE IGNORED.

"Mr. McCall called me into his office and said he was anxious that Mr. Hornblower be confirmed, and asked me if I would not go to Senator Hill, who was a warm friend of mine, as well as of Mr. McCall, and plead with him to withdraw his opposition. I consented, and that night saw the Senator in his home in Washington.

"Mr. Hill said he did not approve of Mr. Hornblower, and drew an accurate pen picture of the man. I told him Mr. McCall was pledged to Mr. Hornblower and that we were both anxious that the nomination be confirmed. At length Senator Hill said:

"'Well, I don't like Hornblower, the party don't like him, but he will be confirmed if he will keep his tongue still. He has been bitter in invective against our friends. If he agrees not to open his mouth again until the confirmation takes place he will be seated.'

"I returned home, and in Mr. McCall's private office, in the presence of Mr. Hornblower, told them what Senator Hill had said. I assured Mr. Hornblower that he would be confirmed by the Senate if he would bridle his vitriolic tongue and cease to criticize the man who had undertaken to obtain his confirmation. Immediately Mr. Hornblower conceived the idea that he had inspired fear in the breast of Senator Hill, and said he was sure to be confirmed, in spite of Hill. He left our presence and launched right out into more abuse of Senator Hill, and lost his seat upon the Supreme Court bench. He subsequently intimated that he did not believe we had sincerely worked for him, and the mortification of his rejection by the Senate is rankling to-day in his mind. It rankled when John A. McCall, heartbroken, but ruggedly honest, tendered his resignation from the presidency of the company which he had done more to build up than any other man. And it was William B. Hornblower who stood in the meeting of the board of trustees which accepted the resignation and prevented the adoption of a resolution of sympathy, respect, and confidence in the retiring president.

RECOVERED THE TAXES.

"William B. Hornblower opposed a fair exposition of the affairs of the company where they relate to myself. Even in the matter of the rebates upon taxes of the New York Life he had his hand in my denunciation. When Gov. Odell caused the franchise tax to become a law upon our statute books, I informed Mr. McCall that it was uncon-

stitutional, save so far as it taxed the first year's premiums. Mr. Hornblower, as ever, took the other side, laughed at my contention, said it was farcical, and declared the law was perfectly constitutional and that we would have to pay the tax.

"I offered to bear the expense of recovering the taxes and having the tax law declared unconstitutional. The New York Life, Equitable, Metropolitan, and Mutual entered into agreements with me whereby I was to receive one-third of all the taxes I recovered. In order that the public might not raise an outcry because the big insurance companies were trying to dodge their taxes, I had some one suggest to Mr. Scott, president of the Provident Life, that it would be a good thing to employ me to collect these back taxes.

"I accepted and fought the law in the name of the Provident Life. I purposely let the matter run on for three years, while the taxes were paid, for I knew if I exposed the weakness of the law at once the legislature would amend it. Finally, I won in the court of appeals, and got back for the New York Life, Mutual, Equitable, and Metropolitan $1,033,000. Of this I was entitled to one-third—that is, $344,333. The share of back taxes I recovered for the New York Life was about $200,000. I have not yet collected all that is due to me from the New York Life, and the Equitable has not paid me, for the reason that Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander continually put me off. The Mutual has paid me, and the Metropolitan is all right.

"Then I undertook to recover the tax in other States where the retaliatory tax was imposed. I got some of the foreign corporations to give me an agreement similar to that which the big companies had given me, and to-day I have suits pending in Western States for the recovery of these taxes. Several days ago I received notice that $33,000 of taxes had been refunded by Illinois to the New York Life. Of that amount $11,000 belongs to me. Now, I want it understood that no other lawyer ever recovered a penny of this illegally collected franchise tax, and that I collected for the big four more than $1,000,000.

HAMILTON UTTERS DEFIANCE.

"Let the members of the Fowler committee deny, if they dare, that the contract with me for the collection of the extorted taxes was not spread upon the minutes, and let them assert now, if they dare, that I have been paid all that is coming to me. I can easily prove the facts. It must be understood that the State never refunds money paid over in the shape of taxes, but issues certificates of indebtedness, which may be used in the payment of future taxes. I sold my share, so far as I was able, of these taxes to other concerns, and in this way derived a cash benefit from my work.

"I want to call your attention to something which seems to have escaped the notice of the reading public. During the time the Armstrong committee was sifting evidence the insurance examiners of five great States were examining the books of the New York Life. They gave the books a more searching examination than Mr. Hughes did, and they were veteran insurance accountants. They went to work for the special purpose of discovering what had become of the money which was paid over to me for purposes of defense. They called for the vouchers and got down under the surface. Their power was greater than that of the Armstrong committee, for a refusal would mean that the company would have to give over business in the States affected.

"These shrewd and unbiased men, sent here for the purpose of finding irregularities in my accounts, found not one voucher missing, not one thing on which they could place their fingers and say a dishonest transaction lay hidden here and there. They have their notes with them still. I ask that they be called upon to speak if they found one dollar wrongfully expended by Andrew Hamilton.

"Again, I wish to call your attention to the very small proportion of the money which was expended every year which came into my hands. Do you realize that the annual expense item of the New York Life foots to $18,000,000? Do you consider $61,000 a very large proportion of $18,000,000 to be expended in 40 States to obtain benign legislation and defeat obnoxious measures?"

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM B. FRANCIS,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. FRANCIS. Mr. Speaker, the bill now before the House is so voluminous, covering 14 schedules of the tariff, together with a free list and an income-tax measure which, taken as a whole, has so many features to which we can subscribe that I am in the outset constrained to say that when the bill is put to a vote I intend to support it.

I shall address myself simply to a part or some of the schedules which, to my mind, are detrimental to the legitimate industries of the country, and in this I include the laborer, the producer, and the manufacturer.

The great test of the vitality of the Democratic Party at the present is not so much what it has done in the past, but that it is now intrusted with all the reins of Government to be administered in the future and, above all things else, as to whether it will keep its express pledges and implied promises to the people as enunciated in the campaign speeches and in our platform.

On this tariff question the Republican Party has been evasive, and has gotten itself in a contradictory light. It promised the people in 1908 an honest revision of the tariff, which everybody understood was to be a revision downward. But in violation of its platform, which was an express contract with the people, it revised it upward instead of downward. It violated its sacred promise, and the people in no uncertain terms during the last campaign and election repudiated that party so thoroughly that it received only eight electoral votes in the electoral college.

We promised to revise the tariff downward, and in speaking of the perfidy of the Republican tariff we said in our platform that—

> It raises the cost of the necessaries of life to them—the people—but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free-trade markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets.

Again, we said:

> We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industries.

We went to the people on this platform, our leaders quoted it, and the people came to rely upon it and returned us to power. But now we find that no sooner have we taken up the reins of Government than we propose a tariff bill which in many of its provisions, it seems to me, duties are so far reduced below what we promised that we are violating the platform on which we were elected. I for one wish to stimulate as far as possible the industries of my district and every other district by fostering the man at the plow, the farmer with his herds, the laborer at the furnace, the miner and manufacturer, that the operations of our mills should have such a fair competition that stagnation in legitimate business would be made impossible.

In all the explanations and reasons for drastic cuts in our tariff legislation I want to say that I agree with the Ways and Means Committee that in many instances drastic cuts should be made, and I defer to their judgment as far as I can consistently do so, because of their great experience and study on these problems, yet it seems to me that they have overlooked the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property on the shelves of the wholesaler and retailer. The very purpose of this bill is to reduce the high cost of living and to reduce the burdens of taxes which have been levied upon the people. To enact this legislation, having in view that purpose which can only be brought about through the reduction in the price of articles which the people would buy, has a direct consequence to reduce the capital of the merchant who has the goods on his shelf from 10 to 20 per cent. These people are the business men of the country, ranging from those operating a business in matches and pins to those operating business involving millions of dollars; and herein lies the crucial test of the wisdom of our tariff legislation, and for their benefit schedules should be arranged not to destroy them at one fell swoop, for they are engaged in legitimate industries which we promised not to injure. It is admitted as to the sugar schedule that the tariff on sugar should not be removed entirely at once, but that it should be graded for three years and at the end of that time should be placed upon the free list. If that is an argument for sugar, why would not a gradual reduction be an argument that should be applied to those engaged in raising wool and in manufacturing of glass, pottery, and tin, and to the hundreds of thousands of merchants who are sure to be greatly harmed by the severe cut in this tariff legislation.

What has been the history of the business public as to purchasing in this country? It is a rule founded in experience and in human nature that merchants and consumers each refuses to buy on a falling market; they wait to see the bottom. Now, from the very argument in support of this bill it will cause a reduction in prices; a falling market must inevitably happen. The consumers, which consist of the producers, the farmers, and laborers of this country, very properly will hesitate to buy supplies until they reach the cheapest point. The merchant in his store will refuse to stock up his counters when his capital has been already greatly reduced by falling prices until he sees the bottom. The wholesaler will stand in the same relation to the business world, and I fear that in some instances the factory will fail to receive the orders it formerly did and that smoke may cease to come out of their chimneys and the wheels of industry cease their hum. Back of the gates of these great industrial institutions stand the laborers ever ready and willing to work for fair wages when orders are received; but trust relations have so far reduced their opportunities in so many ways that in many employments protection does not protect, but it has been used as a decoy for the workman's vote.

Now, I do not want any of my Democratic free-trade friends to jump up and say to me that I am a protectionist, for I am not; but I simply want the competitive tariff that has been so often spoken of here and in caucus to be enacted in reason and justice and which will be practicable. We all agree that it

is necessary to raise by tariff duties the revenues necessary to run this Government, and to raise that by competitive tariff and with such discretion as will, in the language of our platform, "not destroy any legitimate industry." And if the very object is attained which the ultra free traders claim in this bill, the result will be just what I have described, and I can not, for the life of me, see why any fair-minded Democrat will not heed his better judgment and go a little slow on this question of paring down the tariff.

The object of this bill is to raise revenue with which to pay the expenses of the Government, as I have indicated, to benefit the producer, the consumer, and, above all, the laborer, and to keep our party pledges inviolate to the American people. Now, if we should fail by this bill to carry out any one of these three or all of them, we have to that extent failed in the purpose for which we were invested with power. The raising of revenue by a tariff was an American idea born and fostered by such Democrats as Thomas Jefferson, the father of our party, and under a system of gathering taxes with which to pay the expenses of government, in this manner we have built up the greatest and most powerful Government on earth. When we consider that it requires over $5,000,000 to be gathered in this system of taxation and in internal revenue and from corporation taxes from each congressional district in the United States to run our Government for a single Congress, we can see that there is no other means known to man that can be employed whereby the Government expenses can be procured except in this way. The old scheme in the East, as in England, was to levy direct taxes for the purpose of running the Government, which taxed every doorstep, their windows, and the things necessary for their very existence. Not only in that country was such taxation odious, but it resulted in many a war and revolution. But in this country we have built up the strongest Nation under our system of tariff for revenue, and the only real complaint we have had is its abuses by special privileges and by trusts and monopolies; and I might here add, that the trouble to-day is not so much with the tariff but with the trusts, which should be dealt with first before we can expect to reduce the high cost of living to our people through changes in tariff schedules.

We believe that some of the cuts in this bill have been too drastic to permit a fair wage to be paid and a fair profit to such legitimate industries as the manufacture of clay, pottery, and other pottery-producing plants, the manufacture of tin, and the manufacture of glass. We believe there is no way to explain to the agriculturists of this country, the stock raiser, and the woolgrower our attitude in placing their many products on the free list when he is compelled to buy supplies in a protected market which we are pleased to call a tariff affecting competitive markets.

I care to refer for a short time only to Schedule K, and that part of it which provides for placing the farmers' wool on the free list. It is argued, with some force, that wool in this country and in England is about the same price, that the usual trend of the market in England is a little lower than the American market; but it should be remembered that the wool of no two countries is exactly the same in quality, and there is no just standard of comparison between Ohio wool and Australian wool. It should be remembered also that the wool produced in no two given sections of the United States is of equal quality, and therefore this matter of comparison is erroneous. But the fact is that to-day there is the highest tariff on woolen manufactured goods that has ever been known in the country, while on wool the ostensible tariff of 11 and 12 cents a pound is so far modified by a subtle clause placed in the tariff bill that the fact is we have a tariff of only 3½ to 4 cents a pound as a competitive duty on raw wool. There was written into the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill a clause providing that skirted wool should come in as prior to 1891 at 12 cents per pound, washed, or 11 cents in the grease. This seemingly harmless clause so little understood has been the means of driving the merino sheep from the hills and forcing the woolgrower in many instances to raise a mutton sheep instead, and the farmer has been deceived and has known very little about how this trouble was brought about when he is shown that there is an ostensible tariff on wool of 11 and 12 cents. If you will take 100 pounds of foreign wool skirted, and this skirted wool simply means taking off the legs, buttocks, abdomen, head, and neck, leaving the back and sides, being the best prime wool. This is admitted into our ports at 12 cents a pound, washed; and by consulting the statistics as to the importation of our foreign wools we find about $40,000,000 worth out of a total of about forty-seven million comes into this country skirted, and that which does not comes in for carpets and rugs and is such wool as does not compete with our home production, while a like hundred pounds of our domestic wool having all the inferior parts to it and all the heavy parts is worth much less when analyzed as to its shrinkage and value, and the ratio between the two values when reduced will show that the potent effect of this tariff in its final analysis only amounts to the competitive duty of 3½ to 4 cents a pound on wool, and this is one of the reasons of the decline in prices of wool after the enactment of the infamous Payne-Aldrich bill, for the duty had in this subtle way been removed.

To illustrate: Let us take this 100 pounds skirted, washed, imported wool and 100 pounds of our domestic wool unwashed; the 100 pounds of imported wool loses 20 per cent, or 20 pounds, in scouring, resulting in a product of 80 pounds of clean, scoured wool. Our domestic wool, having all the heavy and inferior parts, loses in scouring 60 per cent, or 60 pounds, which, deducted from the 100 pounds, we get therefrom but 40 pounds ready for the mill. This places the ratio of the foreign product in comparison with the American just double, or 2 to 1.

But we are not through with the illustration. This foreign wool, being the best wool on the sheep, is worth 90 cents a pound; hence 80 pounds at 90 cents equal $72. Our domestic wool, having the inferior parts in it, is worth but 60 cents per scoured pound, hence 40 pounds at 60 cents make a value of $24; by which it is demonstrated that when reduced in quantity and value the foreign wool, on a competitive basis, amounts to exactly, in an advantage to the foreign producer, of 3 to 1 to ours. Now, if you will take your 12 cents tariff per pound and divide it by 3, taking the one-third of it, it leaves you 4 cents a pound duty on wool; and herein lies the cause of the difference between American and foreign wool, to a great extent. This is the "nigger in the woodpile," and this is why there is so little difference between the price of wool in the American markets and in the London markets.

But there is one thing more, and that is the trust conditions that exist in the woolen manufacture of this country, which has the entire purchasing of it under their power and that they go to the American people and pay them just such prices as they choose to give; and by these two means the American woolgrower has been robbed of his product for the last 30 years.

Now, I want to ask if any fair-minded man would say that we should hand over to the great American Woolen Trust, composed, as it is, of 150 mills and 34 separate organizations, the wool of the American farmer free of any competitive duty so that this gigantic trust might, with its products, sell back to the farmers and producers and laborers of the country their product and thereby rob the American people? If you will take the markets on manufactured woolens immediately after the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich bill, you will find that this American Woolen Co. increased its price to the consumer on an average of 36 per cent, and yet this very bill proposes to give into the hands of this trust more than it really desires for the purpose of continuing its robbery and exploitation. It is admitted that a tariff on wool of 20 to 30 per cent ad valorem will not enhance the price of goods to the consumer. It is also admitted that by taking the duty off wool we lose about $16,000,000 of revenue. Now, if it does not burden the consumer by putting it on and it benefits the sheep raiser, which must be admitted, and by making it free we lose $16,000,000 revenue, then why, in the name of common sense will we not leave a reasonable duty on, when the very purpose of the bill is to raise revenue?

Since our caucus was dominated by the free-trade idea of handing to this woolen company free raw wool on a platter, and by so doing affect the great woolen products of the 26 wool-producing States in the Union, representing a number of sheep almost equal to the entire population of the United States, affecting over 4,000,000 sheep in the State of Ohio, which is certain to bring down the price of the sheep to such low ebb that they will be driven from the hills to the slaughterhouses, thereby destroying one-third of the meat product of our people, enhancing the price of meats to the laborer, all of which is so apparent to me that I can see in it political and commercial suicide, and I must register my protest against such legislation.

And in taking this stand I am neither at variance with my party platform nor with the Ways and Means Committee nor with the bill which they reported to the House, but I am standing squarely on our party's policy. In the Sixty-second Congress the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill carrying 20 per cent duty on wool, which, after it went to the Senate and came back to conference, a duty of 29 per cent was agreed upon; and in the second session of the same Congress they again reported a bill for 20 per cent, which went to the Senate and was returned, and in conference we agreed on 29 per cent ad valorem; and when the Ways and Means Committee reported this bill, after repeated hearings and after their most mature judgment, we find that this committee determined to place a duty on wool of 15 per cent ad valorem. So that it will be seen

from reading our platform, taking the proceedings of our Democratic Congress and their pledges to the people, that their best judgment is that some duty should have been left on wool. Throughout the last campaign no one advocated free trade in wool, and our constituents confidently believed we meant no such legislation.

We read a great deal about the term "raw material" and "raw wool," but, Mr. Speaker, I want to say to this House that there is no raw material except such material as has not yet been touched by the hand of man. You are pleased to call wool ready for the market raw material. This requires the care that has been bestowed on the flocks in breeding—the lamb from its birth, to take care of the sheep for 365 days in the year, prepare its food for it and feed it daily during this time, cutting off and preparing its fleece for the market and selling it; and then, when it is sold to some trust organization, which makes it into cloth in four or five days, so far as the farmer is concerned it is called raw material, but, so far as the trust is concerned, it is called the manufactured product, and that it should have a protection on its goods of 35 per cent ad valorem, which is contained in this bill, and the farmer who buys back this trust-controlled product should give this wool, which you are pleased to call "raw material," free of any competitive duty, and buy it back in his suit of clothes burdened with 35 per cent duty, hence paying $7 extra on this $20 suit of clothes. Would any fair-minded man say that this is a square deal? And the farmer will not be unmindful that you are treating his wheat, his oats, his rye, and other products of the farm in the same way.

I think I understand the desire of the electorate in the last campaign. They do not want any longer a high protection prohibitive tariff, neither do they want free trade. They believed the Democratic Party meant to administer this Government by passing between these two extremes; they deduced this fact from our action in the Sixty-second Congress; they read it in the Baltimore platform; they heard it in our campaign oratory and read it in our campaign literature, and if we go beyond our promises to the free-trade theory, to which our party was never committed in any platform, they will not excuse us, neither will they longer follow our lead.

It has become a popular Democratic saying that our party stands for a tariff for revenue only. What does this statement standing alone mean? It simply means that in order to raise revenue sufficient to run the Government, economically administered, that it proposes to raise the money by a tariff, and the qualifying word "only" means that it goes no further than to collect sufficient revenue for this purpose, admitting some articles burdened with a tariff duty and some free of such duty, and that it will not use this means of raising revenue as a matter of protection to any particular industry; but when we come to levying this tariff it must be done with caution and discretion, and in levying it upon the many diversified imports care must be exercised, and we are obliged to go to the brink of protection and ascertain the competitive basis at which our industries can exist and our agricultural prosperity be maintained when brought in competition with foreign imports, into which so largely enters the element of labor.

So, call it a competitive tariff if you will, yet it is a fact that we have adopted this system, and it is the policy of the Democratic Party in enacting the present tariff bill. Where I differ from some of my colleagues is in the degree to which we should go in framing these schedules rather than in the means by which the end should be attained.

I advocated, supported, and voted for an amendment in the Democratic caucus providing that all boys' and men's ready-made woolen suits of a value of $10 or less should be admitted free of duty. This would have given the farmer free clothing and would have been in a great measure a compensation for the free wool that you exact from him. It would have given the laborer in the mines, mills, and factories free clothing in which to work, so that he would have had the benefit of this glorious free-trade proposition that some of our Democratic brethren are pleased to advocate; but, to my surprise, some of those who advocated these principles were the first to vote against free clothing, and these same parties were ready to vote for a duty on this woolen clothing, which the poor man and laborer most usually buy, of 35 per cent ad valorem, thereby charging the dear people an extra $3.50 for each and every $10 suit of clothes that a man purchases for himself or the members of his family. This would have been a good opportunity to compensate the farmer for the loss sustained by free wool and have benefited the laboring classes of our country. But this Underwood bill has reduced the tariff on manufactured woolens from an average of 90.10 per cent to 35 per cent, which will certainly be of great benefit to the consumer, but how it will affect the wool raiser remains to be seen.

If this part of the woolen schedule as to free wool was the only matter on which we were obliged to vote, I should cast my vote, as I did in caucus, against it; but as we must approve or reject this entire bill and are obliged to vote on these 14 schedules and on the free list and on the income-tax, which levies a tax upon the well-to-do and the rich and relieves the working classes from taxation to the extent of about $70,000,000, and owing to the fact that the infamous Payne-Aldrich bill will be repealed and this Underwood bill enacted in its stead, having for the greater part regard for competition between our products at home and abroad, whereby the burdens of taxation will be reduced to the consuming masses of over $500,000,000, I am constrained, owing to the fact that this bill will ultimately result in the greatest good to the greatest number, to cast my vote in its favor.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENDERSON M. JACOWAY,

OF ARKANSAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. JACOWAY. Mr. Speaker, when one comes to discuss the tariff, which, after all, is but a system of taxes that must be borne at last by the people, he undertakes a stupendous task. To use the language of one of the greatest orators America has produced, it may be likened to an endeavor "to grasp a globe so large that the hand obtains no hold." The tariff has been defined as a system of taxes levied upon goods brought into a country from abroad. Again, it may be treated as a device for forcing a people to buy domestic goods instead of foreign goods. Be it also said that the tariff is in no sense a product of modern thought. We are told that to raise revenue the Athenians levied a tax upon all foreign merchandise; it was used by the Romans; and was in vogue in Venice in the Middle Ages.

It is the opinion of many that were it possible to secure the necessary revenue to pay the expenses of our Government otherwise they would be free traders. However, it is contended that there may be great merit in the language of him who said that free trade with the nations of the world is in this day and time an iridescent dream.

POSITION OF THE TWO GREAT PARTIES.

The Republican Party takes this position: That the maintaining of a high tariff insures stable markets for American products, raises the wages of American laborers, elevates them to a more dignified status, and places a barrier insurmountable between them and the pauper labor of other lands. The Democratic Party, in its policies, platforms, and other utterances, boldly traverses these contentions, and more than demonstrates the fallacies of Republican argument. The Democratic Party says that when our country was in its inception and this young Nation stood upon the threshold of a national political policy, and when the fathers, imbued, as it were, with a sixth sense, realizing the great possibilities of this embryonic but lusty Republic of ours, saw that in order for these infant industries to be placed upon their feet and protected from the competition with the old and established nations of the world, that a certain modicum of protection at that time was not only necessary but mandatory. But that was multiplied years ago. Since then the days have dragged their weary and tortuous lengths into decades, and the decades have woven themselves into a century and a quarter. The thirteen original States that were a nucleus for the greatest Government that was ever formed or planned in the mind of man, then scattered desultorily along the Atlantic seaboard, in numbers have been multiplied by more than three; and in all, by the genius, thrift, foresight, and indomitable energy of that character known as the American citizen, 48 sovereign States have been carved from a vast domain, and the history we have since written has been the marvel of the world. A network of railways connects the most eastern point with that of the farthest west, while the north, by this system of annihilating distance, has been brought into quick and direct contact with the south. The telegraph and telephone have made New York next door neighbor to San Francisco. Innumerable smokestacks dot the earth in all directions; our forests have been felled, and by the energy and deft hand of the farmer there have been opened to cultivation millions of acres upon which to produce one of our great essen-

tials—food; our rivers have been improved, and in this respect a national liability has been turned into a national asset in the form of cheap transportation for carrying the products of the farm to the congested centers, and the products of the factories back to the farm. Proud streams and great arteries of commerce are they upon which white sails bear their burdens to the sea. In short, in all the national virtues we are the wonder of the nations of the earth—a great, beneficent world power, risen from a few handfuls of people to a population of 90,000,000, and boasting of a national wealth of $150,000,000,000, as compared with the wealth of the United Kingdom from whence we came a century and a quarter ago, estimated at $80,000,000,000; France, $65,000,000.000; and Germany, $60,000,000,000. Our flag is respected and revered in every land and on every sea. In the commercial world, the industrial world, the agricultural world, and all the various callings, vocations, and avocations of life we are accredited with an invincible potency that challenges admiration and commands respect from all quarters of the globe. I mention this splendid array of facts and figures, not boastfully, but, I hope, with pardonable pride, as an argument that as a rule general the manufacturing establishments and the products of American industry no longer need a high protection or an artificial impetus. We have established beyond cavil that they may live and successfully compete in the markets of the world, and that in the contest they will not emerge second best.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the infant has become a man. He has arrived at a mature age and discarded with disgust his swaddling clothes. Covering that period of time, from his tender age, 124 years ago, up to the present, he has, like the little busy bee, improved each shining hour. Aided by the Republican Party year in and year out, the infant industry has been the pleased and pleasing beneficiary of a bounty in the form of taxes unjustly wrung from the citizens of this country and gratuitously placed in his coffers. He has been the willing receiver o stolen goods, the product of tariff burglary. To inspire a hate for the system gratuitously fastened upon an unwilling public only a few facts out of many that could be cited are necessary to be submitted.

THE WORKING OF OUR TARIFF SYSTEM.

If the high-protection policy of the Republican Party were to the effect that the necessities of life were to be taxed least and the luxuries most, thus placing the burden of taxation where it rightly belongs, its position would be more tenable. But is this done?

Under the Payne-Aldrich bill the person who imports $1,000 worth of diamonds pays a tax of but $100, or 10 per cent. If he were to import a thousand shirts worth a dollar each, he would have to leave at the customhouse, and add t his selling price, $600, or 60 per cent. If he should bring in $1,000 worth of champagne—one of the few instances where this is a large increase—the tax levied under the tariff would be $500, but if blankets to the amount of $1,000 should be imported into the United States, before these could come through the customhouse, a tariff of $1,645.42 must be paid, and this also is added to the selling price to the consumer. On an importation of $1,000 worth of paintings and statuary the custom tax would be only $200; on sugar it would be $788.70. On $1,000 worth of jewelry the importer would have to pay $600; but if instead of jewelry he imported woolen goods, the tax would be $1,050.90. If he imported an automobile worth $5,000, his tax would be $2,250; but if it were $5,000 worth of furs, the tariff tax would be $6,960; if $5,000 worth of clothing it would be $4,330. If some multimillionaire desired a $100,000 ocean yacht the tariff on his importation would be $35,000, while, were the importation stockings instead, the tax would be $76,950.

Another illustration submitted shows that on every pound of beef shipped into this country a tax of 3 cents is placed, and that the principal beneficiary is the Beef Trust is undeniable. That this protection against competition with foreign beef is unnecessary, reference only need be made to the trade journals in which the fact is demonstrated that American beef, after paying the freight on our transcontinental lines for hundreds of miles and then being transferred to ocean freighters and the freight again paid for a distance of 3,000 miles, can be sold in free-trade England, after being brought into competition with the beef of the world, for less than it is sold to the American consumer. What is true of beef can be said of numerous other articles. As we proceed let us put the interrogatory and ask, Should there be any form of law that permits of a condition like this? There is but one answer, in my judgment.

Without burdening this argument with undue detail, we find, also, that the American manufacturers, sheltered by a high protective tariff, sold tools to the American laborer at a rate 30 per cent higher than to the foreign laborer. Multiplied and varied are the facts that could be presented showing that under the high protective system, upheld and nurtured by the Republican Party, the burden and taxes of government are unequal, and that righteous is the indignation of the people when they come to know how far our Government has drifted from the course intended by the fathers when they declared that all men are created free and equal; that taxes should be uniform and the burdens of government equally distributed. As stated by Mr. Gladstone, there should be no law that would permit one Englishman to steal from another Englishman. Making it absolutely applicable to us, the American Congress should make no law that would permit one American, under the guise of statutory right, to steal from another American.

Injustice has ever been the parent of disorder and strife. It is a breeder of anarchy, a sure destroyer of the love for liberty, and a threat and a menace to good government. When each man can know that his burdens and his blessings and the restraints laid upon his actions are commensurate with the burdens and blessings and restraints of his fellow man, then are the murmurings of discontent hushed and the mutterings of rebellious discord stilled. When the tiller of the soil, the weaver at the shuttle, the man behind the desk or in the countinghouse, in the field or at the forge, can feel that the mantle of the law covers and protects him no less than the moneyed king and plutocrat; when he can know that unjust discrimination for the benefit of a class or classes has ceased and that each is equally burdened in working out a just and a humane system of government, then will the evidences of unrest disappear, one of the greatest secrets of a nation's success will be solved, and universal peace will spread its wings abroad. Not that peace which succeeds annihilation; not the enforced silence of the convict, nor the timorous murmurings of the ignorant and helpless, whose powers of resistance have been crushed out by the taxgatherer, but that broad, gentle, and beneficent peace that takes captive the citadel of the heart, melts the soul in sympathy, gives to humanity the highest attainable degree of happiness, and holds all men equal before the law.

Is it any source of wonder that the people have risen in vigorous protest, when we are brought to realize that under the law as written on the statute books by the Republican Party they are discriminated against at almost every angle?

Two of the greatest documents ever promulgated, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution—safe guides, too, as the years will testify—many of the expressions of which are worn and tattered by constant use and have been stammered by a thousand schoolboys from a thousand rostrums—but which, none the less, contain provisions sublimely true—hold that under our theory of government all men are equal; not in power, wealth, or native ability, for in these an unequal distribution has always existed and always will, but before the law. There, neither in penalties nor protection, should there be discrimination. From its very birth the Democratic Party has stood for that equality, and the present tariff bill stands out with solid front against the policies of the Republican Party, which, it seems, has lifted certain industries above and made them paramount to the law; which has accorded great concessions to special privileges, whose potency seems to be greater than that of the law. No saying was ever truer than that the tariff is the mother of the trusts.

Is it any wonder that the patriot sees with genuine alarm the present trend of our Government, when the golden streams of our national wealth are flowing, unobstructed, into the coffers of the tariff-protected trusts? Is one to be rebuked for asking why it is that out of every $5 levied under the tariff $4 finds its way into the pockets of the specially privileged? It takes no great gift of prophecy to say that not until this unequal distribution of taxation is abolished, and equality before the law established, and freedom in its broader sense secured for all the people will the cry for justice be stilled.

THE GROWTH OF THE WATERED STOCKS DUE TO THE TARIFF.

Is it any wonder that the taxpayer makes an outcry and registers his war of millions of ballots when he reads in the political history of that Government which is his that when one Republican President entered the White House the trusts and combinations had a capitalization, in round numbers, of $3,784,000,000, and that on the day, seven years later, when he turned the administration over to his Republican successor this capitalization was $31,672,000,000, and that more than 70 per cent of the total capitalization was watered stock, showing an increase of $27,000,000,000, or twenty times the assessed valuation of the States of Arkansas and Alabama, or more than forty times the tax-book valuation of the property of the entire State of Arkansas? Is he to be called an anarchist, a disturbing factor, an enemy to good government if he asks that these injustices be rebuked? When it is taken into consideration that

during these seven years, while the trusts unceasingly formed into unholy coalitions of capital to contest the prices of every necessity from the swaddling clothes that wrapped the tiny form of the newborn infant to the headstone that marked the last resting place of the old man, the Federal Government had in its service 171 district attorneys and assistant district attorneys, at a cost of $735,612.06 in salaries and other expenses, in addition to appropriations for the maintenance of the Department of Justice amounting to $250,965.58, can the taxpayer regardless of party be blamed for overturning a great Republican majority in Congress and placing the reins of government in the hands of the Democratic Party? To have done differently would be for him to have acknowledged a mentality on the plane of the animal and a sycophantic truculency classing him a vassal and a serf instead of an American freeman. Shall he have the vials of the wrath of the Republican Party poured out upon him when he calls attention to a condition that points with unerring accuracy to the lamentable fact that under Republican rule for a long period of years corporate wealth has been pyramiding in colossal form and individual wealth diminishing to the end that its sad commentary that it charged that fewer people comparatively own their own homes now than at any other period of our Government's existence? To all who stand for justice and fair play can any other than a negative answer be given?

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

A love for equality and freedom was one of the propelling causes for the establishment of the American Government. If the citizen did not contend for what was justly his, he would not be an American citizen. Love for liberty and equal-handed justice are two of the greatest foundation stones upon which our Government is established, and to these qualities are attributable the dizzy heights to which we have climbed in governmental preeminence. These are the sentiments that are incorporated into the first official document that issued from our Nation; these are prominent in our racial characteristics. They are guaranteed to us by our Federal Constitution and have been written into every constitution of every State born into the Union. It is but carrying this principle of government into effect that the 90,000,000 people upon whom the burdens of government rest demand at the hands of that Government, which professes to stand as the boldest exponent of the principles of equal taxation, a redemption of its pledges. None can be heard to say that these demands are not just; and if just they are, and still ungranted, then the Government has been derelict in framing its laws somewhere or somehow, or in the proper enforcement of them. The burden bearers of this Government ask only fair play. This has grown to a demand, and to the end of securing it the Democratic Party is pledged. If it is not secured, the enforcement of our laws is a failure.

HAS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY KEPT FAITH?

As has been said, in the early history of our Government a certain amount of protection was deemed necessary that in the course of time American institutions could stand upon their own merits and compete with the other nations. For years the Democratic Party has contended that this contingency has long since passed and that the tariff should be revised quickly and downward. The Republican Party has been in power for nearly 50 years; yet for it the time has never been opportune to make good its promise to the people. In each succeeding tariff act that the party has written the rates have risen to a most alarming degree. The table I insert below demonstrates this fact in terms more forcible and eloquent than any I could employ. It is a comparison between the first tariff act of 1789 and the Payne-Aldrich Act of 1909.

Comparison between the tariff act of 1789 and the Payne-Aldrich Act of 1909.

Item.	Tariff of 1789.	Tariff of 1909.	Increase.
Jamaica distilled spirits, per gallon.	10 cents	$2.60	2,500 per cent.
All other distilled spirits, per gallon.	8 cents	$2.60	3,150 per cent.
Molasses, per gallon	2½ cents	20 per cent to 6 cents.	140 per cent.
Madeira wine, per gallon	18 cents	45 per cent to 60 cents.	150 to 233 per cent.
All other wines, per gallon	10 cents	do	350 to 500 per cent.
Beer, ale, or porter:			
In casks, per gallon	5 cents	23 cents	360 per cent.
In bottles, per dozen	20 cents per gallon.	45 cents	125 per cent.
Malt, per bushel	10 cents	do	350 per cent.
Brown sugars, per pound	1 cent	1.685 cents	68 per cent.
Loaf sugar, per pound	3 cents	1.9 cents	36 per cent.[1]
All other, per pound	1½ cents	do	26 per cent.
Coffee per pound	2½ cents	Free	Inf.[1]
Cocoa, per pound	1 cent	2½ to 5 cents	150 to 400 per cent.

[1] Decrease.

Comparison between the tariff act of 1789 and the Payne-Aldrich Act of 1909—Continued.

Item.	Tariff of 1789.	Tariff of 1909.	Increase.
Candles:			
Tallow, per pound	2 cents	20 per cent	
Wax, per pound	6 cents	25 per cent	
Cheese, per pound	4 cents	6 cents	50 per cent.
Soap, per pound	2 cents	1½ to 20 cents	600 per cent.[2]
Boots, per pair	50 cents	10 to 15 per cent	
Shoes:			
Leather, per pair	7 cents	do	50 to 90 per cent.
Silk, etc., per pair	10 cents	50 per cent	400 per cent.
Cables, per 112 pounds	75 cents	2.4 cents	210 per cent.
Tarred cables, per 112 pounds	do	do	Do.
Untarred cables and yarn	90 cents	do	160 per cent.
Twine and packthread, per 112 pounds.	$2	$11.20 to $6.72	400 per cent up.
Unwrought steel, per pound.	½ cent	1/16 to 7/8 cents	800 per cent.
Nails and spikes, per pound.	1 cent	1/16 to 1½ cents	
Salt, per bushel (50 to 80 pounds).	6 cents	7 to 11 cents per 100	
Manufactured tobacco, per pound.	do	55 cents	Do.
Snuff, per pound	10 cents	do	450 per cent.
Indigo, per pound	16 cents	10 cents	37 per cent.[1]
Wool and cotton cards, per dozen.	50 cents	Out of use	
Coal, per bushel	2 cents	1.8 cents	
Pickled fish (200 pounds), per barrel.	75 cents	$1 to $2	33 to 1,600 per cen up.
Dried fish (220 pounds), per quintal.	50 cents	$1.10 to $1.65	100 per cent up.
Tea imported in American-owned ships from China or India:			
Bohea, per pound	6 cents	Free	Inf.[1]
Souchong, per pound	10 cents	do	Do.[1]
Other black, per pound	do	do	Do.[1]
Hyson, per pound	20 cents	do	Do.[1]
Other green, per pound	12 cents	do	Do.[1]
Tea imported in American-owned ships from Europe:			
Bohea, per pound	8 cents	do	Do.[1]
Souchong, per pound	13 cents	do	Do.[1]
Hyson, per pound	26 cents	do	Do.[1]
Other green, per pound	16 cents	do	Do.[1]
Tea imported in any other way:			
Bohea, per pound	15 cents	do	Do.[1]
Souchong, per pound	22 cents	do	Do.[1]
Hyson, per pound	45 cents	do	Do.[1]
Other green, per pound	27 cents	do	Do.[1]
Blank books	7½ per cent	25 per cent	230 per cent.
Writing and print paper	do	10 to 58 per cent	25 to 700 per cent.
Paper hangings	do	35 per cent	360 per cent.
Pasteboard	do	do	Do.
Cabinet wares	do	do	Do.
Buttons	do	30 to 80 per cent	300 to 960 per cent.
Saddles	do	20 to 35 per cent	160 to 360 per cent.
Gloves of leather	do	20 to 65 per cent	160 to 760 per cent.
Hats of fur or wool	do	35 to 80 per cent	360 to 960 per cent.
Millinery, ready made	do	35 to 50 per cent	360 to 560 per cent.
Castings	do	11 to 26 per cent	150 to 300 per cent.
Bar of rolled iron	do	10 to 40 per cent	150 to 430 per cent.
Leather and manufactures	do	14 to 70 per cent	90 to 930 per cent.
Canes and whips	do	15 to 35 per cent	100 to 360 per cent.
Clothing, ready made	do	65 to 160 per cent	760 to 2,030 per cent.
Brushes	do	40 per cent	430 per cent.
Gold and silver plated ware	do	45 per cent	450 per cent.
Jewelry and paste	do	50 to 85 per cent	560 to 1,300 per cent.
Anchors	do	40 per cent	430 per cent.
Wrought-iron ware	do	45 per cent	450 per cent.
Tinware	do	do	Do.
Playing cards, per pack	10 cents	35 per cent	360 per cent.
Coaches and carriages	15 per cent	45 per cent	450 per cent.
All other wares	5 per cent	20 to 80 per cent	160 to 960 per cent.
Hemp, per ton	$22.40	$22.50	Little change.
Cotton, per pound (after 1790)	3 cents	Free	Inf.[1]
Saltpeter	Free	Free to 10 per cent.	Do.
Tin in pigs	do	Free	
Tin plates	do	35 per cent	360 per cent.
Lead	do	45 to 105 per cent	Inf.
Old pewter	do	25 per cent	230 per cent.
Brass wire	do	35 to 40 per cent	360 to 430 per cent.
Iron wire	do	do	300 to 430 per cent.
Brass	do	45 per cent	450 per cent.
Copper plates	do	Free	
Wool	do	42 per cent	Inf.
Cotton	do	Free	
Dyeing wools	do	17 to 23 per cent	Do.
Dyeing drugs	do	do	Do.
Hides	do	Free	
Beaver	do	do	
Furs	do	Free to 20 per cent.	
Deer skins	do	15 per cent	Do.
On all other merchandise from China or India imported in foreign owned vessels:			
Goods, wares, and merchandise.	12½ per cent	20 to 300 per cent	60 per cent up.
Looking glasses	10 per cent	45 per cent	350 per cent.
Glass, window	do	16 to 128 per cent	60 to 1,280 per cent.
China, stone and earthenware.	do	20 to 60 per cent	100 to 500 per cent.
Gunpowder	do	10.23 per cent	
Shoe and knee buckles	do	30 to 60 per cent	200 to 500 per cent.
Gold and silver lace	do	60 per cent	500 per cent.
Gold and silver leaf	do	25 to 40 per cent	150 to 300 per cent.

[1] Decrease. [2] Average.

Beyond doubt these figures tell their own story. I can draw no other conclusion but that the promises of the Republican Party to revise the tariff downward have not been kept, either in the letter or in the spirit of the law. As a result the people, disgusted and rebellious, have voted the Republican Party out of power. In 1910 the Democratic Party secured a majority in the House, and in 1912 we became Democratic in both branches of Congress and elected a Democratic President, due, I believe, in a great degree to the high cost of living, the high protective tariff, which supports the high cost of living, and the Republican exploitation of the many for the enrichment of the few.

THE PRESENT TARIFF BILL.

For a long period of years the Democratic Party has held an outstanding promise to the people that if clothed in plenary powers it would redeem its pledges. Have we made good? Let the record speak. The Underwood bill is for tariff for revenue only. But the feature that stands preeminent is that it is an equitable tax to secure sufficient means to meet the expenses of Government economically administered, and that in fixing the rates the luxuries are taxed highest and the necessities lowest, or free.

In verification I give a comparison of the rates in the Underwood bill as reported to this House and the Payne-Aldrich bill:

PAYNE-ALDRICH BILL.	UNDERWOOD BILL.
Cotton cloth, 50 per cent.	Cotton cloth, 30 per cent.
Flannels, 93 per cent.	Flannels, 25 and 30 per cent.
Women's and children's dress goods, 100 per cent.	Women's and children's dress goods, 35 per cent.
Shoes, 10 per cent.	Shoes, free.

Woolen dress goods, from 99.70 to 35 per cent.
Ready-made woolen clothing, from 79.56 to 35 per cent.
Flannels for underwear, from 93.29 to 25 and 35 per cent.
Woolen blankets, from 72.69 to 25 per cent.
Cotton underwear, from 60.27 to 25 per cent.
Stockings, hose, and half hose, from 75.38 to 50 per cent.
Shirts, collars, and cuffs, from 64.03 to 25 per cent.
Ready-made wearing apparel, from 50 to 30 per cent.
Handkerchiefs and mufflers, from 59.27 to 30 per cent.
Cotton thread, from 31.54 to 19.29 per cent.
Gloves, from 44.15 to 31.77 per cent.
Anvils of iron and steel, from 32.11 to 15 per cent.
Bolts, from 20.59 to 15 per cent.
Chains of all kinds, from 46.59 to 20 per cent.
Pocketknives, from 77.68 to 40 per cent.
Scissors and shears, from 53.77 to 30 per cent.
Table and butcher knives, forks, etc., from 41.98 to 27 per cent.
Files, etc., from 60.47 to 25 per cent.
Tinware, from 45 to 25 per cent.
House or cabinet furniture of wood, from 35 to 15 per cent.
Sugar, from 48.54 to 36.25 per cent.
Red lead, from 60.35 to 25 per cent.
White lead, from 38.01 to 25 per cent.
Castile soap, from 16.20 to 10 per cent.
All bricks, from 30.23 to 10.28 per cent.
China, crockery ware, from 55 per cent to 35 or 50 per cent.
Wire rope and strand, from 49.84 to 30 per cent.
Common window glass, from 46 38 to 28.20 per cent.

THE FREE LIST.

As far as it can be done, consistent with sound governmental policies, the necessary articles of food eaten by the American citizen to sustain life, the clothing that he wears to protect his body from the suns of summer and the blasts of winter, and the shelter that covers him, should be given to him at the lowest possible cost. As I view it, this is one of the most mandatory functions of all governments, for all must eat, all must wear clothes, and all must have shelter. Reference to the present tariff bill discloses that these beneficent and humane demands are recognized, and we find among the great number of articles on the free list the following:

Agricultural implements, bagging and ties, beef, lard, buckwheat flour, coffee, drugs, ice, milk and cream, horseshoes, needles, oils, newspapers, printing paper, rye and rye flour, sheep, barbed wire, turpentine, hubs for wheels, animals for breeding, bacon, lamb, pork, wheat flour, corn meal, fresh-water fish, hides, lemons, nails, wire staples, bolts, kerosene, lubricating oils, quinine, potatoes, trace chains, sulphur, shotguns, wool, and innumerable other useful and necessary articles.

The figures above cited speak for themselves, and need no comment. Their force and eloquence carry conviction and demonstrate, in tones not dubious but distinct and clear, which go ringing around and across the continent, that the Democratic Party has arisen to the demands of the hour; that it has heeded the commands of those clothing them with power and redeemed the preelection promises to the people. Once again, Mr. Speaker, has the bow of promise appeared in the heavens, and those governmental tendencies to make this a Nation of serfs and vassals to a political, commercial, or industrial organization is checked, and the task has fully begun of restoring to the people the Government, to end in complete fulfillment.

THE BIRTH OF A NEW FREEDOM.

Many have been the tests of the strength and solidity of our Government. All of them she has survived, and though hampered, hobbled, and trammeled for a long stretch of years in a manner to stunt the most healthy and normal development, yet from each contest she has emerged stronger. Ten years ago I heard a national character say in a speech that we had outgrown the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution; that these were antiquated governmental forms that live only in history. With this argument I take the opposite of the issue. I am one who believes in the Federal Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. With our Government firmly planted upon the principles incorporated into each of them, recognizing them as the all-sufficient fountains of our faith, far we can not stray. The truth remains that as we look about us and note the great achievements of the American people in all the walks and avenues of life we are amazed at its perfection and feel that the acme of human endeavor is being reached at rapid rate. But this high standard of governmental attainment is not the result of a growth that is ephemeral. It is the product of the combined work, energy, and genius of ages past. Generations have labored, planned, and hoped to reach this high plane of perfection, only to pass from the scene of their endeavors, not, however, to have their efforts lost or dissipated but to be taken up and further prosecuted by succeeding generations, who each in turn have left behind them, as a heritage to the generations that were to follow, a pyramidal monument of a higher perfection than that which they found. Hence this laudable evolution has steadily developed until, as we view the product of all these forces and energies, we look upon the consummation of an approaching preeminence pleasing to contemplate and commanding our unstinted admiration. That this end may be reached, that these conditions shall grow broader and deeper, more beneficent, and humane with the lapse of years, is the prayer of every patriot, so that in truth and in fact all can feel and know that this is—

A land of settled government;
A land of old and just renown,
Where freedom slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES MANAHAN,
OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, the admission of flour free under the terms of this bill may result in a small saving to flour consumers, and if it does so result, well and good. The amount of this saving to the great wheat-producing State of Minnesota will be very small compared with the loss it will occasion in that State by the depressed prices of wheat. Minnesota produces, as everyone knows, many times as much wheat as it consumes. Whatever may be said about the price of wheat in Liverpool being fixed by the law of universal supply and demand, this is not true of this country and the Northwest, particularly the State of Minnesota. The price paid for wheat in these great terminal markets is subject to the influence of the tariff and also to the local market conditions. The tariff is, of course, under the control of Congress; local market conditions in the great terminals of Minnesota are under the control of State government. I take the opportunity in this connection, granted by the unanimous consent of this House, to extend my remarks in the RECORD, for the purpose of showing the facts regarding the prices of wheat that have prevailed for years under the present tariff on wheat and flour, and in the same connection showing the difference in these Minnesota prices and the Winnipeg and Liverpool prices during the same period. In addition to these tables of comparison in prices between Minnesota terminal markets and foreign markets under present conditions I will also extend in the RECORD the findings of a special committee of the House of the State of Minnesota at the last session of its legislature, showing the conditions of these terminal markets, the manner in which the grain of the Northwest is handled, and the way in which wheat has been inspected, graded, and sold.

The committee of the Minnesota Legislature, who made the report submitted herewith, did so after a thorough and painstaking investigation, and the report shows conclusively that the higher prices obtained in the terminal markets of Minnesota for wheat must be credited to the protection of the tariff which compels the Canadian farmers to sell their surplus on export basis based on Liverpool prices.

The following table shows for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 on the first trading day of each month the prices that were paid for No. 1 northern wheat at Minneapolis, Duluth, and Liverpool, with the approximate cost to take wheat in store Duluth and deliver in store Liverpool at the time indicated:

Comparative prices of wheat.

First trading day.	Minneapolis, No. 1 northern, delivered.	Duluth, No. 1 northern, track.	Liverpool. Future.	Liverpool. England, current prices.	Liverpool. United States equivalent.	Approximate cost to take wheat in store, Duluth, and deliver in store at Liverpool.
1910.				s. d.		Cents.
Jan. 3	113 -114	114	March	8 2⅜	117½	24
Feb. 1	113 -114⅛	112⅜	...do	8 4	120	24
Mar. 1	114 -115⅛	115⅜	...do	8 1⅜	117⅛–117⅜	24
Apr. 1	115 -116⅛	115⅜–115⅞	May	8	115⅝–116	24
May 2	108⅜–110⅛	107⅜	...do	7 2⅜	103⅛–104	18
June 1	105⅛–107½	104⅛–105⅛	July	6 4⅛	91⅜	18
July 1	113 -115	116	...do	6 9⅛	97⅜	17
Aug. 1	117	119⅜	October	7 3⅛	105⅛–105⅜	17
Sept. 1	112⅜–113⅜	113⅜	...do	7 6⅜	108⅛	19
Oct. 1	109⅜–109⅝	109⅛	...do	7 3⅛	104⅜–104⅝	20
Nov. 1	101 -102	102	December	6 10⅞	99⅜– 99⅝	21
Dec. 1	105⅛–106	104⅛	...do	6 10	98⅜	22
1911.						
Jan. 3	106⅛–107⅛	106⅞	March	7 2	103⅛–103⅞	24
Feb. 1	103 -104⅞	104⅜	...do	7 ⅜	101⅛–101⅜	24
Mar. 1	96 - 97⅜	94⅞	...do	6 9⅞	97⅛	24
Apr. 1	92⅜– 93⅜	93	May	6 6⅜	94⅛–94⅜	24
May 1	98 - 99⅛	99⅛	...do	6 10⅜	99⅜	18
June 1	97⅛– 99⅛	98⅜	July	6 10⅛	99⅛	18
July 1	97⅛– 98⅜	97⅛	...do	6 10⅜	99⅛	17
Aug. 1	103⅛–104⅜	104	October	6 10⅜	99⅛	17
Sept. 1	102⅛–105⅛	105⅜	...do	7 2⅛	97⅛– 97⅞	19
Oct. 2	107⅜–108⅜	108⅛	...do	7 4⅛	105⅞	20
Nov. 1	106 -106⅜	106⅜	December	7 4	105⅜	21
Dec. 1	102⅜–102⅞	101⅞	...do	7 2⅜	103⅜–104	22
1912.						
Jan. 2	107⅞–108⅛	107	March	7 4⅜	106⅜	25
Feb. 1	106⅞	105⅜	...do	7 7⅛	110⅛	25
Mar. 1	108⅛–108⅜	107⅛	...do	7 11⅜	114⅜–114⅝	25
Apr. 1	107	107	May	7 10⅜	113⅛	25
May 1	113⅜	114⅛	...do	7 11⅜	114⅛	21
June 1	112⅜–112⅞	113⅜	July	7 7⅛	109⅛	21
July 1	110⅜	111⅜	...do	7 7⅛	110⅛	21
Aug. 1	108⅛–108⅜	106⅞	October	7 4⅜	106⅛–106⅛	21
Sept. 3	88⅜– 89⅜	91⅛	...do	7 7⅛	109⅜–110	24
Oct. 1	86⅛– 88⅛	88⅛	...do	7 8⅛	111	25
Nov. 1	85 - 86⅛	86⅜	December	7 7⅛	109⅛	28
Dec. 2	80⅛– 82⅜	80⅜	...do	7 2⅜	103⅛–104	28

The following table shows the Minneapolis market enjoyed a better price for wheat than Winnipeg from 1905 to 1910, inclusive. It is taken from Senate Document 849 of the Sixty-first Congress, and is based on a report of the Tariff Board relative to various commodities named in the Canadian reciprocity measure. The table follows:

Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices and the advance of Minneapolis over Winnipeg prices, page 97 of Senate Document 849, Sixty-first Congress, third session, being message from the President of the United States transmitting, in response to Senate resolution of Feb. 23, 1911, a report from the Tariff Board relative to various commodities named in the proposed Canadian reciprocity measure.

	Minneapolis prices.	Winnipeg prices.	Difference.
1905.			Cents.
January	$1.13⅞	$1.00	13⅞
February	1.16	1.01⅞	14⅛
March	1.11	.92⅜	18⅝
April	1.09	.91½	17⅞
May	1.15⅜	.91	24⅜
June	1.10⅛	1.01⅜	8¾
July	1.09⅜	1.07½	2
August	1.09⅜	1.01	8⅜
September	.82⅝	.77½	5⅛
October	.84⅜	.77	7⅜
November	.84⅜	.77⅛	7⅜
December	.87⅜	.76⅜	11
1906.			
January	.83½	.76½	7⅜
February	.82⅝	.76⅜	6⅜
March	.75½	.72⅜	2⅛
April	.80⅜	.78⅛	1⅜
May	.82⅛	.79⅜	2⅜
June	.84⅜	.83⅛	1⅛
July	.78⅜	.79½	1⅛
August	.75	.74½	½
September	.70⅜	.72	2⅛
October	.76½	.75½	1
November	.80	.73⅜	6⅝
December	.81	.73⅜	7⅞

Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices, etc.—Continued.

	Minneapolis prices.	Winnipeg prices.	Difference.
1907.			Cents.
January	$0.79⅜	$0.72½	7⅜
February	.84½	.75½	8⅜
March	.81⅜	.75¾	5⅝
April	.82½	.77	5¾
May	.90¼	.87½	12
June	.99½	.89½	10⅜
July	.99	.91⅜	7⅝
August	.95⅜	.89½	6¼
September	1.07½	1.02	5½
October	1.17	1.13	4
November	1.03	1.02	1
December	1.08	1.05⅜	3⅜
1908.			
January	1.10¾	1.08⅜	2
February	1.04	1.06	2
March	1.07½	1.09½	2½
April	1.00	1.01	⅛
May	1.08⅜	1.14½	5⅛
June	1.09	1.05⅝	3⅜
July	1.15½	1.04½	10⅞
August	1.23	1.06½	16½
September	1.02⅜	.98½	4⅜
October	1.02⅛	.98	4⅛
November	1.08½	1.03⅜	4⅛
December	1.06¼	.97½	9¼
1909.			
January	1.07⅜	.99½	7⅞
February	1.12½	1.07	5½
March	1.16	1.10⅜	5⅝
April	1.26⅜	1.23¾	2⅝
May	1.29½	1.23	6½
June	1.34½	1.31	3½
July	1.31⅜	1.30	1⅜
August	1.37½	1.13	24½
September	1.01⅜	1.00½	⅜
October	1.03⅞	.99⅜	4½
November	1.06⅜	.98½	8⅜
December	1.13¼	.98½	14¾
1910.			
January	1.15½	1.04	11½
February	1.14	1.02½	11½
March	1.14	1.04	10
April	1.11½	1.03½	8
May	1.11	.97½	13½
June	1.05	.89⅜	15⅝
July	1.25½	1.17⅜	7⅛
August	1.15⅜	1.05½	9⅞
September	1.11	1.05	6
October	1.07⅜	.98⅞	8½
November	1.04⅜	.91½	12⅞
December			

Mr. Speaker, I desire also under the unanimous consent of the House to extend in the RECORD the report in full of the special house grain investigating committee of the State of Minnesota, which held protracted hearings and thoroughly investigated the terminal grain markets of Minnesota during the last session of its legislature. I do this so as to show the care taken and efforts made by the State of Minnesota to secure fair market conditions for its most important product and also to show that the higher prices enjoyed by the grain producers of the Northwest over the Liverpool and Winnipeg markets were not the result of any sort of artificial inflation temporarily by bidders in the pit at Chicago or Minneapolis, nor to any partiality in the matter of grade or inspection, but the result solely of the protection of the tariff, which the free-flour provisions of this bill will destroy.

The report in full, as made to the house on April 17, 1913, is as follows:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL HOUSE GRAIN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

To the Speaker and the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota:

Your committee, appointed under resolution of January 21, 1913, to investigate the organization, management, control, and methods of doing business of any and all corporations or copartnerships and of every person in any manner engaged in the business of buying and selling or handling of grain or live-stock products in the State of Minnesota, and into the details in every respect whatsoever referring to the State board of grain inspection and its methods of procedure and of doing business, authorized by such resolution to employ counsel to assist the committee in the examination of witnesses and of books and papers and other instruments of evidence in the matter of this investigation and to assist in the preparation of its report on the conclusion of such investigation; this committee, consisting of C. M. Bindexon (chairman), A. F. Teigen, Martin Schwartz, D. P. O'Neill, and Frank Hopkins, respectfully make the following report:

JAMES MANAHAN was employed as counsel for the committee and public hearings were held in the capitol at St. Paul, as well as at Minneapolis and Duluth, at which representatives of all parties interested appeared in person and by attorney.

The rules, by-laws, and reports of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and of the Duluth Board of Trade, together with many letters from shippers, statements and tabulations prepared by commission merchants and elevator companies, and the rules, reports, and statistical tables prepared by the railway and warehouse commission regard-

ing the inspection and moving of grain, were received in evidence and considered in connection with the testimony of a large number of witnesses, who testified as shown by the transcript of such testimony submitted herewith in connection with the exhibits offered in evidence as a part of this report.

Your committee thoroughly investigated the manner in which grain received at the terminal markets of Minneapolis and Duluth is sampled, inspected, and marketed, taking the testimony of samplers, inspectors, and officers of the railway and warehouse commission and of the State board of appeals, officers of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and Duluth Board of Trade, managers of terminal elevator companies and commission merchants, pit traders and independent dealers, as well as a large number of country elevator men, managers of farmers' cooperative concerns, representatives of the American Society of Equity, and farmers.

We find that the grain markets of Minneapolis and Duluth handle the bulk of the grain produced in the Northwest. The business of buying and selling grain at each of these terminals is well organized, and the commission men generally have adopted a method of promptly and accurately reporting all trades made by them. There seems to be no opportunity or inclination for individual traders on these markets to engage in any practice detrimental or unfair to either the shipper or receiver of grain, but in certain respects conditions have prevailed which your committee considers unsatisfactory and tending to burden the producers and to some extent the general public, and regarding these conditions we find and recommend as follows:

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. The Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and the Board of Trade of Duluth are voluntary associations organized under the general laws and consisting of a limited number of members elected by the board of directors of these associations under rules which at the same time confer upon such board of directors substantially absolute control over the admission of new members.

The number of members is limited, but any member may own an unlimited number of memberships. Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the grain business of the Northwest, the number of members of the chamber of commerce has not been enlarged for more than 10 years past.

Your committee therefore recommends that the State should assert and have sufficient control over the internal management of these associations to insure at all times freedom of the market from any possibility of control by any combination (should such combination be attempted) and recommends that the by-laws and rules of such associations should be so made and enforced that the general officers and directors and membership committees should be elected by the full membership by secret ballot, and that all nominations for such offices should be made by a suitable primary system.

Your committee also recommends that suitable rules and by-laws be adopted to enable an applicant for admission to membership to such associations to appeal from an adverse decision by the board of directors to the vote of the membership at large, and your committee further recommends that such legislation be enacted as will enable such applicant to appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction in any case where he is arbitrarily denied admission to such associations.

RULES CRITICIZED.

Second. The following rules of these associations your committee believes are arbitrary and objectionable:

(a) Upon violation of any rule, regulation, or custom of the association any member may be punished by a fine, suspension, or expulsion from the association by vote of the board of directors only.

(b) Another rule provides that members can not bid against each other for carload lots on track at country points. This rule makes such bids absolutely noncompetitive, which your committee believes is against the best interests of producers and shippers.

Your committee believes and recommends that all secrecy as to the doings and rules of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and the Duluth Board of Trade should be eliminated so far as that may be done without unduly disclosing what may be termed private business relations of the members of these associations. Publicity is the greatest possible corrective of all public evils, and your committee believes that publicity in this would result in a wholesome improvement in matters referred to as well as strengthening of public confidence in the doings and practices of said Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and Duluth Board of Trade.

3. Your committee also finds that for a number of years a private price list bureau has been operated with offices in the Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, and with access to the floor and in close relation with the quotation committee of said chamber. The business of this private price list bureau is to furnish subscribers at country points a daily card showing what purports to be the price on grain at the local station where such card is sent and as a guide to buyers at such station, which price card is based upon the closing prices of that date at the terminal markets, with freight charges and what is supposed to be a reasonable margin of profit deducted. Under this practice this card is sent to subscribers at the various stations upon the theory that the prices quoted may be changed at any station whenever any subscriber at that station desires to pay more for the grain than is quoted by the card itself. The prices quoted on this card are generally followed at country points by the buyer, and on account of the recognition of the right of the buyer at any station to raise the price as given on these cards sent to that station it has often been used to crush out competition. We believe that this grain bulletin should be substituted by a public agency, and that the railroad and warehouse commission should be authorized and directed to adopt suitable rules and take the necessary steps to send daily price cards to all subscribers willing to pay therefor, showing on a uniform basis the prices that are being paid at the terminals and that may be paid at the country stations after allowing for freight and a uniform and reasonable margin of profit.

SWITCHING CHARGES.

For years the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis have imposed an arbitrary charge of $1.50 switching charge upon every car of grain handled at Minneapolis. This charge has been imposed under authority of the association and was made to appear to be justified on the ground that it was an "average" of the charges actually imposed by the railroads for switching services. As a matter of fact, the statistics of the railroad and warehouse commission show the charge to be in excess of the average imposed by the railroads.

Moreover, according to the testimony adduced before this committee, Minneapolis is the only grain terminal in the United States where a switching charge is charged against the shipper; and, as was admitted by witnesses before your committee, this arbitrary charge of $1.50 a car has been assessed annually upon thousands of cars which actually paid no switching charge whatsoever. Consequently, this excessive and unjust switching charge has been an unfair burden inflicted upon the grain growers of the State, and your committee therefore recommends:

Fourth. Legislation that will abolish these unfair switching charges against grain marketed at Minneapolis and that the railroad and warehouse commission make, and enforce such regulations as will secure to shippers and consigners of grain at terminal market at Minneapolis a free switching service to any industry located in said city.

Fifth. Under the law of Minnesota corporations are permitted to transact business with subsidiary corporations when the dealings are fair, and, as a result, the buying and selling of grain by commission merchants at terminal markets to their own subsidiary companies has been practiced to a considerable extent, generally with the knowledge and consent of the customer, in some instances where no such consent has been obtained. We think this is an unwise practice and one which, if continued, would afford opportunity for abuse; and we therefore recommend legislation to prevent the sale of any sort of product or grain by any broker or commission merchant to any company, with or without the consent of its consignor, in which such broker or commission merchant has any interest, either direct or indirect.

SELLING TO SUBSIDIARIES.

That this custom of selling grain to subsidiary companies is recognized by the chamber of commerce to be an unwise custom, likely to be abused, is shown by the fact that the board of directors of said chamber of commerce during this investigation has made and adopted a rule forbidding any member to sell or buy consigned grain to or of a subsidiary company, whether the consent of the consignor has been obtained or not.

Sixth. A large part of the business at the terminal market is closely connected with what is known as future trading. The operations in the "pit," so called, and the prices listed from similar future markets at other terminal points, like Chicago, to a very large extent fix the prices paid for a car of wheat on its arrival at Minneapolis, as the same is offered for sale by and inspected on the floor of the trading room in the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and the Duluth Board of Trade. It is claimed that this so-called future market serves a useful purpose by permitting what is known as "hedging" and what may be termed investment by those who wish to speculate and are competent to assume and carry the commercial risk of a change in prices between the gathering and distribution of the crops. It also appears evident from the testimony adduced before your committee that there are some small investors and poorly informed speculators who are not financially able to incur such risk and who do not know enough about the business to justify their dealings in futures, and they should be protected against this inclination toward gambling so far as such protection is possible. We therefore recommend:

(a) Such rules and legislation as will confine dealing in futures to the "hedging" of grain and grain products actually bought and sold to investors who are ready, willing, and able to carry the burden of the purchase or sale as a straight investment on a reasonable margin.

(b) That brokers' offices for future dealings in grain should be confined to cities of the first class and to the principal place of business of such brokers, who should be prohibited from operating branch offices in the same city where the principal office is located.

(c) That the initial margin required of investors in futures be not less than 10 cents per bushel on lots of less than 5,000 bushels.

Apparently recognizing the evils of this indiscriminate speculating in futures, the chamber of commerce directors during the closing days of March, 1913, passed a resolution instructing the officials of the chamber of commerce to enter into correspondence with the officials of other grain exchanges throughout the country and arrange if possible so as to require the purchasers of futures to comply with the conditions recommended above. It was admitted by the officials of the chamber of commerce before this committee that if these rules were generally adopted by grain exchanges of the country it would go far to eliminate the gambling element in future transactions and would at the same time practically prevent the small, inexperienced, and financially unfit speculators from undertaking to carry the burden of speculative risk involved in future transactions. At the same time, we wish to affirm that we believe any transaction in futures is legitimate and commendable, where the parties engaged have an actual purchase or sale to hedge or protect, and where by reason of experience, business sagacity, and ample means they are fitted to engage in such business.

Seventh. It is the opinion of your committee that the State board of appeals is, under the present law, too intimately connected with the railroad and warehouse commission and too restricted in its operations to enable it to fully and satisfactorily perform the duties imposed on it by law. Your committee would therefore recommend that legislation be enacted that would make the State board of appeals an independent body in fact as well as in name and confer upon it such authority as will enable it to provide for the necessary help and facilities for carrying on its work in the most thorough and efficient manner possible.

INSPECTION COMMENDED.

Eighth. The railroad and warehouse commission has perfected a system of sampling and inspecting grain well designed to protect producer and consumer and secure uniformity and stability of grades. Under the rules and practices that have prevailed in the grading and inspecting department of the board of appeals and the railroad and warehouse commission, the reliability of the grades shipped in Minnesota are recognized by markets of the world generally. Producers everywhere know that the grain they buy on Minnesota inspection will not fall below the grade designated. But your committee believes that the desire of the boards and departments to maintain this reputation for its grading has unconsciously led them to an unnecessary severity in grading grain on its arrival at the terminal markets from country points, and that the terminal elevators and mills at the terminal markets have, by taking advantage of the right to mix and blend wheat, secured large quantities of newer, inferior, and no-grade wheat at prices that were lower than the producers should receive; and it is the belief of your committee that an absolute separation of the board of appeals from the regular grain-inspection department will result in a more efficient check on the first inspection and thus secure more exact justice to the producer without in any degree lowering what is known the world over as "Minnesota grades." In connection herewith, it should be borne in mind that what is known as "Minnesota grades" is established on the grading of the wheat out of the terminal elevators, and not on the wheat arriving at these terminals from the country elevators. Conse-

quently the price received by the producer is not based on the severe grading of wheat on its arrival from the country, but is based on the more lenient grading out of the terminals; and to the extent that these two grades differ, to that extent the producers are deprived of what is justly due them.

The testimony adduced before your committee proved that what is known as no-grade wheat is lowered from the higher grades principally because it is presumed to contain a percentage of moisture exceeding the limit for safe storage, but testimony adduced would tend to prove that under the present method of inspection it is a mere matter of guess as to whether wheat, being somewhat damaged, should be placed in the no-grade class or in the class of the higher grades. As the difference in price between No. 1 northern and no-grade wheat is considerable, ranging all the way from 5 to 15 cents per bushel, your committee believes that the board of appeals and the railroad and warehouse commission should provide facilities for ascertaining what per cent of moisture wheat may contain and still be safely stored, as only by this method can a fair and just grading be established on this class of wheat. In connection herewith your committee feels it is its duty to state that the testimony before this committee proved that the board of appeals had at various times requested the railroad and warehouse commission to furnish it with such facilities, but as yet this request has not been granted.

Ninth. We recommend that more attention be given to determining the commercial value by laboratory and baking tests, particularly of the newer grades of grain, and in establishing grades, and that the benefit of the doubt be given the wheat in determining the grade.

Tenth. We recommend further that the rules of inspection and the practice of the inspection department be so revised and changed as to secure on the inspection of grain shipped into the terminal markets a more liberal and fair grade. That the grading of so-called "plugged" cars should be changed so as to protect innocent shippers from being penalized to the profit of the purchaser in cases where poor or inferior wheat may be shipped in the same car; and suitable legislation should be enacted that will severely punish a shipper who deliberately plugs a car, but the penalty should not work to the benefit of the purchaser of that car, but rather to the State.

Eleventh. We find that the variety of wheat known as velvet chaff has been unjustly discriminated against, both as to its milling and its true commercial value, as certified to by millers and exporters testifying before this committee, causing great loss to the producers of the State. The fact is shown in the testimony that as an export wheat this variety will command a premium over No. 1 northern. On account of its merits, particularly as to weight, it has been used for mixing purposes to lift millions of bushels of no grades into No. 1 and No. 2 northern. Therefore we further find that its classification as No. 1 northern was justified by the authorized board.

PRICE CARDS SENT OUT.

But this established grade has been absolutely disregarded by the buyers who have, as above referred to, arbitrarily discriminated against this variety of wheat, and this private price-list bureau previously referred to has absolutely disregarded the established grade on this wheat and on the price cards sent out to country points has put this wheat in a different class and at a lower price than was warranted by the grade established by such authorities. This your committee deems unfair.

(12) In view of that fact the testimony adduced before your committee proved that millions of bushels of low-grade wheat had been raised to higher grades by drying, blending, and cleaning, which has resulted in large profits to those engaged in the business without corresponding benefit to the producers; and in view of the further fact that this question of blending, cleaning, and drying wheat, judging from past experience and attempts along this line, is too large for farmers' cooperative associations to solve, your committee would therefore recommend that suitable legislation be enacted that would enable the State to provide facilities for this purpose and that such facilities be operated by the State at least until such time as farmers' cooperative associations have developed to such an extent that they will be strong enough to undertake this business.

AS TO EQUITY EXCHANGE.

(13) Some time after the appointment of this committee by the speaker of the house the senate appointed a similar committee, ostensibly for the same purpose. This senate committee devoted nearly all its time and effort to inquiring into the business methods of what is generally known as the "Equity Exchange of Minneapolis." In view of the fact that this senate committee went into this matter so thoroughly, your committee considered that it would be a duplication of effort and a waste of time and money to devote any great amount of time to this subject, as the senate committee will undoubtedly in due time make its report to the legislature. The only witnesses in regard to these matters that appeared before this committee were Messrs. Holt, Bundy, and Schmitt, who appeared in behalf of the Voltaire Farmers' Elevator Co., of North Dakota. Messrs. Bundy and Schmitt made charges of irregular practices on the part of the equity exchange. Mr. Holt testified that the business relations between the Voltaire Farmers' Elevator Co. and the Equity Exchange had been entirely satisfactory to his company and repudiated many of the statements made by Bundy and Schmitt, pointing out the inconsistencies in their claims

Your committee feels that it would not be doing its full duty if it should refrain from mentioning that certain undesirable features of future trading do not prevail in the Duluth Board of Trade to any considerable extent. Your committee also found that all switching charges were eliminated at Duluth and consequently to that extent the expense against grain arriving at that market is lessened. Your committee also believes that the market bulletin published and circulated by the various members of the Duluth Board of Trade comes nearer to reflecting and quoting the exact market conditions than does the Minneapolis so-called price-list bureau card.

Respectfully submitted.

C. M. BENDIXEN, *Chairman.*
MARTIN SCHWARTZ.
A. F. TEIGEN.

We concur in the findings of the majority report of the committee except in the following respect:

We do not believe that the grain board of appeals has been limited in any respect in doing its duty under the present law and therefore dissent from section 7 of the report.

FRANK HOPKINS.
D. P. O'NEILL.

The Democratic Tariff Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES L. BARTLETT,

OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 5, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, this bill complies with the demands of the Democratic platform made in Baltimore in 1912, and in my judgment will meet the expectations of the people. This is the first tariff bill constructed according to the Democratic theory and along Democratic lines since the act of 1846, known as the Walker tariff law, and we have every reason to believe that it will be as beneficent in its results to the masses of the people as that famous act was; that it will furnish ample revenues to the Government, reduce the burdens upon the people, and maintain prosperity throughout the land.

I do not believe that a tariff should be collected except for revenue. I do not believe that the Government should exercise its power to tax the property of the citizen and thereby bestow favors upon particular individuals and aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes. As I understand it, the Democratic idea in levying tariff duties is and should be based upon the following principles:

First. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the Government, economically administered.

Second. That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

Third. That below such rate discrimination may be made, descending in the scale of duties, or, for imperative reasons, the article may be placed in the list of those free from all duty.

Fourth. That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries.

Fifth. That all minimums and all specific duties should be abolished and ad valorem duties substituted in their place, care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and undervaluation, and to assess the duty upon the actual market value.

Sixth. That the duty should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section.

To quote from the report of Secretary of the Treasury Walker made in 1846, whose suggestions and judgment were followed in making the tariff law of that year:

"In arranging the details of the tariff, it is believed that the maximum revenue duties should be imposed upon luxuries. It is deemed just that taxation, whether direct or indirect, should be as nearly as practicable in proportion to property. If the whole revenue were raised by a tax upon property, the poor, and especially those who live by the wages of labor, would pay but a very small portion of such tax; whereas by the tariff, the poor, by the consumption of various imports or domestic articles enhanced in price by the duties, pay a much larger share of the taxes than if they were collected by an assessment in proportion to property. To counteract as far as possible this effect of the tariff—to equalize its operation and make it approximate as nearly as may be to a system of taxes in proportion to property—the duties upon luxuries, used almost exclusively by the rich, should be fixed at the highest revenue standard. This would not be discriminating in favor of the poor, however just that might be within the revenue limit; but it would mitigate, as far as practicable, that discrimination against the poor which results from every tariff by compelling them to pay a larger amount of taxes than if assessed and collected on all property in proportion to its value. In accordance with these principles, it is believed that the largest practicable portion of the aggregate revenue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries, whether grown, produced, or manufactured at home or abroad.

"An appeal has been made to the poor by the friends of protection on the ground that it augments the wages of labor. In reply it is contended that the wages of labor have not augmented since the tariff of 1842, and that in some cases they have diminished.

"When the number of manufactories is not great, the power of the system to regulate the wages of labor is inconsiderable; but as the profit of capital invested in manufactures is

augmented by the protective tariff there is a corresponding increase of power, until the control of such capital over the wages of labor becomes irresistible. As this power is exercised from time to time, we find it resisted by combinations among the working classes, by turning out for higher wages or for shorter time, by trades-unions, and in some countries, unfortunately, by violence and bloodshed. But the Government, by protective duties, arrays itself on the side of the manufacturing system, and by thus augmenting its wealth and power soon terminates in its favor the struggle between man and money—between capital and labor. When the tariff of 1842 was enacted the maximum duty was 20 per cent. By that act the average of duties on the protected articles was more than double. But the wages of labor did not increase in a corresponding ratio or in any ratio whatever. On the contrary, whilst wages in some cases have diminished, the prices of many articles used by the working classes have greatly appreciated.

"A protective tariff is a question regarding the enhancement of the profits of capital. That is its object, and not to augment the wages of labor, which would reduce those profits. It is a question of percentage and is to decide whether money vested in our manufactures shall, by special legislation, yield a profit of 10, 20, or 30 per cent, or whether it shall remain satisfied with a dividend equal to that accruing from the same capital invested in agriculture, commerce, or navigation.

"The present tariff is unjust and unequal, as well in its details as in the principles upon which it is founded. On some articles the duties are entirely prohibitory and on others there is a partial prohibition. It discriminates in favor of manufactures and against agriculture by imposing many higher duties upon the manufactured fabric than upon the agricultural product out of which it is made. It discriminates in favor of the manufacturer and against the mechanic by many higher duties upon the manufacture than upon the article made out of it by the mechanic. It discriminates in favor of the manufacturer and against the merchant by injurious restrictions upon trade and commerce, and against the shipbuilding and navigating interest by heavy duties on almost every article used in building or navigating vessels. It discriminates in favor of manufactures and against exports, which are as truly the product of American industry as manufactures. It discriminates in favor of the rich and against the poor by high duties upon nearly all the necessaries of life and by minimums and specific duties, rendering the tax upon the real value much higher on the cheaper than upon the finer article."

I desire to call attention to some history of tariff legislation in this country.

NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

Up to 1846 England was and had been for centuries the most earnest, vigorous, and determined champion of protection the world ever saw, and enforced the extremest doctrines by all the powers of war and all the arts of diplomacy. To use the language of a distinguished Republican Senator from Maine in 1882:

"She destroyed the growing commerce of Ireland by one blow of her navigation laws; repressed her cattle raising, her wool-growing, her manufactories, and made her the waste of to-day. She attempted the same rôle in America; forbade the exportation of her products to any other country than her own; forced all the carrying trade into English bottoms; repressed all manufactories of fabrics, and provided by law that none of the American colonies should manufacture iron of any kind; that no smith should make a bolt, spike, or nail of bar or wrought iron; that no mill or other engine for rolling iron or furnace for making steel should be permitted; and finally drove us to the Revolution and lost the brightest jewel from her diadem."

The resistance to this oppression by taxation and restriction of trade showed itself in Massachusetts Bay, when the citizens of Boston, painted as savages, boarded the tariff-ridden ships and dumped the tea of tyranny into the waters of the harbor. The crack of the rifles of the patriots at Bunker Hill and Lexington in defense of the right to resist this oppression was heard around the world.

It may be well to recall something that Massachusetts has said and done in opposition to the protective policy, since Massachusetts and the East are to be benefited, probably, more by the present protective policy than any other section of the country, and have grown rich and powerful by the maintenance and continuance of the protective system. The merchants of Boston in 1820 met at a town meeting and appointed a general committee, consisting of 29 men, amongst them some of the most honored of the State and most distinguished of the country. Mr. Daniel Webster was appointed chairman of a committee of seven to consider the scheme of a protective tariff. They issued an address, in which they invited the manufacturers, merchants, and farmers of the State to confer with them, and these delegates from all parts of the State formulated their views into a series of resolutions.

Certain things are stated in the resolutions and in the report made by Mr. Webster which may sound strange now, but it may be well to recall them. Amongst other things they alleged:

"That the avowed object of protection was to direct and control the occupations of men by granting special privileges to those engaged in particular pursuits."

They said further:

"This can be done (waiving any question whether it can be done at all without violating the spirit of the Constitution) only at the expense of the community, for it is a fact that legislation does not create wealth, but simply transfers it from hand to hand, and can enrich one class only by impoverishing others. It would surely be surprising that a system of restrictions so unequal and so repugnant to all sound theories should be adopted by a free and enlightened people at a time when the greatest nations of Europe, after a long trial of it, have openly acknowledged its incorrectness, and whole nations suffering and lamenting the consequences of its adoption, and when our own unexampled success, under a more liberal policy, has given the sanction of experience to the deduction of reason."

THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The substance of the Democratic theory can be found in the declarations of its platforms enunciated in 1832, 1836, and 1840, and since then in this proposition:

"That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of the common country. We hold that the citizen of every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon equality of rights and privileges."

HENRY CLAY'S VIEW.

The Republican doctrine of to-day, which claims to be founded upon the theory of the American system advocated by Mr. Clay, who was the chief exponent of the system in the early days of the Republic, has gone far beyond anything ever conceived or intended by Mr. Clay, and to-day the Republican doctrine stands for protection not to the infant industries but protection to certain favored manufacturing industries at the sacrifice of the rights and interests of all the other thousands and millions of people in the United States. The American policy advocated by Mr. Clay never looked to the closing of our markets against foreign products; all that he ever claimed was such an adjustment of duties for revenue as would afford incidental protection to home industries. In 1815, in a debate on the tariff, he proposed to raise money to pay off the war debt and urged a duty on imports of only 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent. He said:

"In three years we can judge of the ability of our establishments to furnish these articles as cheaply as they were obtained from abroad, and can then legislate with the lights of experience."

He believed that three years would be sufficient time to place our industries on this desirable footing. Yet nearly 100 years have passed since Mr. Clay announced this doctrine, and it is claimed now that we should levy tariff taxes not only to raise revenue but to encourage industries that were infants at that time. A century of protection has hardly been able to satisfy these infant industries, and we have now a tariff tax of 45 per cent ad valorem; and when the Treasury has been full and a surplus accumulated that surplus has been dissipated by extravagant and wasteful expenditures, and there has not been any effort made to reduce taxes to something like a revenue standard, and every effort to do so is denounced by protectionists as ruinous to American industry. Mr. Clay can not be charged with having any such ideas as are now entertained by the Republican majority.

In 1842, in the Senate, while discussing the tariff act of 1832, in which all the duties were pared to the uniform rate of 20 per cent, Mr. Clay said:

"If the compromise act had not been adopted, the whole system of protection would have been swept by the boards by the preponderating influence of the illustrious man at the head of the Government (President Jackson) at the very next session after its enactment."

And that so far as he could go he would; and that was not to lay duties for protection alone, but in laying duties for revenue to supply the Government with means, to so lay them as to afford incidental protection. He would, therefore, say to the friends of protection, "Lay aside all attempts beyond this standard and look to what is attainable and practicable."

Surely, if the spirit of Henry Clay could revisit these Halls, he would be shocked and horrified to be told that he was the

father or founder of any such system which would produce such a law for the country as we now have.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S VIEW.

Daniel Webster, in his debate in the House in 1824, in reply to Mr. Clay, who advocated what he called "the American policy of protection," said:

"Sir, that is the true American policy which shall most fully employ American capital and labor and best sustain the whole population. With me it is a fundamental axiom; it is interwoven with my opinions; the greatest interests of the country are united and inseparable; agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing will prosper together or languish together; and that all legislation is dangerous which proposes to benefit one of these without looking to consequences which may fall on the others."

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF OF 1846.

Various tariff battles were waged and laws enacted until 1846, when what is known as the "Walker Tariff Act" was passed.

This was a Democratic tariff, which imposed the highest duties upon luxuries and the lowest upon necessaries. No duty, even upon luxuries, was higher than 40 per cent ad valorem, except in the case of brandy and whisky distilled from corn, and other spirituous liquors or beverages of a similar character, which were taxed 100 per cent. No better illustration of the assertion that this Walker Tariff Act was the best tariff law we have ever had could be found than in the statement of Senator Allison, a Republican, of Iowa, in 1870, then a prominent Member of the House, and later, and until he died, one of the most distinguished Senators of the United States, as follows:

"The tariff of 1846, although confessedly and professedly a tariff for revenue, was, so far as regards all the great interests of the country, as perfect a tariff as any we have ever had. If any interest was depressed under the tariff of 1846, it was the iron interest. I do not believe that this interest, as compared with other interests, had sufficient advantage under that tariff; yet when we compare the growth of the country from 1840 to 1850 with the growth of the country from 1850 to 1860—the latter decade being entirely under the tariff of 1846, or the amended and greatly reduced tariff of 1857—we find that the increase in our wealth between 1850 and 1860 was equivalent to 126 per cent, while it was only 64 per cent between 1840 and 1850, four years of which decade were under the tariff of 1842, known as a "high protective tariff," but the average rate of which was about 70 per cent below the existing rate, or 27 per cent under the tariff of 1842 as against 44 per cent upon all importations under the present tariff. Our industries were generally prosperous in 1860, with the exception, possibly, of the iron interest. This was the statement of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, on this floor during the discussion of the tariff of 1864. With regard to the condition of the steel industry in 1860, the steel manufacturers in 1866, memorializing Congress for increase of duties on steel, stated that—

"'It was reserved for Pittsburgh to bring about the first substantial and enduring success in the year of 1860, and, encouraged by our example, numerous establishments have sprung into existence, as already indicated in this paper. This shows that under the revenue tariff of 1857, which imposed only an ad valorem duty of 12 per cent on steel, a substantial success was achieved in the steel manufacture in 1860.' I have read the language of the memorial."

This act of 1846 remained in force until 1857, when the duties on imports were reduced, and this remained true until 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, when a tariff act was passed providing for the raising of revenue for the Government at that time, and this was from time to time amended, increasing the rates and imposing an internal-revenue tax and a direct tax; and the captions of these bills show that they were intended to temporarily increase the duties on imports. These laws continued in force until 1870, when a tariff bill was framed reducing the internal-revenue taxes, but not reducing the tariff taxes. In 1872 a pretense was made to reduce duties, but the high protective duties still continued. Again in 1883 the internal-revenue tax was decreased, but the tariff taxes were kept up. An effort was made in 1888 by a Democratic House to reduce tariff taxation in what was known as the "Mills bill." While this bill passed the House it failed in the Senate, the Senate being Republican. This brings us to the McKinley bill of 1890, the title of which act was to reduce revenue, which had accumulated under the tariff act of 1883, and under this act the protective duties were higher than during the war. Then came the Wilson bill of 1894, to provide revenue for the Government, but which failed of its purpose by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the income tax unconstitutional. Then we had the Dingley bill of 1897, which had for its purpose to provide revenue and encourage the industries of the United States; and now we have the Payne law, which had for its alleged purposes to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage industries.

The American people, chafing under the injustice and wrong of these schedules which have existed since 1897, made demands upon the Republican Party in power that they should be reduced. The pledge of the Republican Party, as construed by Mr. Taft while a candidate for the Presidency, is that we shall have tariff revision downward. Yet in the Payne law the same special interests were taken care of, duties are not equalized, and the same discrimination and injustice is practiced against the American people. The same power to tax is exercised and used and the burdens of the people are not at all diminished, and the property of the citizen is again to be confiscated by the Government for the benefit of the few. If it were left to me, I would eliminate every trace of what I conceive to be the plunder of the public for the benefit of the few from this system of taxation; I would prevent a few men from making their living in the sweat of other men's brows. It is not, in my judgment, a proper exercise of the taxing power; when the Government thus taxes the property of the citizen it amounts, in many instances, to confiscation, even though the proceeds be devoted to governmental purposes. By the exercise of the power conferred by this bill, under the guise of protection to the industries of the country, the Government places in the hands of individuals and corporations the power to confiscate the property of their neighbors for private gain. Taxation for governmental purposes is a burden, but to confer upon individuals the power to confiscate property is robbery.

This system of protection has grown so strong and has been fostered to such an extent that those who live upon it think it is sacred as a statute contained in the Ark of the Covenant, and that it should be preserved unchangeable, like the laws of the Medes and Persians. They assume that it is right and proper at any time to put burdens upon the people, but that the people who bear these burdens have no right, whether in times of prosperity or in the time of adversity, to have them mitigated; that no Democrat shall dare touch it, and that it can only be handled by its friends. They flatly declare that we should bear the burdens of the system, sell our products wherever we can, but that we must buy what we need where they please for us to buy.

The Democratic Party, commissioned by the people to reduce tariff taxation, present this bill, which we believe will meet their demands and receive their approval.

REDUCTIONS UNDER THE PENDING BILL.

A study of the pending bill will show that many changes are made in the existing law. It will reduce the duty on articles of clothing, food, and the general household, and, if it is enacted into law, it is believed and expected, and I have no doubt that it will, aid in relieving the people from the burdens under which they are now suffering, due to the extremely high cost of living. It will be interesting to compare the present law with the pending bill. The following are some articles of general consumption:

	Present law.	Pending bill.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Cattle	27	10
Swine, per head	(1)	(2)
Sheep, do	14	8
Other live animals	20	10
Barley, per bushel	30	15
Buckwheat, do	15	8
Corn, do	15	(2)
Macaroni, etc., per pound	1½	1
Oatmeal, etc., do	1	(2)
Rice, cleaned, do	2	1
Rye flour, do	½	(2)
Wheat flour	25	(2)
Biscuits, etc	20	(2)
Butter, etc	6	3
Cheese	31	20
Milk, per gallon	2	(2)
Beans, per bushel	45	25
Beets	25	10
Sugar beets	10	5
Beans and peas (in tins and jars)	2½	1
Pickles and sauces	40	25
Cider, per gallon	5	2
Eggs, per dozen	5	2
Honey, per gallon	20	10
Onions, per bushel	40	20
Peas, green, do	25	15
Peas, dried, do	25	15
Fish (packed in jars or tins)	20-42	15-20
Caviar	30	30

[1] $1.50. [2] Free.

	Present law.	Pending bill.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Fresh-water fish.....per pound..	¼	[1]
Mackerel.....do....	1	[1]
Halibut and salmon.....do....	1	[1]
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, peas, green or ripe, per bushel	25	10
Cranberries	25	10
Jellies	35	20
Prunes.....per pound..	2	1
Raisins and dried grapes.....do....	2½	2
Currants.....do....	2	2
Olives.....per gallon..	15–25	15
Grapes	25	25
Lemons.....per pound..	1½	1½
Oranges, limes, and grapefruit.....do....	1	½
Pineapples	8	6
Bacon and hams.....per pound..	4	[1]
Beef, fresh.....do....	1½	[1]
Veal, fresh.....do....	1½	[1]
Mutton, fresh.....do....	1½	[1]
Lamb, fresh.....do....	1½	[1]
Pork, fresh.....do....	1½	[1]
Venison, fresh.....do....	1½	[1]
Poultry, live.....do....	3	1
Poultry, dead.....do....	3	2

[1] Free.

The following table shows the changes that the bill will make in the tariff upon clothing:

	Present law.	Pending bill.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Boots and shoes	12	[1]
Leather working gloves	50	[1]
Cotton clothing	50	30
Ready-made clothing	70.56	35
Women's and children's dress goods (nearly)	100	35
Hosiery	75	50
Knit shirts and underwear	60	25
Collars and cuffs	50	30
Cotton cloth	40	26.69
Men's cotton work gloves	89	35

[1] Free.

Among the articles of common household use upon which the tariff will be reduced are the following, with the present rates and those that the bill will prescribe:

	Present law.	Pending bill.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Blankets	75	25
Flannel	93	25–30
Spool thread	40	26.89
Sewing silk	25	15
Brooms and matches	12	[1]
Knives, forks, razors, scissors	7	[1]
Furniture	35	15
China (not decorated)	55	35
Common soap	20	5

[1] Free.

TAXES UNDER THE PAYNE LAW.

During the last Congress, in the discussion of the steel schedule before the House, I called attention to the taxes that the Payne bill imposed upon the people, and the following table shows the burdens placed upon them by that bill:

Taxes on the parlor.	Per cent.
Carpets, if made of druggets	66
Carpets of flax or cotton	50
Wooden furniture	35
Wall paper	35
Looking-glass (common)	45
Carpets of tapestry	64
Ingrain carpets	64
Plush furniture	96
Window curtains (common)	50
Knickknacks	35
Taxes on the bedroom.	
Common wooden bed	35
Commonest blankets	93
Feather beds	60
Wooden chairs	35
Cast-iron bed	35
Sheets	42
Mattresses	20
Common chinaware	55
Taxes on the wardrobe.	
Commonest handkerchiefs	51
Flannel underwear	91
Ready-made clothing	65
Hats of wool	85
Knitted goods	95
Cotton underwear	60
Corduroy suits	66
Waterproof coats	49
Cloaks	65
Shawls	96
Jackets	65
Corsets	60
Stockings	67
Suspenders	87
Cotton gloves	40
Cotton laces	60
Taxes on the kitchen.	
Plain yellow crockery	25
Cheapest glassware	60
Bone-handled knives and forks	50
Hollow ware	40
Commonest oilcloth	45
Cotton tablecloths	50
Common wood ware	35
Brass ware	45
Tallow candles	20
Brooms	40
Toothpicks	35
Bacon	20
Mutton	34
Butter	28
Salt	104
Sugar	63
Cabbage	51
Potatoes	28
Vinegar	29
Flour	25
Lemons	79
Almonds	54
Commonest chinaware	55
Looking-glasses	45
Average cutlery	65
Commonest stoves	45
Cotton window shades	50
Commonest tinware	45
Common yellow ware	45
Common clock	40
Scrub brushes	40
Matches	33
Starch	57
Beef	23
Poultry	29
Cheese	35
Rice	65
Candy	55
Onions	53
Pickles	40
Bread	20
Eggs	35
Apples	25
Walnuts	43
Taxes on sundries.	
Carriages	45
Brick	20
Explosives	45
Window glass	80
Hay	50
Buckles	48
Cutlery	70
Files	68
Furnaces	45
Typewriters	45
Nippers	60
Jewelry	73
Harness	35
Leather goods	40
Wagons	45
Tiles	67
Hemp carpets	71
Spectacles	119
India-rubber goods	35
Cast-iron pipe	28

	Per cent.
Razors	89
Shotguns	51
Shot	75
Nails	16
Saws	30
Lead pipe	45
Building stone	50
Gloves	50
Copper wire	45
Blasting caps	61
Linen fabrics	60
Glue	32
Wire rope	40
Iron chain	183
Scissors	50
Fishhooks	45
Machinery	45
Needles	44
Three-quarter-inch screws	128
Thread	42
Structural iron	31
Boots and shoes	15

It will be interesting to note the changes made by the pending bill in the duties imposed upon articles of domestic use. To do this I have compared the rates fixed by this bill upon such articles with the Dingley rates and the Payne rates, and this is shown by the following table:

Comparison of rates in Dingley, Payne, and Underwood tariffs on articles of domestic use.

	Dingley.	Payne.	Underwood.
TAXES ON THE PARLOR.			
Carpets made of druggets	74.20	66.28	20.00
Carpets made of flax or cotton	50.00	50.00	20.00
Wooden furniture	.....	35.00	15.00
Wall paper	.....	50.04	35.00
Looking glass (common)	.....	20.80	7.14
Carpets of tapestry	61.00	64.41	20.00
Carpets of ingrain	68.41	64.34	20.00
Plush furniture	.....	35.00	15.00
Window curtains (common)	50.00	52.98	44.00
TAXES ON THE BEDROOM.			
Common wooden bed	.....	35.00	15.00
Common blankets	88.12	73.42	25.00
Feather beds	50.00	52.13	40.00
Iron bed	45.00	45.00	25.00
Wooden chairs	.....	35.00	15.00
Sheets	45.00	45.00	30.00
Mattresses	Free.	20.00	5.00
Common chinaware	55.00	55.00	30.00 / 50.00
TAXES ON THE WARDROBE.			
Cotton handkerchiefs	58.22	59.05	30.00
Linen handkerchiefs	50.00	50.00	35.00
Flannels for underwear	107.06	103.87	25.00 / 35.00
Ready-made clothing	82.20	81.31	35.00
Hats of wool	82.20	81.31	35.00
Knitted goods	82.20	81.31	35.00
Cotton underwear	61.41	59.00	25.00
Corduroy suits	62.95	63.26	40.00
Waterproof coat	44.60	49.73	25.00
Cloaks	82.20	81.31	35.00
Shawls	82.20	81.31	35.00
Jackets	82.20	81.31	35.00
Corsets	61.41	59.00	25.00
Stockings	30.00 / 60.57	30.00	20.00 / 50.00
Cotton gloves	60.57	71.66	50.00
Laces	60.00	59.83	60.00
TAXES ON THE KITCHEN.			
Plain yellow crockery	25.00	24.95	15.00
Common glassware	60.00	60.00	45.00
Knives and forks	50.20	43.26	27.00
Hollow ware	40.00	40.00	25.00
Common oilcloth	39.73	41.25	25.00
Cotton tablecloths	50.00	50.00	35.00
Brooms	40.00	40.00	15.00
Toothpicks	43.54	32.53	25.00
Bacon	26.33	17.29	Free.
Mutton	18.17	17.29	Free.
Butter	28.95	27.64	12.00
Salt	40.12	50.96	Free.
Sugar	56.65	52.77	36.25
Cabbage	44.24	51.28	15.00
Potatoes	26.59	28.67	Free.
Vinegar	31.56	28.92	17.39
Flour	25.00	25.00	Free.
Lemons	47.88	71.21	24.03
Almonds	34.48	26.21	17.35
Common chinaware	55.00	55.00	35.00 / 50.00

Comparison of rates in Dingley, Payne, and Underwood tariffs on articles of domestic use—Continued.

	Dingley.	Payne.	Underwood.
TAXES ON THE KITCHEN—continued.			
Looking-glasses	.....	20.80	7.14
Cutlery	50.20	43.26	27.00
Tinware	53.12	43.20	20.00
Common yellow ware	25.00	24.90	15.00
Common clock	40.00	40.00	20.00
Scrub brushes	40.00	40.00	35.00
Matches	31.36	25.64	14.52
Starch	58.58	57.71	35.71
Beef	18.17	17.29	Free.
Poultry	29.86	28.45	18.18
Cheese	41.42	34.65	20.00
Rice	69.84	65.09	33.33
Candy	67.11 / 50.00	55.79 / 50.00	20.00 / 25.00
Onions	52.82	53.07	26.67
Pickles	40.00	40.00	25.00
Bread	20.00	20.00	Free.
Eggs	45.84	36.98	14.28
Apples	30.51	22.72	8.33
Walnuts	54.07	43.24	28.66
TAXES ON SUNDRIES.			
Brick	23.57	30.00	10.00
Window glass	82.70	92.03	64.34
Hay	51.49	49.93	26.67
Buckles	66.48	47.64	15.00
Cutlery (penknives)	79.50	76.51	40.00
Scissors and shears	52.53	52.10	30.00
Razors	54.54	71.34	50.00
Files	67.93	68.06	25.00
Furnaces	36.01	44.98	20.00
Typewriters	.....	30.00	Free.
Nippers	.....	58.04	30.00
Jewelry	60.00	73.23	60.00
Harness	45.00	20.00	Free.
Wagons	20.00	15.12	Free.
Tiles	50.26	67.56	25.00
Hemp carpets	63.94	59.47	35.00
Spectacles	54.86	51.27	35.00
India-rubber goods	30.00	34.04	10.00
Cast-iron pipe	18.52	18.10	12.00
Shotguns	51.01	46.53	35.00
Shot	.....	75.01	30.00
Nails	17.74	17.67	13.54
Saws	30.00	25.65	12.00
Lead pipe	58.89	46.88	25.00
Building stone	50.00	50.00	25.00
Gloves (leather)	52.58	49.52	31.77
Copper wire	45.00	45.00	25.00
Blasting caps	88.75	61.92	18.75
Linen fabrics	52.56	52.61	35.00
Glue	38.92 / 25.00 / 34.45	32.68 / 25.00 / 49.58	14.29 / 15.00 / 25.00
Iron chain	46.98	48.85	20.00
Fishhooks	.....	45.00	30.00
Sewing machines	.....	30.00	Free.
Thrashing machines	20.00	15.12	Free.
Needles	34.71	41.93	25.00
Screws	63.01	54.76	25.00
Spool thread	27.35	26.63	15.00
Structural iron	36.09	30.81	12.00
Boots and shoes	25.00	15.00	Free.

From this analysis it will be observed that if this bill shall become a law the masses of the people will receive the relief which they have so long demanded and be freed from the burdens which they have long borne, not for the benefit of the Government but for the benefit of a few special interests and particular manufacturers. As was to be expected, the special interests which have so long enjoyed the benefits and privileges of the tariff vigorously and violently have assailed the efforts on the part of the Democrats of Congress to reduce the burdens of taxation upon the masses of the people.

Our experience is but a repetition of history. The people of England had a long struggle with special privilege before they were able to repeal the corn laws. So, too, the American people have had a long struggle before they have been able to secure a downward revision of the iniquitous tariff that has during so many years been upon our statute books. Then, as now, those who had so long enjoyed the privilege of taxing the food and necessities of the English people resisted bitterly and strenuously every effort to relieve the people of the high tax on food. It will be recalled that on the very night that Sir Robert Peel saw his bill to repeal the corn laws carried to a successful passage his enemies in Parliament defeated him upon another important matter involving his administration and forced him to resign his office. In resigning he said:

"I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist who, from less honorable motives, maintains protection for his own individual benefit; but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in those places which are the abode of men whose lot it is to labor and

to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—a name remembered with expressions of good will, when they shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

Though he was defeated and resigned, the people of England secured cheaper food, and years afterwards thousands of English workingmen, each bringing his small contribution, erected a monument to his memory and placed upon it this inscription:

"He gave cheap bread to the poor of England."

The protectionists who have opposed this measure have predicted political defeat for those who now advocate it. I do not believe that their predictions will be realized. While it is true that it will be denounced by every monopolist who maintains protection for his own individual benefit, still it will be applauded and supported by those whose lot it is to labor and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow; and when they shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food the authors and advocates of this measure, should it become a law, will be entitled to and will receive the well-earned approval and plaudits of the masses of the people, because it gives to the poor of the United States cheaper food and cheaper clothing.

The policy so long followed of enacting high protective tariffs in the interests of the manufacturer has caused the population of our rural sections to gather in the centers of the large cities and larger towns. This has grown to such an extent as to alarm many patriotic and philanthropic people, and many suggestions have been made that something should be done to have our rural population remain on the farm or return to the farm and engage in agricultural pursuits which are acknowledged to be the mainstay and backbone of the prosperity of our country. Instead of building up special interests by an exercise of the taxing power of the Government, we could do no more patriotic and beneficial thing for the entire country than to do that which would build up the agricultural interests and invite our people to remain in the agricultural districts, upon the farm, or to return there and live contented and happy lives.

"The country always hath its splendid glories, but if the tide of lost ones ebbed back along our roads, if every idle pair of arms were offered for the harvests, how many a blithe bridal would there be, and merry christening.

"May each deserter halt and wend his way toward the farm and where his parents died. May truants call to mind the trade they have unlearned. 'Tis country labor that will make us strong."

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SERENO E. PAYNE,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 13, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I take advantage of the general leave to print on H. R. 3321 by printing a letter of Mr. William C. Hunneman, of Boston, Mass., directed to me under date of May 7, 1913, and my reply thereto, as follows:

BOSTON, MASS., *May 7, 1913.*

Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I have read with much interest the substitute for Schedule K which you introduced last Saturday in the House, and have also read your remarks on that occasion. I am writing now to ask you how you justify the specific duty on scoured wool in the face of the following facts:

1. Such a duty is impracticable. This is proved in the analysis of the Tariff Board report on Schedule K, by S. S. Dale, a copy of which I inclose, and call your attention to the part beginning with "the defects of the scoured basis for tariff rates." This demonstration, it seems to me, is clear enough to convince anyone, but in addition we now have the Dale conclusions confirmed by the telegram to Congressman GARDNER from F. W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, and which you will find on page 1001 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 3. The Arlington Mills consumes approximately 14,000,000 pounds of wool a year, and the statement of the president of such a large manufacturing establishment should be conclusive on this point.

2. A uniform duty of 18 cents a pound on scoured wool, such as you propose, would create inequalities in the ad valorem equivalents even greater than in the ad valorem equivalents on grease wool under the present law. This is evident from the fact that in many cases the shrinkage on wool tends to equalize the ad valorem equivalents of the specific rate on the grease weight, whereas the ad valorem equivalents of the specific duties on the scoured weight vary far more, because there is no factor in shrinkage to equalize them. You will find an illustration of this in the inclosed pamphlet on page 17, in which specific duties on the grease weight of a number of lots of wool are compared with the specific duties on the scoured weight of the same wool.

3. Lastly, the most serious objection to the duty on scoured wool which you propose is that it bears so heavily on low-priced materials as to exclude them from the country in the same way that, as the Tariff Board reported, the present specific duty on grease wool tends to exclude low-priced heavy shrinking wool from the United States. This, as you must recognize, is the principal reason for the violent and overwhelming condemnation that has been visited on Schedule K, not particularly in the bill that bears your name but in every tariff bill that has been passed since 1867. And this remark applies not only to the specific duties on raw materials but to the specific duties on all materials that have a wide range of values.

Furthermore, I want to call your attention to the flimsiness of the objection to ad valorem duties that is constantly dinned into our ears—that is, the danger of undervaluation. Admitting that there is a danger, it would be very slight under the drastic administrative features of the Underwood bill, and such undervaluation would be a mere bagatelle compared to the wide variation under specific duties on raw wool. I need go no further than your 18-cent duty on scoured wood to illustrate this point. Scoured wool as sold at London varies from 8 to 60 cents a pound. On 8-cent wool your duty is 225 per cent; on 60-cent wool it is 30 per cent. Here is a variation more than sevenfold. Can you imagine anything one-tenth as great under a straight ad valorem tariff?

I would be glad if you would answer my inquiry by letter and also elucidate it in your next public comment on the tariff question. In conclusion, I want to express the candid opinion that the course of the Republican Party the last four years in regard to Schedule K is just the course that is calculated to wreck that party, to bolster up the Progressive movement, and to keep the Democratic Party in power. Moreover, it undoubtedly has a tendency to make extremists of many of those who are intrusted with the duty which the Republican Party has refused to perform, namely, the revision of these indefensible schedules.

Yours, very truly, WM. C. HUNNEMAN.

P. S.—Referring to the impracticability of the scoured weight duty, will you not take the trouble to look up the letter from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to Senator Aldrich on this matter? It was published in the bulletin of that association in June, 1909.

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COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1913.

Mr. WILLIAM C. HUNNEMAN,
60 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th instant was received on the closing day of the tariff debate in the House, and I am taking the first leisure I have had to look into the matter since receiving your letter and the accompanying documents.

I had received four or five telegrams from men in the woolen and worsted business when my substitute came up before the Republican caucus. Each of these was brief, stating that the substitute was worse than the Underwood bill and should be beaten. I promptly wrote them—I meant to write all of them—sending them a copy of the substitute and inviting them to point out the defects in it which they alleged and the facts on which they founded their belief. I have had no reply to these letters, unless your letter is prompted by some one to whom I wrote.

You state that such a duty as suggested in my substitute is impracticable, and found it on an analysis by Mr. S. S. Dale, an editor who writes for a textile newspaper, and for that reason he is supposed to be an expert. On page 17 of his analysis he quotes parts of certain tables which appeared in the report of the Tariff Board on page 387, and following especially a few items in reference to crossbreds. He then proceeds to give the equivalent ad valorems on these wools at 11 cents a pound in the grease and 20 cents the scoured pound. Evidently Mr. Dale had not seen the substitute which I offered before his criticism was written or he would not have said that the proposed duty on scoured wool was 20 cents. The duty proposed on scoured wool is 19 cents per pound when the same has actually been through the scouring process; but when levied on the cleaned content (which is the equivalent of the scoured wool content) of wool in the grease, whether washed or unwashed, the duty is only 18 cents a pound, just 10 per cent less than the basis of Mr. Dale's figures. Deduct the 10 per cent and you will find the ad valorem equivalent less under my substitute than under the 11 cents per grease-pound duty on all of the wools mentioned except the crossbreds; and you will find also that these ad valorems are pretty uniform on all the merino wools under the 18-cent duty. If you are to reject this specific duty because of the slight differences on these different samples of wool, you will be obliged to reject all specific duties in tariff bills.

On the crossbreds Mr. Dale omits two or three pages from the Tariff Board report on crossbreds, which will be found on pages 389–391 of the report. He selects, however, the importations of South American crossbreds on nine samples given on page 391 in order to get his high ad valorems on the false basis of 20 cents duty per pound instead of 18 cents. If you will examine the other importations and figure out the results you will find that the equivalent ad valorem on all except these nine samples, both of merinos and crossbreds, averages about 35 per cent on the 18-cent rate in the substitute. The Tariff Board figures show that the clean pound duty is entirely practicable and lowers actually the present rate.

Of course there are exceptions, and some wools might be excluded that could be profitably imported under a lower rate, but the proportion seems to be quite small. If it should be found on further examination that these wools bearing the higher rates are essential and profitable to import for the manufacturing industry, they could easily be taken care of by a maximum ad valorem rate, which would have but little effect on the specific rate provided in the substitute law.

Of course there is a difference in qualities of wool and some low grades would come in at a higher ad valorem.

Mr. Dale's article does not seem to have added much to the sum of human knowledge in opposition to what is stated fairly in the report of the Tariff Board.

I can not agree with you that the telegram of Mr. Hobbs is conclusive on this point. His opinion simply says that the duty is impracticable on this basis.

Of course, from what I have said above, it appears that on an ad valorem equivalent the scoured-rate basis of 18 cents is considerably lower than the present rate of 11 cents a pound on grease wool.

Mr. Dale makes an argument against the practicability and accuracy of the test. I commenced an investigation of that subject four years ago, when it occurred to me that the duty on the clean content of the wool would be the best test, running through from wool in the grease to the finished product. I got evidence from the Bureau of Standards, from Mr. Graham Clark, who had spent a couple of months investigating wool industries and sales in England only recently, and I became convinced that without difficulty the amount of clean content could be ascertained within 1 per cent of the actual amount. Some manufacturers disputed this and wanted me to call Mr. Fred Swindell, of Rockville, Conn., which I did very promptly, and his evidence appears in the fifth volume of the Tariff Hearings of 1909, at page 5583. From his testimony it appeared that this clean content could be shown in wool in the grease within 1 or 2 per cent of the exact amount and not exceeding 2 per cent. He was a gentleman who had had actual experience. This was on the 10th of February, 1909. At page 5659 of the same volume he states that all wool should have approximately the same duty for the clean content. It was also stated, and I believe is generally admitted, that the wool prices are based on the amount of clean wool, and that this is one of the main objects effected by the conditioning houses in London and other markets.

When the Tariff Board met I requested them to examine thoroughly into this matter, both as to the practicability and the accuracy of a duty based on the clean content. The report of the board shows facts that are conclusive on this matter, and their opinion is that if there is a duty on wool this is the correct basis.

The main difficulty with Schedule K has been its inequalities, more than with the rates on wool. The theory was to put a compensatory duty on the wool content in every manufactured article. The result was that these compensatory duties were in all cases too high for merely compensation for the wool duty, and had generally an enormous protective feature to them clearly beyond the requirements of the manufacturer. The duty on tops in the Dingley law and the somewhat lower duty in the present law are absurd in the discrimination that is made and in the concealed protection in the compensatory duty. The duty on goods made with cotton backing, or where cotton makes anywhere from 40 to 75 per cent of the weight of the cloth, is perhaps the most glaring instance of the injustice of these concealed duties.

It is these things, coupled with the statements on the stump of the opponents of protection showing from official figures the equivalent ad valorems growing out of these enormous compensatory duties, that have caused so much just criticism of Schedule K.

I am firmly of the conviction that there is no other way to adjust properly the compensatory duty on manufactured goods of wool than that which gives the duty on the weight of the clean content of the wool in every article. The Tariff Board went fully into this question, showing the weight of wool necessary to be used in each process of manufacture, making due allowance for waste and the value of the waste, so that when the duty on the clean content was adjusted at 18 cents the duty necessary on manufactured articles could be accurately fixed. This is the whole basic scheme of Schedule K in my substitute. Although the members of the Tariff Board differed as to whether wool should be dutiable or not, they all agreed that if it were dutiable the rates in my bill and the method of their assessment were better than any other scheme offered.

I can not agree with you that the most serious objection to the present specific duty is that it tends to exclude low grades and high-shrinkage wools from the United States. That may be the case from the manufacturers' standpoint, but it is not the case in the popular mind. But it is a fact that manufacturers have uniformly, since it was first adopted, objected to any change in the schedule of the duties on wool in any State, and fought it from the beginning. Of all the manufacturers who appeared in 1909 I got no sympathy from any of them in my efforts to reduce the duties on wool, although I appealed to some of them personally to take the matter up and give me the benefit of their experience on the subject. If they were so dissatisfied, why did they fight any change?

I think you will have to agree with me, after reading what I have said before in reference to Mr. Dale's editorial, that it is not true that the 18-cents-a-pound rate would exclude from this country all the low-priced materials, as in the case of the present law. But if that were the case, it could be easily remedied in the manner I have suggested to you.

You express a hope and confidence in the drastice administrative features of the Underwood bill. The drastic features are not very much changed from the administrative features of the present law. I made an effort four years ago to recast section 11 of the administrative portion of the bill to meet the gravest fraud on the revenue by importers who consigned goods, selling none of them abroad and all of them here, and leaving as a result no market value abroad except that which was fixed by the conscience of the importer. This was to take the selling price here and work backward, deducting the duty, expenses of selling, etc. While this provision has had some effect in frightening importers, the only instance in which it was specially invoked produced no results. After the importers had proved that there was no market abroad, and the attorneys for the Government had shown the market prices here, the importers obtained an adjournment of the case, their people went abroad, and with some fake sales came back with the evidence of the market value there, and so defeated this drastic provision of the law. Mr. UNDERWOOD has adopted my section 11, extending its provisions not only to consigned goods but to goods actually bought. As the difficulty has been with consigned goods mainly, it is difficult to see how he has strengthened the law greatly in this respect.

That the framers of the Underwood bill now see the strength in the "flimsiness" of the argument against ad valorem duties is evidenced by the fact that since the bill passed the House they have made a general proposition that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to fix the value of imported goods; but this last proposition is impracticable. The value must be fixed, not by the Secretary himself, but by some employee, and the difficulty has been that the employees have fixed the value heretofore, aided by the statements of the importer, as they must now under this proposed innovation.

With the knowledge that all the commercial countries of the world have adopted the specific rate and discarded the ad valorem, and that every Secretary of the Treasury, from the beginning until now, except Mr. Walker, has protested against the ad valorem rate and made arguments in favor of specific duties, it is difficult for me to understand how you can speak of the "flimsiness of the objection to ad valorem duties that is constantly dinned into our ears; that is, the danger of undervaluation."

The duties to meet the difference in conversion cost are fixed in the bill after careful study of the Tariff Board report. The principal criticism I have heard of these duties, if not the only one, has been that on tops. Some one, I think perhaps Mr. Dale, argues that the Tariff Board report is useless, because they show the conversion cost in one case on tops where the mill is running full time and in another where the mills are running only part of the year. You can hardly argue that we should fix the duty to protect mills running only a few months in the year with the overhead charges going on all the time. To me such an argument would find deaf ears. But the duty in my proposed amendment covers fully the difference in conversion cost, where each manufacturer, here and abroad, is awake and alert to business.

In conclusion, you impliedly blame me for the mistakes of the Republican Party during the last four years in regard to Schedule K. You do not seem to be aware that four years ago I devoted more time to Schedule K and a thorough revision of it than to any other matter in the tariff bill. And it is not my fault that the duties in Schedule K were not revised on a more just and equitable basis all the way through. I should have liked to have heard your voice then in my aid or that of any other intelligent manufacturer of woolen goods.

Yours, very truly,

SERENO E. PAYNE.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES W. BRYAN,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, April 26, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, under the privilege of extending and printing in the RECORD, I desire to insert as supplemental to my remarks made on April 26 the following article relating to the proposed reorganization of the Republican Party, issued from the Progressive Party headquarters, Mr. O. K. Davis, national committeeman in charge, at Washington, D. C. The article is as follows:

Considerable newspaper attention has been given during the last few days to a meeting of so-called Republican leaders in Chicago, the advertised purpose of which was to bring about, if possible, a union of the Progressive Party with the Republican Party.

Who are these new "Republican leaders"? They are Senators ALBERT B. CUMMINS and W. S. KENYON, of Iowa; WILLIAM E. BORAH, of Idaho; and A. J. GRONNA, of North Dakota, and former Gov. Hadley, of Missouri. This is the first appearance of all these men in the rôle of "national leaders" of the Republican Party. Each of them has attained prominence in Republican leadership in his own State, but none has heretofore professed to play an important part in "national Republican leadership."

What evidence is there that the Republican Party is ready in any respect to give heed to the leadership of any of these men? On the old rule of judging the future by the past, the evidence is that the Republican Party has no interest in the doings of these new "leaders" and will pay no attention to their "leadership."

All five of them were either personally in attendance in Chicago last June or were represented there. Mr. Hadley was the floor leader of the Roosevelt forces in that convention and Mr. BORAH was an advocate of the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. KENYON was there in the interests of the nomination of Mr. CUMMINS and Mr. GRONNA was there as a supporter of Senator LA FOLLETTE. All of them were then opposed to the "national leadership" of the Republican Party represented in Chicago by Bill Barnes and ELIHU ROOT, of New York; PENROSE, of Pennsylvania; Crane, of Massachusetts; Dave Mulvane, of Kansas; Tom Devine and Archie Stevenson, of Colorado; Ralph Williams, of Oregon; and the rest of that unsavory group.

The national leadership of the Republican Party has not changed in personnel or in character since that convention. Nothing has occurred to enhance the standing, the influence, or the authority of these new "leaders in the Republican Party." For reasons of their own they have chosen to remain in a party whose leadership and whose actions they have opposed and denounced. One of them, Mr. Hadley, has explained that he chose to remain regular "for reasons of expediency which might not apply outside of Missouri."

Why are these men suddenly called "Republican leaders"? It was only year before last that the real leaders of the Republican Party were going up and down through the line breathing fire and slaughter and reading them everlastingly out of the party. And it was only last year that the Republican Party officially and publicly rebuffed and discredited them. Nothing save their own claim now gives title to these gentlemen to assert Republican leadership. There is no pretense of other authority in their proposition. It has and it pleads but one justification—that of their own dire necessity. Their personal situation, because of their refusal to take the open, honest course has become desperate, and they urgently need relief. They could have got relief last year, and they can still get it, but there is only one way to get it, and that is by joining the Progressive Party, and not, as they propose, by having the Progressives join the Republican Party and surrender the incalculable advance that has been won by a year's effort.

The reforms these gentlemen now propose for adoption by the Republican Party are not new. They themselves have proposed the same reforms before, and the Republican leaders to whom the proposition was submitted scornfully rejected them. What evidence or hope is there now that the Republican leaders of to-day, who are the identical individuals who before rebuffed these gentlemen, will now admit their error and reform?

When these gentlemen were rebuffed previously, men who believed with them turned to the leadership that has since crystallized into the Progressive Party. Under that leadership every one of the reforms

that they then proposed has been adopted and is now part of the Progressive Party law. But these men who had the opportunity to strike a telling, effectual blow in behalf of the reforms in which they professed to believe hung back, hindering rather than helping the work, and now they have the iron effrontery to ask the Progressive Party to abandon the reforms actually accomplished and turn backward and help them in a renewed effort to enforce these same reforms upon the unwilling Republican leaders who have already refused them. They ask the Progressives to give up achieved success in order to undertake a movement which experience has already proved to be hopeless. What nonsense can exceed that?

These gentlemen met in Chicago on their own invitation, by their own authority, and they represent themselves and nobody else. Their invitation to the Progressives to come backward into the party which they denounced last year and which in turn denounced them is not supported by the public word or act of any recognized Republican leader. So far as the real Republican leaders have commented upon the proposition, they have decried and disavowed it. It is obvious that the Republican Party is not in sympathy with and does not indorse the conference of these self-appointed "leaders" or its action.

So far as the Progressives are concerned, there has never for a moment been any possibility of a favorable response to such an invitation. The Progressive Party was formed last year upon a definite declaration of concrete principles to which the Republican Party is unalterably opposed. The Progressives have never had and have not now the slightest intention of abandoning those principles. The Republican leadership, permanently reactionary, has not the slightest intention of subscribing to them. The union of the two parties is an idle dream. It is a waste of time and energy to give it consideration.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HOWARD SUTHERLAND,
OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, it will be impossible for me to discuss at length the many articles affected by the bill under discussion in which the people of my State of West Virginia are interested. I shall therefore only touch upon a few of them as illustrative of the attitude, as I believe, of the majority of the people of West Virginia with reference to the proposed excessive reduction of the tariff on these articles.

West Virginia abounds in natural resources, which, in fact, have scarcely yet been touched. A great part of her area is underlaid with coal of the very finest quality to be found in the United States, and perhaps in the world. These seams of coal lie one above the other in her hills and beneath the surface of many of her valleys, in some instances as high as five or six different seams being mined above water drainage in the same hill, and being discharged into railroad cars over the same tipple. The greatest part of this vast area of almost inexhaustible richness has hardly been touched by the miner's pick, and it is safe to say that West Virginia could produce enough coal for the wants of the entire country, if this were found necessary, and for an indefinite length of time. By far the greater part of the tonnage of coal produced in the State is shipped out of the State for steam-producing purposes in other States and on the navigable waters adjacent to our seacoast. Because this product is shipped in what is termed a raw state, it is by many people ignorant of the subject regarded as an absolutely raw material; and many well-meaning people, who have reached the conclusion that the tariff should be reduced on raw materials, are willing, and even anxious, to reduce the tariff on coal, while at the same time they insist upon having tariff duties kept up upon the articles produced in their several localities.

The fact of the matter is that almost the entire cost of a ton of coal, either at the pit mouth or on cars at the mines, is the cost of labor. In fact, from 3 to 10 cents per ton will cover the cost of the coal itself, when mined on a royalty basis, in the greater part of the State, whereas in many instances a very much smaller amount would cover the actual value per ton of the coal itself. It will thus be seen that when a ton of coal is delivered at the eastern seaboard for steam purposes, or to be transported to other points on our coast, practically its entire value is represented by labor charges in the production of the coal and by transportation charges to the seaboard, the latter of which is also largely made up of labor charges. It will be seen from this that while, to the unthinking person, what is West Virginia's greatest natural product is in the shape of a raw material, yet it is a manufactured commodity, almost entirely produced by the labor of the thousands of honest and intelligent miners of the State of West Virginia, whose labor deserves protection at the hands of Congress, and, in making up this tariff, the difference in the cost of production in the State of West Virginia and in the other bituminous-coal-producing States of the Union, under the conditions that prevail in the United States, and the cost of production in the mines of Nova Scotia should be taken fully into account.

It has been charged upon this floor by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] that the conditions among the miners of West Virginia were wholly discreditable to the people of that State, and while we admit that a regrettable labor disturbance exists there, yet it should be said in behalf of the vast majority of our miners that they are a happy, prosperous, and contented people who, under the beneficent conditions of a Republican tariff, have been enabled to find steady employment at good wages throughout the year; in fact, at higher wages, on an average, than are paid in any other State for similar work; and it should be borne in mind, further, that the area and the number of miners affected by the present strike disturbances are comparatively small when the vast coal acreage of the State and the number of persons employed in that industry in the State of West Virginia are taken into consideration.

In order that the Members of this body may understand fully the actual conditions that have obtained for some time in that region I will submit at the conclusion of my remarks, and as a part thereof, the report of the West Virginia mining investigation commission appointed by Gov. Glasscock on the 28th day of August, 1912. The distinguished character, the high intelligence, and the unimpeachable integrity of the men who composed this commission is a guaranty to the people of West Virginia, to the people of the United States generally, and to the Members of this Congress that their report is a fair and impartial one.

Mr. Speaker, I have come to think with a great many of those who strongly believe in and advocate the policy of protection to the wage earners of the United States that it is but fair and right that there should be a downward revision of the tariff in some of its schedules, and if some of the features of this bill were submitted to me separately for my vote I should unhesitatingly cast my vote for them; but as we are compelled to accept all the provisions of the bill or none, I shall be compelled by a sense of duty to my constituents to vote against the bill, if for no other reason, because it is plainly ruinous to the farming interests of West Virginia. A great many of our honest farmers were led by one cause or another last year to vote the Democratic ticket. It was largely on the promise of the Democratic candidate for President and some of the other leaders of his party that no legitimate industry would be injured by any tariff bill the Democrats would pass, if given the opportunity. One short year ago, Mr. Speaker, wool was being bought from our farmers at from 27 to 30 cents per pound. My advices at this moment are that 15 cents per pound is the ruling price in West Virginia for this year's clip. Is not the woolgrowing industry a legitimate industry? Is it fair to our farmers to cut their revenues from this product one-half? This will mean not only a direct and irreparable loss financially to an important element of our population, but it means loss of opportunity to many of our country boys and girls, West Virginia's and the country's best asset.

West Virginia contains about a million sheep, of a value of about $3,500,000, while the United States, as a whole, contains over 50,000,000 sheep, of value in 1910 of $233,000,000. Is it right to strike down this great industry and allow the wool of the world to come into our country free of duty in competition with the wool produced here under American high standards of living, and without imposing a reasonable protective duty which would represent the difference in the cost of production here and abroad? Was not a solemn pledge given by the Democratic candidate for President that no legitimate industry would be made to suffer? Has not that pledge been broken when you, my Democratic friends, put the wool of the farmer on the free list? It will be difficult for any Democrat to go before the farmers of my State and prove to them that the wool industry is not a legitimate one and ask their votes for Democratic candidates, after the actual experience with free-trade wool prices they are having this year of 1913.

And, Mr. Speaker, while our farmers are apparently doomed by the passage of the Underwood bill to a direct loss on some of their principal products, they are threatened also with an indirect loss by the injury that will be done to some of our manufacturing industries, and may the good Lord be merciful to the workers in those industries as long as the Democrats have the power to write their unbusinesslike and ruinous free-trade views into law. I should like to discuss fully before this body the impending danger to our pottery workers, our steel and

iron workers, our glassworkers, our lumber workers, our pulp and paper workers, our tanners, and others of that large and prosperous element of our people, who by their industry, thrift, and intelligence have built substantial cities and towns with their earnings under the policy of protection as fostered by the Republican Party through all these years. I can not take your time further, and will only submit a memorial with reference to the glass industry sent me by some of the glassworkers of Salem, W. Va., through the president and secretary of the local union of National Window-Glass Workers:

MODERN LOCAL,
Salem, W. Va., April 15, 1913.

Hon. HOWARD SUTHERLAND,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of information from Washington which informs us that there has been a very radical reduction in the tariff rates on window glass, and as we are all practical window-glass workers working in the Modern Window Glass Co. of this city and depend on said work for our bread and butter, we think it is going to hurt our trade very much, and we at a special meeting of the National Window Glass Workers of the Modern Local at Salem, W. Va., have decided to protest vigorously against the reductions taken in said tariff on window glass up to the 24 by 30 inch bracket, for the reason that foreign manufacturers and workmen are given an advantage that greatly handicaps American workmen and manufacturers, so we hope that you will do all you can to retain the old tariff or as low a reduction as possible.

We only work eight months in the year at an average of $100 a month, so that means on an average of $15 weekly the year around, which is only a minimum living wage, and by reducing said tariff we will be obliged to meet the foreign competition and obliged to take a reduction in wages and working months, as eight months' work in all the glass factories of this country is enough to supply same for one year; and if foreign glass comes in it will be that much less for us to make, meaning the ruination of our trade and homes.

So please study this matter very carefully before you act, and think of how many families depend on the manufacture of window glass to earn their bread and butter, and then vote for the benefit of the people if you think we are asking for a fair and just demand.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours, truly,

JOS. MONDRON, *Local President.*
VICTOR BRANEUR, *Secretary.*

Also, a letter from the secretary of the Modern Window Glass Co., of Salem, W. Va.:

MODERN WINDOW GLASS CO.,
Salem, W. Va., March 31, 1913.

Hon. HOWARD SUTHERLAND,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your acknowledgment of our recent letter received, and as you ask us for additional data are very glad to offer you the following, as we see it:

West Virginia is one of the largest producers of window glass in the country, and no doubt you have or can readily verify the fact that even under the Payne and Aldrich protective tariff the manufacturing of this commodity has been very bad from a financial standpoint, due to competition among the various factories. Even at the present time at least 20 modern plants are standing idle, and those at present in the business can only operate not over eight months per year. These few statements being true, it occurs to us, What would happen if we are left without adequate protection?

A removal of the tariff would close down the balance of the plants, and it is a question if they could adjust their affairs to ever resume, because we, being originally Belgium workmen, though now American citizens and owners of our factory here in Salem, know that the differences in wages between the two countries (Belgium and the United States), as well as the other factory costs, would not allow us to compete.

We have no export in window glass to our knowledge, and have never heard of any of our competitors quoting or shipping to any foreign country, Canada included, notwithstanding the brief filed by Semon Bache & Co. before the Ways and Means Committee, in which they stated our product is being offered in Canada at figures below our cost of manufacture. The writer has been in business the past 13 years.

Some of our fellow workmen are under the impression that Semon Bache & Co. were interested in Belgium, owing to the authority shown by their representatives in some of the jobbing houses over there. If this is true, it will explain their interests in this question, they being practically the only jobber in this country who are taking views opposite to the manufacturers of window glass.

The Belgians only consume in their own country 5 per cent of their production, the balance of 95 per cent being sold in different countries at different discounts, some high there and some low here, just to meet any competition.

The manufacture of window glass in this country is a small thing compared to other lines, only being around $13,000,000. If we are not protected, what would prevent the Belgium Mutual Syndicate—this being the name of the trust in Belgium, which is favored and sanctioned by the Belgian Government—to dump glass in this country at discounts that would put us out of commission and make up what they lose here in some other country until such time as they control the market here.

The manufacturers of window glass have an interesting arrangement with their men for their wage scales, which permits their workmen to take advantage of any rise in the selling discounts.

The workmen in the window-glass business know that their interests are tied up with those of their employer and are with him in resisting the contemplated radical reductions in the window-glass schedules.

We thank you for giving this matter your careful attention and study, as we know you will, as this affects 10,000 workmen and their dependents as well as the various window-glass companies.

Yours, very truly,

MODERN WINDOW GLASS CO.,
LOUIS MATTIS, *Secretary.*

These letters show that owners and employees are alike apprehensive of the effect the rates proposed by the pending bill will have upon this great industry.

I also read a letter relating to one of the great thriving industries of our eastern Panhandle, the Interwoven Mills Co., of Martinsburg, W. Va., which is managed by one of the captains of industry in my State, Mr. C. W. Kilbourne.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR,
Wheeling, W. Va., April 18, 1913.

Hon. HOWARD SUTHERLAND, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SUTHERLAND: My attention has been called to a proposed tariff reduction that will affect the Interwoven Mills Co., of Martinsburg. You know the importance of this industry. It is a hosiery establishment, the largest of its kind in the United States, employing about 1,500 men and women. It is one of West Virginia's greatest industries. The proposed tariff reduction will affect that establishment so much that it will put it out of business. I am familiar with the growth of this industry, it having been located in West Virginia within the 16 years of my administration as labor commissioner, and I can not refrain from writing you that you may use your knowledge and influence in prohibiting any reduction of tariff along this line. It is true it is the only one in our State, but it is important in the eastern Panhandle, feeding more than 4,000 mouths. It is one of those industries that is continuously at work; it does not lose any time, but works 313 days in the year.

It is interesting for you to know the importance of this industry, nationally considered. With an invested capital of $133,329,413, employing 129,644 employees, with an annual wage of $39,420,030, and an annual value of product of $170,697,673. This industry is confined to 10 States only.

The proprietors of this desirable industry are among the best people of our State, having greatly added to West Virginia's prosperity.

I have it from the president, Mr. Kilbourne, that any change lessening the tariff on their product would be disastrous, necessitating the abandonment of their plant

With best wishes, I am, yours, very truly,

I. V. BARTON.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I will say that the absurdities and inconsistencies of the pending measure are as many and varied as its dangers. But you and your associates, led by the urbane and resourceful leader of the majority, Mr. UNDERWOOD, are determined it shall pass; and pass no doubt it will by the aid of the party lash and party patronage, for you have, by the chance of a division in the Republican Party, which division did not cover the tariff, a majority large enough to ride over any protests of the minority. But the day of reckoning will come, when you gentlemen on that side must meet your constituents and explain how you construed a split in the Republican Party to be a mandate of the people to injure or ruin some of our most thriving industries, and particularly the farming industry.

Let me make a prediction before I close, and that is this: The time will come, and soon, when the principle of protection will be universally recognized and admitted as being fundamentally sound with reference to this Nation, and with that as a basis it will then be possible to remove the tariff schedules from the domain of partisan politics. An absolutely nonpartisan tariff commission or bureau will then obtain with scientific accuracy the data necessary for Congress to make tariff changes from time to time, always making due allowance for the difference between the cost of production here and abroad and fixing the tariff duties in such a manner as will protect and encourage American workingmen, while discouraging the formation of trusts and conspiracies in restraint of trade. This is the condition of affairs toward which all patriotic citizens should work, and to this I shall devote my efforts. I thank you.

REPORT OF WEST VIRGINIA MINING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION, 1912, APPOINTED BY GOV. GLASSCOCK ON THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1912.

To His Excellency WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK,
Governor of West Virginia.

SIR: We the undersigned, appointed by your excellency on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1912, to make investigation into the strike prevailing in the mines along Paint Creek and Cabin Creek in Kanawha County and parts of adjacent counties, in the State of West Virginia, and also to examine into general mining conditions throughout said State along lines laid down by your excellency, beg leave to report as follows:

From the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1912, to the 10th day of November, 1912, we have been engaged, with sundry unavoidable interruptions, in the inspection of the physical condition of the various mining plants throughout the Commonwealth, and also in taking testimony, under oath, of miners, operators, officials, mine experts, physicians, private citizens, and of all others whose knowledge, experience, and skill might throw light on the industrial questions in issue. A transcript of the testimony heard and considered by us is herewith returned as part hereof. At the outset we feel it our duty, as well as a great pleasure, to make public acknowledgment of the desire of the parties to the controversy to aid us in our labors and of the uniform courtesy with which we were treated by all.

For the sake of clearness of presentation it has been deemed best to report on the strike region in and about Paint Creek and Cabin Creek, respectively, and to treat separately the remaining mining regions of the State.

GUARD SYSTEM.

Your excellency requests that the commission investigate the guard system in operation in the strike region. The testimony on this head has been voluminous and somewhat conflicting. Before the industrial trouble commenced, that is to say, before May, 1912, the number of guards on the two creeks was exceedingly small—about six on Cabin Creek and on Paint Creek and vicinity about four or five. They were men who had become friends and neighbors of the operators and miners, some having actually intermarried in the families of the lat-

ter and settled down as permanent residents. Most of them were of reasonably good character and habits and exercised their authority with discretion. But when the situation became tense and the strike commenced, and life as well as property were placed in jeopardy, many scores of guards were hastily assigned to duty. Of these latter some were not of as high a grade as those originally engaged. There is much evidence tending to show that some were not even residents of the State, and this evidence was strengthened by the findings of the military commission organized in connection with the proclamation of martial law on September 3, 1912. From the cloud of witnesses and the mass of testimony figuring in the hearings had by us there emerges clearly and unmistakably the fact that these guards, while personally brave men, openly, recklessly, and flagrantly violated, in respect to the miners on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek, respectively, the rights guaranteed by natural justice and the Constitution to every citizen, howsoever lowly his condition and estate. Some allowance should be made for them in view of the intense excitement and the physical and mental strain under which they bore themselves. Many crimes and outrages laid to their charge were found upon careful sifting to have had no foundation in fact; but the denial of the right of peaceable assembly and freedom of speech, many and grievous assaults on unarmed miners, show that their main purpose was to overawe the miners and their adherents, and if necessary beat and cudgel them into submission. We find that the system employed was vicious, strife promoting, and un-American. No man worthy of the name likes to be guarded by others armed with blackjacks, revolvers, and Winchesters whilst he is endeavoring to earn his daily bread.

It is repugnant to the spirit of the laboring man, and, we believe, to the opinion of the American people, that the same class of men who, with great personal daring indeed and with untiring persistence, tracked through the mountain fastnesses of Virginia the desperadoes who assassinated the judge and other officers in open court in Hillsville should be placed over the miner endeavoring by hard toil to obtain an honest living for himself and wife and little ones. We are, therefore, unanimously of the opinion that the guard system as at present constituted should be abolished forthwith, if such action has not already been taken. Assuming, as we do, that this mine-guard system should not and can not be continued, the question arises what régime should be established in its place? Various opinions have been expressed. The owners of mining properties have a right to protection and security. A scanty police force, with one or more justices of the peace and a like number of constables on each creek, is obviously inadequate. We are of opinion that watchmen in sufficient numbers should be employed, subject to the supervision and control of the State authorities. These guardians of order, property, and life should be men of known good repute, and citizens of the State. They should be required to take the oath prescribed for other peace officers and to give bond conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties. They should be held to strict liability for any injury resulting from their illegal acts, and there should be vested in the governor the power of their appointment and summary removal upon notice. It appears to be quite certain that no lasting peace will be established between the operators and miners as long as the present system of guards is maintained.

THE CONDITION OF THE MINERS.

We now approach the question of *the condition of the miners* in the present strike region and closely adjacent territory, reserving some observations as to their status in the remaining coal fields of the State. To this inquiry we have devoted special attention within the limits of the time and opportunity at our disposal, and, after careful personal investigation, supplemented by a great body of formal sworn testimony, sifted and tested by severe and exhaustive cross-examination, this commission has arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the general surroundings of the miners on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek, respectively, are very good, when compared with those of the miners of the few unionized plants on the right bank of the Kanawha and with those of the miners throughout the State and the Nation. We have gone into their houses and carefully examined them. They are above the average of miners' homes in most places. At a fair estimate, most of the lots on which they stand are 40 by 200 feet, and the dwellings are as comfortable as those of the average farm hands or of those who live by other manual labor. The rent, while perhaps slightly excessive, is not exorbitant, and a thrifty householder, in his hours of leisure, can raise a good crop of vegetables for his own use. The sanitation, in view of the location and other surroundings, is as good as can be expected. The coal companies, through their physicians and others in authority, urge the employees and their families to keep their premises in good condition, and lime for such purpose is furnished gratis in any reasonable quantity required. The physicians along the creeks appear to be competent and conscientious gentlemen, and ready always to respond in case of grave accident or serious illness. The uniform rules appear to be that single men contribute 50 cents a month for attendance, medicines, and surgical requisites of all kinds; families give $1 a month for like service, while 15 cents a month is paid for hospital expenses, such as board, medical attendance, medicines, and surgical appliances. The Sheltering Arms, at Hansford, situated on the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and in close proximity to the mines, receives the miners or their families in case of accident or sickness. It is a first-class hospital, thoroughly up to date, and supported partly by endowment, partly by voluntary contributions, and also by the amounts received from pay patients. In view of the liability to grave accidents and the known carelessness of many miners in guarding against disease, we consider the amounts they pay, whether sick or well, as not lacking in moderation. Careful questioning failed to elicit any information as to any serious epidemics on Paint Creek or Cabin Creek within the past 10 or 15 years.

WAGES.

Next in the order of investigation comes the important question of *wages* in the localities under examination. It was more or less inevitable that there should be much conflicting testimony on this head. There are, too, many varying factors in the solution of this question. A careful consideration of the evidence adduced leads us to the following conclusions:

(1) The average annual wage of miners in West Virginia for the years 1905–1911, inclusive, is $554.26.

(2) The average annual wage of miners on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek is from $600 to $700.

(3) The average wage on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek (nonunion) is fully equal to if not greater than that of the miners in the very limited number of unionized plants in the State on the opposite bank of the Kanawha River.

These figures may appear small and inadequate, but, slender as they are, they exceed the average wage obtained in Illinois, a unionized State, which is but $510.86 a year. We have been unable to secure any official figures as to the average annual wage in the unionized States of Indiana, western Pennsylvania, and Ohio; but we are informed by experts and we believe that the average wage in the two States first mentioned probably falls a little below that prevailing in Illinois, while the annual wage in Ohio, owing to local mining conditions, falls a little below those of western Pennsylvania. This classification, in the order of the rewards of labor, puts West Virginia at the head of the list. If we inquire into these figures more closely, we find they are very substantially affected by several causes, among which comes, first, the unwillingness of a large number of miners to work more than four days a week at the most. A minute examination of the pay rolls discloses the fact that 16 or 17 days in the month constitute a high average, and that many engaged in the mines decline to labor more than 12 or 14 days. This is particularly true of some of the native-born miners and many colored men, and results in the necessity of keeping 20 or 30 per cent more miners in a given operation than would be required if steady application to work were the rule. At several of the mines in the district under investigation were found men wholly illiterate and without any special knowledge or skill other than that acquired by their daily experience earning four to five and in some cases even six dollars a day of eight or nine hours; men with savings-bank accounts of one or two thousand dollars and others who had purchased out of their savings small farms or other properties adjacent to the mines. The schools in the district are as good as the average in the State, and, moving up and down along either creek, one is impressed with the robustness of the children and the general prosperity reflected in good, substantial clothing and household equipment.

THE OVERCHARGES OF THE COMPANY STORE.

The above statements embody the bright and cheering aspects of the miner's life and condition. We turn now to the darker side—the shaded lines. Undoubtedly the evidence shows that he has his hardships and grievances. If his sense of self-respect has been outraged by the guard system, to him most odious and galling, he has, furthermore, earnestly and vigorously claimed that positive injustice has been visited upon him in other respects. He protests that after he has wearily labored in the depths of the mine the purchasing power of his wages has been ruthlessly decreased by *the overcharges of the company store.* On the other hand, the operators contend that such stores are kept for the convenience of their employees and they make but a modest profit of, say, 10 per cent when the expense of buildings, clerk hire, and especially freight are taken into account. Much testimony was taken and scores of exhibits were filed in support of these respective contentions. Several of the miners and their wives, as also women who conducted company boarding houses, testified that they paid for the necessaries of life, such as flour, meat, vegetables, and clothing, 40 or 50, and, in a few instances, 60 per cent more than the same article could be bought for in the ordinary independent stores, and that even the necessary implements of their work, such as powder, axes, and picks, were sold at exorbitant rates. As to overcharge, the truth, as usual, seems to lie between the two extremes. Weighing the mass of evidence carefully, we are unanimously of opinion that the company stores in the districts under examination have charged more than a fair average figure in open market for any given article. In view of the heights to which prices in independent stores throughout the country have soared during the last decade, we feel that we can not be too emphatic in our condemnation of such practices. It has borne hard on weak and delicate and naturally indolent men, and even on industrious men with large and helpless families. We are loath to believe that the stockholders or even the principal officers of such mines, many of whom are men of high character, can be fully cognizant of such injustice. It may result from the desire of subordinates "to get results." But whether they are or are not, the fact remains. What is the remedy for such abuse? It is, on the part of the operators, to rouse their consciences to a keener sense of justice to their fellow man and to helpless wives and children; and, on the part of the miners, to guard their rights by close examination of prices and the preservation of lists, bills, and other documentary evidence.

One of the most pathetic features of the whole investigation was the lack of astuteness among the miners in making out a clear-cut case. All that was needed was to buy at the company store on a given date three or four staple articles of a well-recognized brand or make, and known as such to all housekeepers, carefully noting the price, and on the same day to purchase exactly similar articles in the open market and compare the prices. Not all of the companies, however, have been at fault in the same degree. We believe that a number of them—the exact proportion it would be difficult to determine—have been fair and considerate toward their men. So, too, as in other corporations, the light of ample publicity would shine effectively for all concerned. On the other hand, the laboring man would see if he were obtaining strict justice, and, on the other hand, the employers would be forced by public opinion into just and humane dealings.

SYSTEM OF DOCKING.

Other hardships of which the miner complains are the *system of docking* for the slate and other impurities in the coal and the noncompliance with the State law requiring a check weighman. We believe from the evidence that some injustice to the miner has been done, though it is most difficult to estimate its amount. It has, however, been conclusively shown that the operators must in self-defense be strict on this head. Much correspondence from firms throughout the country was submitted showing that clean coal must be furnished at the imminent risk of losing business.

BLACKLISTING.

One more alleged grievance remains. Letters were laid before the commission purporting to emanate from the officials of mining plants and also from detective agencies warning other companies against receiving into their employ certain miners designated by name. Their physical appearance was in some instances minutely described. The reasons alleged for their rejection were one or more of the following:

(a) They were favorably inclined to the union; or
(b) They were trying to organize a branch of the union; or
(c) They disobeyed orders made for the general safety.
(d) They demanded a check weighman.

In several cases there were lists of illiterate foreigners—Hungarians, Poles, Slavs, and the like—utterly ignorant of the English language. Now, while these documents were not presented in such a way as to constitute admissible evidence, yet this commission, not feeling itself bound by the strict rules of court procedure, desires to record its belief that such a system of blacklisting has to some extent prevailed, not indeed in the present strike region but in some of the other districts. The array of foreign names in the lists furnish some presumption, not conclusive, but tending somewhat to establish the fact. We

are loath to believe that in any region resort has been had to such reprehensible tactics. It is repugnant to the genius of our institutions and to the ordinary instincts of manhood to deprive permanently a poor and often wholly illiterate fellow man of the opportunity of earning his daily bread for himself, his wife, and his helpless children because he insists on his plain rights and the observance of laws such, for example, as that providing for a check weighman.

The above are some of the contributing causes of the strike which has for months paralyzed the coal industry along Paint Creek and Cabin Creek. It may be useful to set forth *the main cause.*

THE MAIN CAUSE.

This arises, in our judgment, from the efforts of the United Mine Workers to organize the union in the whole chain of plants along said creeks. Their desire is to make the present strike region the place for the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge of unionism with the ultimate aim of organizing the whole State. The frank declaration on oath of Mr. Thomas Cairns, local president of district No. 17, would appear to put this intention beyond the region of doubt. The United Mine Workers' Association contends that this is essential to the well-being of the 76,000 or more miners of West Virginia. That by this means, and this alone, can their lot be improved, their rights safeguarded, and the standard of living so raised as to bring it up to a level befitting a citizen, howsoever lowly, of this Republic. All classes of people, recognizing the force of the adage "In union there is strength," do so organize. Even the operators themselves form associations. "Why," say the toilers, "should we also not unite in lawful combination?" The operators can not and do not resist this right as a general proposition, but their claim is that the peculiar industrial conditions in West Virginia would render it ruinous and therefore impossible for them to recognize the union.

The geographical position of this State is such, together with the small consumption within her own borders, that of her total coal output of over 60,000,000 tons she markets barely 10 per cent within her own borders, and 90 per cent or more must be hauled to the market through the competing territories of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, known as the four competitive States; that the operators of said States have always on the floors of joint miners and mine-owners' conventions shown fierce and undisguised hostility to this State, endeavoring in every way to crowd her out of the market, and going the length of stating by the mouth of one of Pennsylvania's leading operators that the opening of mines here at all was an "economic blunder." Resort has even been had to the Interstate Commerce Commission, resulting in reduction of rates, to the material advantage of the competitors of West Virginia operators in freight differentials. It has been claimed, too, and with some appearance of probability, that the operators of the said four competitive States are hand and glove with the United Mine Workers in their attempts to unionize West Virginia, so that the representatives of the coal interests of the State must go with their relative small representation into conventions to regulate conditions and prices, and would come home having rates imposed upon them which, taking into consideration the heavy differentials in railroad hauls, would practically put them out of business and close every mine in the State. They decline, they say, to be wiped out in such fashion; they claim the right to settle their own affairs within the borders of their own State. Even if they come to terms with the district authorities of the United Mine Workers here in West Virginia these terms may not be approved at the headquarters at Indianapolis, and all the labored attempts at amicable adjustment may fall through. Further, they claim that the few unionized mines in West Virginia do not and can not obtain anything like an adequate return on the capital invested. And so, to probe this deplorable situation down to the bedrock of facts, the geographical position of West Virginia is largely responsible for all this industrial strife. Our retarded manufacturing development is also a contributing cause. The consumption of coal within our borders, as elsewhere noted herein, particularly by manufacturers, is almost negligible. No State in the Nation has more inviting natural resources nor offers greater inducements to manufacturing enterprises than West Virginia—great areas of superior coal for steam and coke, splendid timber of many species, almost inexhaustible supply of natural gas, and unlimited water power awaiting to be utilized in the arts of industry. It is impossible not to recognize the merit of and to sympathize with many of the contentions on both sides of this unhappy quarrel. Most assuredly each party believes unreservedly in the justice of its claims. It is in the attempted enforcement of them that each has passed the limits of justice, to say nothing of Christian charity and broad humanity. Two facts loom big over the smaller ones developed in this bulk of testimony—the desperate efforts and often unwarranted and unlawful acts of the United Miners to force the union into the disturbed districts and the equally desperate, unwarranted, and unlawful acts of the operators and their agents to keep the union out. Thus for months before the actual break union agitators, many of them strangers, attempted to invade Paint Creek and Cabin Creek to persuade the miners to join the union. They called a meeting of the workers and described to them the hardships and injustice of their lot and the oppression under which they suffered. The wildest theories concerning the rights of property and the means of production were propounded and advocated, and doctrines closely verging upon anarchy were upheld with such effect that men, who before were living peaceably and in comparative prosperity, purchased Winchesters, revolvers, blackjacks, and other murderous weapons to shoot down the coal "barons" and their myrmidons. Mild-eyed men, 75 per cent of them with usually cool Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins and with instincts leading to law and order, inherited down through the centuries, gradually saw red, and with minds bent on havoc and slaughter marched from union districts across the river, like Hugheston, Cannelton, and Boomer, patrolled the woods overhanging the creek bed and the mining plants, finally massing on the ridges at the headwaters and arranging a march to sweep down Cabin Creek and destroy everything before them to the junction. Meanwhile the operators hurried in over a hundred guards heavily armed, purchased several deadly machine guns, and many thousands of rounds of ammunition. Several murders were perpetrated, and all who could got away; men, women, and children fled in terror, and many hid in cellars and caves.

If ever there was a case for some strong measure like martial law, the conditions prevailing on Monday, September 2, 1912, the eve of the proclamation, presented it. In fact, in the opinion of expert witnesses on the scene, martial law and martial law alone was the only measure to meet the desperate situation. We believe, partly on the evidence adduced and in part from the personal knowledge of two members of the commission who were on the ground, one in active military service, that but for such proclamation taking effect on Tuesday, September 3, at daylight, there would have been great destruction of property and loss of life in the strike zone. The enormous quantities of Winchesters, revolvers, and other weapons up to machine guns captured from both sides and brought to camp at Paint Creek Junction also bore mute but eloquent witness of the height to which the passions of the opposing forces had mounted.

Now, these propositions, trite and fundamental as they are, will assist us to apportion the blame for the strike and the subsequent disorders on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek and the close neighborhood:

First. Every man has a right to quit his employment and seek other work for any grievance he has or injustice which he may conceive to have been done to him; but

Second. He has absolutely no right to obstruct, molest, threaten, or otherwise prevent another man from taking the position he has of his own accord abandoned. Organized society and natural law can never yield one jot or tittle on that head. To do so would be to acquiesce in the régime of brute force—a veritable reign of terror.

Third. Labor has the right to organize for its benefit, protection, increase of wages, and better living conditions, and to have recognition of such organization; but

Fourth. Its organization has no right to coerce by threats or violence anyone to become affiliated with it when he does not desire to do so, nor to assault or put in bodily fear one who desires to labor without belonging to it, nor to destroy property of the employer who does not desire to contract with it, nor to violate its contract with its employer without cause.

There is abundant evidence before us that a reign of terror was attempted to be organized in the strike district and outside of it. It is true that the officers of the United Mine Workers professed to counsel moderation and a strict observance of law and order on various occasions, but there is testimony tending strongly to show that harangues delivered in public, and of which stenographic reports have been submitted as exhibits, incited the miners to violence and in some cases to murder. These harangues were in some instances delivered in the presence of officers of the United Mine Workers' Association and from platforms upon which they stood and from which they, too, spoke; but the murderous and anarchistic utterances referred to were never disclaimed or disapproved by them either at the time or subsequent to their delivery. Furthermore, there is some evidence tending to show that officers stood by, without interfering or protesting, while nonunion men were brutally beaten. Again, the warning to other miners from outside not to come into the strike region, published for many weeks in their local organ and also filed as an exhibit and amounting, in effect, to a grave threat, throws a strong light on the actual situation. We fear that the net result of the action and utterances of those acting and speaking under the apparent sanction and approval of the officers of the United Mine Workers was to foment bitter feeling and to incite to serious breaches of the peace. In all this, even granting that they were not acting against any express law set down in the statute books, yet they were acting against the fundamental principles of right and justice. We are of opinion, in view of the recent deplorable happenings in this State, that some statute should be enacted making more comprehensive and more drastic the law against acts and declarations tending to incite riot, tumult, breach of the peace, injury to person, and destruction of property, with suitable provisions for speedy enforcement thereof.

The foregoing are some of the instances in which the United Mine Workers' Association and those led by them have been blameworthy in bringing about the present conflict and disorder.

We can not refrain, in this connection, from recording our judgment, based on the whole trend of the evidence, that the local peace officers of the disturbed regions have, during the strike and many months before, exhibited a woeful lack of resolution and energy in enforcing law and order. This dereliction of duty crops out repeatedly in the course of our investigations; in fact, all those upon whom locally rested the duty of maintaining the peace and enforcing law and order have utterly failed to do so. Had they in the beginning taken a determined stand, with public opinion at their back, much of the disorder and bloodshed might, in our opinion, have been avoided. But men were assaulted in open day in the presence of dozens of witnesses, profanity filled the air, arms were carried at will, mobs organized, houses riddled with shots, and but the feeblest efforts put forth by the local officers to quell the rising tide of turbulence and lawbreaking. Few arrests were made and fewer warrants issued; justice, swift and sure, overtook hardly any offenders, until at length cowardly thugs, waxing bold by this quasi connivance, went up and down the districts, gathering others about them to the number of a thousand, as on the eve of the proclamation of martial law, and spreading terror through the countryside.

This is not the last strike of the many that has disturbed and will doubtless disturb the peace of the State. Unless some remedial measures are provided, indications would seem to point to their more frequent recurrence in the future than in the past. The vast majority of our citizenship have no direct interest in these quarrels. Not more than approximately fifteen thousand out of fourteen hundred thousand in the State are directly in this fight. But many hundreds of men in the State militia have been debarred for months, some with great pecuniary loss, from pursuing their usual peaceful avocations, and must besides contribute their share of the hundreds of thousands of dollars which the State has expended in preserving law and order. We are accordingly strongly of opinion that there should, by proper enactment, be vested in the governor of the State the power, made as plenary as our constitutional safeguards will permit, of removing or, at least, suspending all officers charged with the duty of preserving peace and enforcing law and order who refuse or neglect through apathy or fear or favor or other considerations whatsoever, to exercise the powers with which they are clothed and take a stern and uncompromising stand for the enforcement of the law.

In the present state of our laws the governor can not act until the sheriff or other officers designated in the statute shall make and file with him a request setting forth that law and order can not be maintained by the civil authorities; and, in that event, his power is exhausted by calling out the State national guard or by declaring martial law if he deems that a condition of warfare or great peril to life and property exists. The following is the exact language of the statute:

"In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot, unlawful assemblage, or resistance of law, or imminent danger thereof which can not be speedily suppressed or effectually prevented by the ordinary posse comitatus and peace officers, it shall be the duty of the judge of any court of record, sheriff of any county, or mayor of any city, town, or village to call upon the governor for aid, and in cases where the emergency is such as not to admit of this delay, upon the commander of any brigade, regiment, battalion, company, or battery, and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company, or battery, upon whom such call is made, to order out in aid of the civil authorities the military force or any part thereof under his

command. Such call for aid shall be by means of a summons issued by such judge, sheriff, or mayor directed to the commander of any such brigade, regiment, battalion, company, or battery, directing him to order his command or such part thereof as in the judgment of such commanding officer may be necessary, to appear at a time and place therein specified, to aid the civil authority in supporting the laws."—Code of West Virginia, chapter 18, section 55 (serial section 624).

In our judgment the time has come for the enlargement of the functions of the governor in this direction. There must be some strong central authority to compel officers to discharge their duties faithfully in times of stress and danger. While the governor is chief executive and is charged with the duty of seeing that the laws are enforced, he is helpless when subordinate officers decline or refuse to fulfill their obligations. In these latter days there is manifested an inclination to call for new enactments to meet each new phase of our experience, instead of looking to statutes already provided. Our law makes (a) the sheriff the high peace officer of his county, armed with plenary power, both by common and statute law, to preserve peace and enforce order; (b) it designates the prosecuting attorney the agent, upon information of the violation of any penal law, to "forthwith institute and prosecute all necessary and proper proceedings in such case"; (c) it makes it the resident judge's—as well as justice's—duty to suppress and disperse riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies, and to go among, or near as may be with safety, persons riotously, tumultuously, and unlawfully assembled, and command dispersement, and upon failure to obey such command the power of the county, including, if necessary, every citizen thereof, shall be employed in the enforcement thereof. Under the provisions of sections 1 to 5, chapter 148, code, a resident judge has far-reaching duties, power, and protection when riots, tumults, and disturbances exist in his county.

Have the operators been wholly free from animadversion? The whole situation, as well as the formal evidence, constrain us to answer in the negative. It may be observed in general that, in the effort to safeguard what they conceive to be their rights they have undervalued the power of kindness and of some degree of identification of themselves with the aims and aspirations of their men. By their very situation, wedged in between hills or mountains, the toilers on these creeks are cut off from the great stream of life with its amusements, its distractions, its joys, and its sorrows. The opportunity for cultivating a cordial feeling with the men, some of that friendliness that existed in olden times before the rise of corporations, was an exceptional one, but we fear such opportunity was not in most instances embraced.

It may be objected that such an attitude is, in these modern days, well-nigh an impossibility, but this claim is brilliantly and most effectively refuted by the example of Mr. Charles A. Cabell, of Decota, who provided for his men a swimming pool fed by mountain springs with water crystal clear, a library and reading rooms, a bowling alley, and even a miniature theater; in fact, all the equipment usually found in high-class clubs for men. Mr. Cabell joined in the games when the day's work was done. He was most solicitous also for the spiritual welfare of his employees, and the commission takes genuine pleasure in thus commending him for his humanitarian efforts and in citing his example as one that could with advantage be followed by the operators in other mines.

After temporarily suspending investigations in the strike regions the commission proceeded to the Fairmont district and later to the chain of mines strung along the Norfolk & Western Railway from Bluefield to Eckman. In the former locality we made a careful inspection of the plant of the Consolidation Coal Co. at Monongah, about 6 miles from Fairmont, and on a subsequent day at Owings, and on a later day still of the works of the Jamison Coal & Coke Co. near Barracksville, a suburb of Fairmont. This inspection we followed up by taking testimony at Monongah and at the Jamison plant and by painstaking scrutiny of the pay rolls and other books of the respective companies. The results were most gratifying. The wages of the men, both miners and day men, were found to be good. We think it was clearly made out that any man of average ability and industry could make from $2.50 to $3 a day. Some made as high as $4 and even $5 per day. The houses were comfortable, with electric lights, good sanitation, and water supply. Shower baths were provided at some of the mines, and every appliance of the most advanced modern mining science was used for the safety of the employees without apparent regard to expense. The equipment of the engineer's office at Fairmont and that of kindred departments in the magnificent building recently erected is one of the finest in the country. We interrogated men on oath, who testified that they had been with the company for periods ranging over 10, 15, and 20 years. During that time they had saved considerable money, which they had invested in homes or in small farms. Several former miners were proprietors of prosperous stores in the neighborhood. A most careful inquiry into the management of the company store developed the following facts: The prices were as fair, quality considered, as any independent store in Fairmont, Monongah, or Clarksburg, or at intermediate points, lists of such prices being posted conspicuously in every department. We could discover no traces of any pressure, direct or indirect, put upon the miners to deal there. On the contrary—and this seemed most convincing—large numbers of farmers and others near by, in no way connected with or dependent upon the company, deal at their stores for the reason, as they allege, that they can get better value for their money there than at other stores in Fairmont, Clarksburg, or elsewhere. The company has presented ample sites for churches, schools, and rectories free. As to the structures themselves, it has advanced the money, to be paid back without interest at the convenience of the congregation, and this commission knows of its own knowledge that that convenience has extended over 6 or 8 or 10 years. A careful investigation among the banks in the neighborhood further shows that out of the earnings of the miners the sum of $7,500 per month, or $90,000 per annum, is sent to the relatives and dependents of the men, mostly in Italy and Poland. One bank declined to furnish the figures, and the commission did not deem it proper to attempt to obtain statistics from the post-office money-order departments in Fairmont and Monongah. Making, however, a rough estimate of these latter, it would probably be within the truth to say that the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is sent to various parts of Europe annually by the miners in the close neighborhood of Fairmont and Monongah. An idea can thus be formed of the immense sums sent from the 44 operations of this company within the limits of the State. Here we found no guards furnished to the corporation by a detective or other agency. Some of their own men act rather as private watchmen than armed guards. The company's generous policy and the cordial relations between officials and workers seem to constitute the best guard and the most ample protection.

Of course, the general average of the pay roll is, as elsewhere, lowered by the occasional car shortage, the indisposition of some to work more than three or four days a week, and by the fact that the miners of foreign extraction insist on observing the holidays of this country and their own country as well. It would probably be safe to say that these holidays, doubled up as they are, with their aftermath, lessens the production of coal in this State by some 10 to 15 per cent.

The investigation into the mines in the Norfolk & Western Railway district was next taken up, but, owing to the lack of time, was not of such a thorough nature as the commission could have desired. The Empire Coal Co., of Landgraf, was selected as a test of the local mines generally. Here the commission found matters in a prosperous condition, the great scarcity of labor being the only drawback.

The men were easily making three or four or sometimes five dollars on such days as their own good will or supply of cars allowed them to work. A model miners' boarding house of about 40 rooms, with shower baths, private lockers, and every modern convenience was part of the equipment. The most cordial relations seemed to exist between officials and men from the general manager, Mr. William D. Ord, down to the youngest clerk. The houses for families were the neatest and cleanest the commission had seen, which arose probably from the fact that prizes were offered annually for the best-kept gardens and premises. The whole locality was a most pleasant and surprising intermingling of an Arcadia and a coal-mining village.

Somewhat similar condition prevailed at the mines east and west of Landgraf. Careful, though informal, questioning of miners by members of the commission without revealing their identity or the motive of said questions brought out the information that affairs were moving prosperously; that many of the workers had remained with the same company for 15 or 20 years and were saving money, and, in short, they were well satisfied with their surroundings. In the course of our investigations, which included a number of conferences with officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, the commission unexpectedly came upon a little information which throws a strong and yet impartial light on conditions obtaining in the extensive mines of the United States Coal & Coke Co. in and around Gary, McDowell County. An official of the Department of Commerce and Labor—to be more definite, a contract railway inspector—was sent to Gary in September, 1912, to investigate some alleged violation of the foreign-labor contract law. While on the ground he also looked into general surroundings. The following is an extract from his report rendered to the department: "It was found that the men employed in the mines at Gary were satisfied with the conditions and loyal to the company. There are no mine guards employed, and it is optional with the men where they deal. While the company has a large store, they also allow an independent store to do business throughout their territory." The portion of the annual report of the Department of Mines for the year 1911 which bears upon the Gary district is also inspiring reading. The circular letter, No. 265, of the general superintendent to the superintendents and foremen, as well as other subsequent letters, insists most emphatically and strenuously that the safety of the men employed is to be "the first consideration" and offers substantial premiums to mine bosses and others who shall most distinguish themselves by avoiding fatalities or even accidents in the mines.

To sum up, we find that the operators in this State are within their rights in declining to recognize a union which would place them in a helpless minority when joined to those of the four competitive States; and by the operation of the freight differential of 19 cents per ton to the Lakes and other points would, all other conditions being equal, render them absolutely unable to find a profitable market for the 90 per cent of their total output. This finding is modified, however, as follows:

The miners have the right to organize for the mutual benefit, protection, and general welfare of themselves and those dependent upon them. We make the following suggestions, which we trust will be accepted in the same kindly spirit which prompts them:

That the economy of their organization be so modified that they, through their officers and representatives in their local district (No. 17), may meet in convention with the operators of their district and agree upon a wage scale, conditions of employment, and other matters affecting their respective interest, wholly independent of dictation from, or interference by, operators of competitive States or other outside influences.

That the organization enforce compliance with the terms of any contract made by it with the operators; in other words, that a contract made and entered into by the operators and the organization shall be in fact a contract to be kept and performed, and that the party violating it shall be responsible to the other for damages.

That the organization make some fixed standard for membership in its organization and put forth every effort to raise the efficiency of its members, thereby tending to create, so to speak, a skilled class, and thus gradually bring about a recognition of if not demand on the part of the operators for men belonging to the organization.

That when recognized it has no right by threats and violence to coerce men to become members of the organization or interfere with those who are not members thereof and who desire to work, realizing that if it can show merit to the employer and benefits to its members the former will be glad to contract with it and the latter will be glad to be identified with it.

Third. There has been in some plants, though not in all by any means, an overcharge ranging from 10 to 25 per cent at the company stores, which, in view of the high prices of the necessaries of life obtaining throughout the country, has made the lot of the miner, especially with a family, hard in the extreme.

We have hereinbefore indicated that vigilance on the part of those who suffer and full publicity may secure the needed relief.

Fourth. There has been much evidence concerning the docking system and of a very conflicting nature; also as to nonfulfillment of State law in respect of a check weighman. We are of opinion that the charges against the operators have not been fully made out, although there may have been some instances in which injustice was done. It would be most desirable if not only a check weighman but some disinterested individual could decide on questions of docking as they arise. There should be recourse somewhere against possible arbitrary docks on account of impurities.

Fifth. The miners are clearly in the wrong in resorting to threats and violence in the endeavor to keep others from working on the terms they reject.

Sixth. They are also culpable in seeking wantonly and maliciously to destroy the property of the companies.

Seventh. We condemn with all the emphasis in our power the effort to inflame the public mind with wild speeches predicated upon charges having no foundation in fact. To cite one instance: A great throng of miners and their wives and children marched through the streets of the State capital on the evening of September 21, 1912. One of the banners in this procession bore this legend: "Death to the human hyena, the Baldwin thug, who cut a woman's breast off at Kayford."

This banner and others like it elicited an outburst of indignation and profound sympathy from all. An account of it was telegraphed to several newspapers; thus sending a thrill of horror through the country. The commission took pains to ascertain at Kayford and elsewhere what justification there might be for such an atrocious charge. They invited counsel and officials of the miners' union to bring the witnesses forward. Not a scintilla of evidence was even offered. The commission was forced to the conclusion that it was a fabrication, pure and simple. The same is true of many more of the alleged facts cited by the speech makers in the various gatherings.

Eighth. It is imperatively necessary, as we set forth above, that the hands of a chief executive of the State be strengthened so that he may compel the local peace officers in disturbed districts to perform their duty under the law.

Ninth. We consider the guard system as recently maintained on the two creeks as vicious and bad, not so much by reason of the personality of its members, but because, as a system, it is contrary to the spirit and genius of our free institutions. We adopt the language used in the able and interesting report of the commission which investigated the famous Pennsylvania anthracite coal strike in 1903: "They (the guards) are really the employees of the coal companies, and thus do not secure the respect and obedience to which officers of the law are entitled. Their presence is an irritant, and many of the disturbances in the coal regions during the late strike grew out of their presence. Should this matter be regulated by legislation, so that the laws could be enforced and peace preserved by a regularly constituted constabulary, appointed and paid by the county or State, the commission believes that much of the disorder which accompanies strikes would be avoided." (Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 46, May, 1903, p. 510.)

We beg to submit herewith, as "Draft A," a tentative bill outlining the provisions for a system of officers, to be appointed by the governor, and removable by him, to hold the balance even between interest and interest, class and class. But after all, the best guards and noblest forms of protection are realized in strict justice between man and man.

Tenth. We recommend consideration by the legislature of a workman's compensation act, and submit herewith as "Draft B" a tentative outline of such a bill drawn by Dr. P. B. Reynolds, of the State university. Sixteen States of the Union have enacted a similar law, and among other advantages to the public, to say nothing of the advantage to the individuals (both employer and employee), are:

(1) The establishment of better relations between employer and employee.

(2) The tendency by the better class of labor to seek the State where such laws are enforced.

(3) Less expense to the public—for in the last analysis the people pay the enormous cost incident to accidents in the fields of labor, either in caring for the injured and those dependent upon him, or in maintaining the judicial machinery necessary to try the claims arising from injuries sustained.

(4) A diminished number of casualties and accidents in the field of labor. The fact that the employer and employee both contribute to the fund from which the injured must be paid naturally brings about a greater degree of watchfulness upon the part of both; in other words, each is mutually interested in the protection of the right of the other.

Eleventh. In these days much is said and written about conservation of our natural resources. All will agree that the safeguarding of life and health is the first duty of the State. We recommend that legislation be enacted making the laws relating to this subject more comprehensive and giving to the State board of health additional powers to prescribe and enforce needful rules of sanitation in municipalities, mining, manufacturing in rural communities, and tenement districts by suitable enactments and with sufficient appropriations. The man who toils in mine or factory, or follows other employment, and lives in a tenement house is entitled to reasonable safeguards to life and health in the home, as well as in the mine, factory, or other places of employment.

Twelfth. We recommend some form of legislation embodying as closely analogous to the Canadian industrial-disputes act of 1907 as our form of government will permit. One feature of that act should commend itself to every just and thinking man. While the arbitration is pending work should continue in the industry affected to await the result of the arbitration. It should never be forgotten that the whole body of our citizenship suffers in its peace of mind and in its estate while the parties to the quarrel lapse for the time being into barbarism by use of violence and brute force. The State has a right to quasi domain over them, compelling them to submit their cause to an impartial tribunal chosen in the main by themselves.

The public, while not a direct party to the quarrel between employer and employee, is often, if not always, more or less the greater sufferer, in many instances subjected to the greatest inconveniences, to pay the expenses of the strife, to respond for damages done by violence, and even to freeze and to starve, yet, all the time, helpless to find in all the clamor and uproar the real cause of trouble. This third party, the public, is usually right, and if it only knew the cause its sentiment—public sentiment—would in many instances, if not all, bring the quarrel to a righteous end.

The measure we recommend does not deny the right to strike or lockout, but requires, before a strike or lockout is declared, that notice of the demands of the complaining party be given to the other, hearings had thereon, and the public fully informed of the differences; and then, if either party can not submit to the decision of the arbitrators who have heard the evidence and made an award, he may strike or lock out. It has been objected by some who might be affected by the provisions of this act, first, that it has been a failure in its operation, and, secondly, that it has a generally "chloroforming" effect. The former contention is not, we believe, borne out by the facts. Nothing human is perfect, but, while the measure has not met with uniform success, the fact remains that it has, in a large number of instances, been instrumental in putting an end to disastrous strife and great industrial loss. As to the "chloroforming" effect we seriously doubt whether the objection is well taken. When there is riot and disorder in our own bodies and one of the vital functions goes on strike the cool-headed surgeon administers chloroform or other anesthetic and while we sleep he, with steady hand and consummate skill, probes into the cause of the trouble and applies the needed remedy. We believe, for instance, that the temporary application of some form of moral anesthetic to the operators, miners, and their respective sympathizers on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek would have worked great good to all concerned, as it most certainly would have redounded to the good name and financial benefit of the State.

This is an age of education and progress. It is a time when right should prevail more and more over might and mere force should yield to the majesty of the law. The poet sang of old that amid the clash of arms law was silent. But we would fain express the hope that, by moderation on both sides, by mutual concessions and an honest desire to submit to disinterested tribunal differences which, in the nature of things, no participant can be a competent and disinterested judge, the day of disastrous strikes, with their cruelties, their bitterness, their injury to life and property is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

And now, before closing this report, we venture to offer a few remarks and suggestions as to the relations of this State and the Federal authorities in Washington in the matter of immigration. During the course of our inquiries there was developed the fact of some antagonism to and discrimination against this State. We do not call the integrity or good faith of any man in question. Indeed, some degree of honest prejudice might have been anticipated from the fact that a number of officers in Washington and New York, charged with the administration of the laws bearing upon immigration, were formerly high in the councils of the various federations of labor. Mr. John Nugent, of this State—without compensation from the State—holds a commission from West Virginia to foster immigration of miners here, but all his efforts to induce immigration to come have so far practically been in vain. In a letter to Mr. William D. Ord, of Landgraff, W. Va., bearing date December 11, 1912, Mr. Nugent states that he was blocked in all of his efforts at Washington and New York; that out of 42,000 immigrants arriving at the latter port during the last week of March, 1912, 3 children and 2 women only were booked for West Virginia, and that "while we received into our country from Europe something like 40,000 practical miners from the mines of Europe, less than one-half of 1 per cent of these come to West Virginia."

Now, here is a condition of affairs well deserving of serious attention of all who may be directly or indirectly interested in the upbuilding and development of the State, for we are convinced, as a result of our investigation and from our previous personal experience, that no part of this vast Republic offers a better field for the industrious and thrifty miner. Our climate is all that can be desired; our streams, from the majestic Ohio and the beautiful Kanawha down to the innumerable small rivers and creeks that feed them, make us one of the best watered of the States. The great coal fields in other parts of the country, or some of them, have reached the zenith of production. Others are distinctly on the decline. West Virginia has barely touched the numerous veins of coal in her mountains, a fact which the increase in production from 7,394,654 gross tons in 1890 to 59,581,774 gross tons in the year ending June 30, 1912, abundantly proves. Moreover, only one-twelfth of our total coal area has yet been developed. In the last decade there has been a vast improvement—a complete revolution—in mining conditions. The fatal accidents, a large per cent of which, by the way, result from the miner's own recklessness or carelessness, are being reduced to a minimum by scientific methods, by diligent inspections, and especially by rigid examinations conducted by the department of mines for the position of the mine foreman and mine boss. That the native population will be unable to supply labor for this vastly increased and vastly increasing development is obvious. We must fall back, therefore, upon other labor; but we can not effectively rely upon it unless we disabuse the public mind, especially the immigrant's mind, of the impression that West Virginia is an undesirable place to cast his lot and make his home. This effort is worthy of any man's ambition. He can readily show to any impartial inquirer that among all the States none is more favorable to the miner or other man seeking a home. Here in a few years, with our illimitable expanses of good virgin land, the industrious, thrifty home seeker can readily pass from condition of miner to that of farmer. The tremendous impetus given to agriculture in the last decade promises great things for West Virginia, even undreamed of a short quarter of a century ago, and it is most gratifying to observe that considerable numbers of those who have come into our State, after some years' work in the mines or forests, have purchased with their savings small farms and have gone back to the honorable occupation which for centuries was that of their ancestors.

Let the employers be just and even liberal and helpful. Their reward will be the loyalty and willing service of their employees.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. J. DONAHUE,
S. L. WALKER,
FRED O. BLUE,
Commissioners.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *November 27, 1912.*

The Tariff Bill.

I hope to live to see the day when as much money is appropriated by this Government for highways as is appropriated for rivers and harbors. * * *

I want the American laborer to live like an American.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 5, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I am justified in burdening the RECORD sufficient to make my position on this tariff bill clear, not only to my friends here, but to those who sent me here. I was one of the insurgent Democrats in the caucus, but did support the bill. I therefore desire to give a reason for my opposition as well as for my submission.

I have the honor to represent an agricultural district, although there is extensive manufacturing in several cities in the seventeenth Ohio district. I am not prejudiced, therefore, against the manufacturer or in favor of the farmer. My contention has been, and is now, that all interests should be treated fairly and

alike. Because I did not believe the Underwood bill in some respects was so framed I registered my protest. I know the same criticism might well be made of every other tariff bill. I cast no reflection on the chairman of this great committee or upon the other members of that committee. I believe there never was a more able or a more conscientious chairman of the Ways and Means Committee than the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]. The bill as a whole is a good one and is what the country demanded—tariff revision downward. It certainly is downward this time, and on some of the items is a jump from a reasonably high eminence to the bottom of the sea.

I have been criticized by some of my good friends back home, who believe things will never be just right until we have free trade, because I joined with my colleagues Messrs. SHARP, BATHRICK, POST, FRANCIS, WHITE, WHITACRE, and CLAYPOOL in a vain attempt to keep a duty on raw wool. I believe I have been consistent, if not regular, in the minds of some. I know I have acted in good faith, and while I regret that my action here does not meet with the approval of all, my conscience consoles me. I am not a protectionist, neither am I a free trader. From an argumentative position I would take the affirmative side of the latter, but when practically applied it will not wash well under existing conditions. This country has lived too long under a protective system to make a single jump to free trade. The only safe policy, in my opinion, is to reduce tariff duties gradually that business may not be seriously disturbed. This, I believe, is in accordance with the Democratic platform and Democratic declarations during the last campaign.

Let us go back a bit and see whether or not I have been regular and acted in good faith. The Sixty-second Congress passed several schedule tariff bills. Take Schedule K. The Ways and Means Committee of the House reported the bill placing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool. The House passed the bill. The Senate increased the duty to 29 per cent. The House concurred in the bill as amended by the Senate, but President Taft vetoed it. The House in the Sixty-second Congress was Democratic and the Senate was Republican. The Democrats, therefore, then clearly favored a duty of 20 per cent on raw wool. The record of the Sixty-second Congress was indorsed by the Democratic convention at Baltimore, and our candidate for President, who now occupies the White House, likewise indorsed it in his speeches to the country. The country also indorsed that record, and largely upon the record made by the Sixty-second Congress and the confidence by it engendered the Democrats were successful in electing a President, secured control of the Senate, and elected 291 Members of the House, giving it the phenomenal majority of 143. Did anyone anywhere during the last campaign advocate free wool or a reduction in any schedule so radical as to disturb business? Did anyone from the stump talk free trade? I think not. Believing that the Sixty-third Congress would not depart far from the record made by the Sixty-second Congress and having this assurance from the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and other members of that committee, I assured my constituents that they need have no fear of a Democratic Congress. Was I warranted in making such assurances? I think I was. What followed? The Ways and Means Committee of this Congress prepared an omnibus bill, abandoning the schedule-by-schedule scheme of the last Congress, and fixed a duty of 15 per cent on raw wool, with corresponding reductions on manufactured woolen goods. This bill was submitted to the White House. President Wilson insisted that wool be placed on the free list, and the committee yielded, although more than one member of that committee has stated to me that it was a mistake to do it. In the Sixty-second Congress we favored a duty on wool and free sugar. Now we have turned our coats inside out. I hope no one will believe that I am disposed in the slightest degree to criticize the President. I am simply stating plain facts. I have the greatest admiration for President Wilson. I believe he will go down in history as one of the most intellectual, high-purposed, honorable, and purest American citizens who ever attained the high honor of becoming the Chief Executive of the greatest Nation known to civilization. He may make mistakes—all men do—but the honesty of his purpose will never be questioned by unbiased men.

This bill was therefore changed to conform to the suggestions of the President, and the poor old sheep was consigned to the scrap heap. Some of my good friends, who have taken active part in the debate on this schedule, evidently think that sheep feed on a scrap heap, with an occasional blackberry brier thrown in for relish. I doubt if they could tell a sheep from a goat if they would see one. This is a brief recital of the facts, correctly stated, and which warranted me with my colleagues as mentioned, and also Members from Indiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Arizona, California, and other States, making the best fight in the caucus that was in us to keep wool off the free list.

I represent a sheep-raising district, of course. Had the manufacturer of woolen goods been treated the same as the farmer, while doubting the wisdom of such legislation, my protest would have been milder. Does anyone deceive himself in the belief that a few cents per pound duty on wool will make cheaper clothing? With a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, it would not amount to $1 on the kind of a suit of clothes I am accustomed to wear. And who will get the few cents reduction? Will the consumer get his clothes or his blankets 32 cents or 76 cents less than heretofore? No; the manufacturer, the clothier, and the tailor will divide the pennies, and the dear people, in my opinion, will pay the same old price. But how about the farmer? Those few pennies, I fear, mean the destruction of the sheep industry in this country. But old Rube must stand it. He has no big influences behind him; he is unorganized and defenseless. He has grown accustomed to the short end, and perhaps his back will bear it.

Let me say a word here to those who like to take a slam at the farmer and charge him with being responsible for the high cost of living. There is no doubt but what many of the products of the farm are high. But who is responsible? Surely not the farmer. He never had but little benefit from a protective tariff, and if this bill becomes a law he will be stripped as bare as a buzzard in molting season. He sells his products in the open market; he is in no combine. Supply and demand make his prices. And yet he must pay a duty on about everything he buys. If the farmer boys would remain on the farm and not rush to the towns and the cities; if greater interest and encouragement were given to agricultural pursuits prices might be lowered by increased production. And let me say the best way to keep the boys on the farm is to legislate in the interest of the farm. Give them the same beneficial legislation—but no more—the manufacturers and the employees in the factories receive. Federal aid for national highways would be the greatest boon this Government could give to agriculture, and would be far more likely to reduce the cost of living than to put wool on the free list or give world-wide competition on barley, buckwheat, and potatoes. I hope to live to see the day when as much money is appropriated by this great Government for highways as is appropriated for rivers and harbors. Do not kick the farmer. He is entitled to no more than any other class, and certainly is entitled to no less.

This bill and debate thereon has developed one fact that ought to open the eyes of the farmer who has had, may I say, the wool over his eyes all these years. He has been misled in the belief that his interests and the interests of the down-east gentry who have fixed the price on wool were mutual and dependent upon each other. Hand in hand they must go, have they told my farmer friends. The farmer has pulled the chestnuts out of the fire for his New England and New York friends for the past 50 years.

The duty on wool, whether it was high or low, has been shared far from equitably. The farmer got a bite and the Woolen Trust a stomach full. The farmer has made the mistake of demanding a high tariff on wool and woolen goods as well. Had he rowed his own boat he would not now likely to have been made to seriously suffer. The farmer pays his help good wages, but how about the woolen mills? An investigation made a short time ago developed that the woolen mills of New England largely employed women, children, and foreign-born unnaturalized help at prices far below the average factory wage. The high tariff on woolen goods has therefore not helped the American laborer or woolgrower, but the Woolen Trust has been the big beneficiary. Not a Member of this body from the districts wherein are located the woolen mills lifted his voice in protest against free raw wool or voted in caucus with those who demanded a duty on wool. Why? They heard their master's voice, and the Woolen Trust was willing to let—yes, anxious to let—the woolgrower drown if he could but save himself. Wool is on the free list, while woolen goods get 40 per cent or more protection. If we are to have free wool let us have free woolen goods—not hit the farmer square in the face and pat the manufacturer on the cheek.

There are other items in this bill that do not quite look good to me. Why should meat come in free when cattle on the hoof are taxed? Will that cheapen meat? Will it help the farmer, or will it help the Beef Trust? The scales are supposed to always be fairly balanced, but it has oftentimes seemed to me that the Goddess of Justice in whose hands hang the scales was not totally blind but could see just a bit out of the nigh eye.

The pottery manufacturers complain bitterly against this schedule. A manufacturer in my district, who is at the head of the Pope-Gosser China Co., says:

If the proposed tariff bill becomes a law its effect on the pottery industry of the United States will be so serious that no one can foretell the outcome, but that lower wages are sure to follow.

I am not familiar with these duties, but have confidence in the gentleman who made this statement. If the bill becomes a law in its present form and the result is as predicted, it is not necessary to assume the rôle of a prophet. I strongly favor the recommendation made by the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, a few days ago, that an appropriation be made to investigate the closing down of factories or the lowering of wages following the final passage of this bill. If manufacturers attempt to do either for political or selfish purposes, those facts should be known. If on the other hand an investigation develops that such action is warranted by the manufacturers, Congress and the country will have information that can not be disputed. My understanding is that representatives of the pottery interests appeared before the Ways and Means Committee last winter and made a satisfactory showing that the existing tariff rates were not excessive, and left with assurances that they would not be disturbed. If this be true, I can not account for a reduction of these duties. The glass manufacturers also complain and state boldly lower wages must follow. I am not here to defend everybody whose toes have been pinched. I believe that every article manufactured in this country that is sold in other countries at a lower price than it is sold here should be on the free list. But I do want the American laborer to live like an American, and if in order that he may so live it is necessary to have protection, if you wish to call it such, I am in favor of it, providing all classes and all interests fare alike. I am in favor of tariff revision downward, but since there must be a duty on certain commodities to raise the revenue to run this Government, why not reduce it gradually and fairly? Cut it 30 or 40 or 50 per cent, if need be, on the raw product and a like per cent on the manufactured article. We will lose $15,000,000 by putting wool upon the free list without bringing, in my opinion, much relief to the people. Why?

These are some of the reasons why I have opposed this bill. They may not be good, and if such is the case, my judgment is bad, and those who criticize me are right. I do not pretend to know much about the tariff, but I want to say here that a tariff commission honestly appointed and honestly administered, in my judgment, could better solve this most delicate question, too likely to be influenced by political policy, than by the great majority, which includes myself, who are honored by a seat here.

Now, why do I vote for this bill? Because in the main I believe it is a fulfillment of party pledges. It is what the country demanded. The Republican Party went on the rocks because it failed to keep faith and passed the unpopular Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, which was a revision upward and not downward. No one will call this a Winona speech. But I do believe with due allowance for all criticism herein made that the Underwood bill is a better bill than the Payne-Aldrich bill. If I could vote against certain items in this bill I would do so, and no party lash could whip me into line. The papers of my State say that certain Ohio Members sitting here, including myself, were gerrymandered out of their old districts because we have been obstreperous, but I do not believe that. Rather was it the work of ambitious statesmen in the legislature who have their eyes turned toward Washington. As concrete cause for my conclusion five members of the legislature, which attempted to fix my clock, are announced as my rivals. But we shall see what the people have to say on this question. The press has also warned the warring members, I am sure without warrant, that the administration would personally oppose all who dared deny their support of this bill and even take away patronage by rights their due. Such reports did not influence me one iota to support this bill. I know full well that the President is an honest and honorable man and not a boss. But if all these reports were true my position would be the same, for I know a right good place back in Ohio where I can go and be my own master.

This is an omnibus bill and it must be voted for or against entire. I am willing to surrender my convictions on all other items rather than vote against the income tax. I hope the day is not far distant when all revenue will be raised by direct taxation. An income tax and an inheritance tax would go far toward supporting this billion-dollar country. This bill includes the income tax. My position always has been that those who are fortune favored should bear the burdens of their less fortunate brothers. Why tax the man who works 10 long hours for $1.50 to $2 per day the same as the man whose income is counted by the thousands. It is unjust and it is unfair. The poor man now pays about as much to support the Government as those who ride in automobiles and wear diamonds taxed 10 per cent. The income tax, in my opinion, brings greater relief to the poor man than the lowering of the duties on a thousand items in this bill. Now, give us an inheritance tax that the great estates, created under laws that have made them possible, may give back to the Government an equitable accounting. We will then have two of the greatest and most meritorious revenue raisers that can be devised.

In conclusion, I want to say that should I not be considered quite orthodox in the estimation of some good people the Almighty is to blame, for I see things as He permits me to see them. I am a Democrat, however, and believe that with all its faults the Underwood bill is better tariff legislation than the country has ever secured under Republican rule.

The Farmer and the Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK B. WILLIS,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, as has been repeatedly pointed out in this debate by those of us who are opposed to the pending bill, and as has been frankly admitted by the sponsors for the measure, this bill is drawn without reference to the effect it will have on American laborers and producers.

Whether the standard of living and rates of wages in this country, which are now the highest in the world, shall be maintained seems to have given the framers of this tariff bill little or no concern. Under its provisions our workingmen are to be brought into direct competition with the half-clad, underfed laborers of Java, Japan, South Africa, and India, earning only a few cents per day. In many lines of production our workingmen earn as much in a day as their oriental competitors earn in a month.

It is insisted that we can produce as cheaply here as elsewhere; perhaps this might be true if we were content to bring our standard of living and wages down to that of the oriental, for, after all, cheapness of production is very largely a question of wages. That is why workingmen and farmers protested and are now protesting against the passage of this bill.

The farmer is especially discriminated against. The defenders of this bill complain bitterly because his products have increased in value since 1897, and one of the avowed objects of this legislation is to reduce the price of what the farmer has to sell. By this bill the products of his honest toil are put on the free list or the rates greatly reduced.

The farmer must sell his horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, wool, wheat and other grains, poultry, hay, onions and other vegetables, and, in fact, everything he has to sell at greatly reduced prices if the promoters of this legislation are to have their way. How the farmers will look on this attempt to compel them to sell their products at such prices as reigned under the Wilson law of 1894 is indicated by the following brief editorial from the Belle Center (Ohio) Herald:

FARMERS BLAME DEMOCRATS.

Wool buyers in Belle Center have finally made a price to be paid to the producers. They offer 16 cents per pound, 4 cents under the price paid last year before the tariff was removed. Farmers are howling to beat the band, and the Democrat who would come up for office now would get but few farmer votes in this part of the country.

Even the rates provided in this bill are deceptive. For example, in paragraph 190 of the bill sheep are made dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem, yet in subsequent paragraphs wool, mutton, lamb, sheep hides, horns, tallow, and even the bones of the sheep are put on the free list.

Of what advantage is a duty on sheep when everything that can possibly be made from the sheep is put on the free list? The only purpose of this 10 per cent duty is to deceive the farmers and sheepmen. Their viewpoint of the tariff is cogently set forth in the following extracts from an address delivered at Cheyenne, Wyo., on January 9, 1913, by S. W. McClure, which,

under the general leave to print, I submit for publication in the RECORD:

HISTORY OF WOOL TARIFF.

At about this date (1867) South America, Australia, and Africa were the great wool-producing nations. The wool produced in Australia was very like ours both in quality and character, and little of it had as yet been imported. The Australian wool then shrank from 60 to 70 per cent, according to best available data. The situation in South America was somewhat different. The merino and the native sheep of that country had been crossed, yielding a cheap, heavy wool, which shrank from 60 to 70 per cent, the same as our own wool. However, in addition to this merino wool, South America produced a considerable quantity of what was known as native carpet wool. These native wools shrank at that time around 50 per cent, but they were coarse, poor in character, and so filled with burrs that they were considered very inferior wools and not looked upon as a competitor to be guarded against. It was the heavy merino wool that was to be excluded. After considering these facts the conference between grower and manufacturer resulted in the conclusion that the average shrinkage of all desirable wools of the merino type, both in this and in foreign countries, averaged 66⅔ per cent, and upon this basis the entire law was predicated. It has been asserted that the Syracuse convention intended to place the duty upon the grease basis. This assertion, however, is not in accord with the facts, for the entire line of reasoning pursued by these conferees recognized scoured wool as the important material to be taxed, and they clearly provided that wool imported in the grease should pay the same relative duty upon its scoured content as it would pay had it been imported scoured. However, as a matter of convenience in the collection of the duty, the tax was placed upon the grease pound along with its equivalent upon the washed and scoured pound. Therefore, in accord with the recommendations of this conference, Congress, in 1867, levied a duty upon all merino wools imported in the grease of 10 cents per pound plus 11 per cent ad valorem. If washed, double the grease duty; and if scoured, treble the grease duty. Thus we see that the intent was to place the duty on the scoured wool obtained, and not upon the grease and dirt. If further proof be desired as to the shrinkage of wool in 1865 or to the actual protection which the law presumed the woolgrower would get, it will be found in the fact that in levying a compensatory duty, which that law gave to the manufacturer to compensate him for what he paid because of the tariff upon wool, this compensatory was levied on the basis of 4 to 1; that is, the compensatory duty assumed that 4 pounds of grease wool were required to make 1 pound of cloth. This ratio was correct only when wool shrank 66⅔ per cent or more, and it would have been dishonest to give this much compensatory duty if imported wool then shrank less than this amount.

As we have before stated, our protection must be measured not by the duty on the grease pound, but by the duty paid to obtain sufficient wool to make a pound of scoured wool. Since in 1867 domestic and foreign wool of class 1 was of the same shrinkage, our growers had the full protection of the law regardless of whether the wool was imported in the grease or in the washed or scoured condition. Under the stimulus of this law our wool production rose from 160,000,000 pounds in 1867 to 337,500,000 pounds in 1884, at which time our protection was considerably reduced. Of course, in 1872 the wool duty was reduced 10 per cent, but this was restored in 1875. The wool tariff, however, became the subject of general revision in 1883, when an important reduction in the duty was made. The law of 1867 had placed the duty at 10 cents per pound plus 11 per cent ad valorem. In 1883 the average value of Port Phillip fine wool was 24½ cents per pound. Our protection against this, then, was 12 7/10 cents per pound. The average price of Australian crossbred wool was then 18 cents per pound, and our protection against it 12 cents per pound. The law of 1883 reduced the tariff to 10 cents per pound, which in effect reduced our protection from 2 cents to 3 cents per grease pound. Under this reduction our wool clip fell until in 1889 we produced but 293,500,000 pounds. In 1890 the tariff was again revised and the duty on wool raised 1 cent per grease pound. In accordance with this increase in duty wool production likewise increased, so that by 1893 we produced 348,500,000 pounds, or the greatest amount in the history of the industry. Then came an election and wool was placed upon the free list. In response to this our production fell from 348,500,000 pounds in 1893 to 259,000,000 pounds in 1897, a reduction of 89,500,000 pounds in four years. Then the wool tariff was again revised and a duty of 11 cents per pound given to grease wool. Production again increased from 259,000,000 pounds in 1897 to 318,500,000 pounds in 1911. I anticipate that the 1912 clip will be less than the 1911 clip, but this reduction is largely attributable to the tariff, for be it remembered that in 1911 we had a special session of Congress from which a very low wool bill was sent to the President for his veto. This coming at a time when all our wool was on the market enabled the buyers to purchase our clip at free-trade prices, which forced many growers to give up the sheep business. There was no good excuse for the low prices of 1911.

All of the foregoing makes it evident that there exists an intimate relation between woolgrowing in this country and the tariff. And it must further be apparent that in the absence of less actual protection than we now have a large decline in wool production must inevitably follow. This, of course, brings up the question of our actual protection at the present time. Two important events have occurred since 1867 to influence the actual protection which American woolgrowers have received under the law. The law placed the duty on grease wool. The importer at once saw that the only way he could reduce the duty was by reducing the shrinkage of the wool he imported. No other avenue was open, for if he imported washed or scoured wool the duty was relatively just as high as if he imported it in the grease. Therefore the importer, early in the seventies, set about the purchase of light shrinking wool. He began to pay a premium on light wools. The foreigner began to pack his light wools separately in response to this premium. However, it must be evident that to change the shrinkage of a nation's wool is a slow process, and this was a slow process. How slow it was is not a matter of record, but the best available data seem to show that up to 1880 imported wools shrank about as much as our domestic wool, so that for many years after 1867 we had practically the full protection of the law. About 1880 an event occurred that was destined to materially reduce our protection. This was the permanent establishment of the frozen-meat trade. The first attempt at the exportation of frozen mutton from Australia to Europe was in 1861, but it was a failure. Repeated efforts met with no better success, and it was not until 1879 that the exportation of frozen mutton was successfully established. Then began a change in the wool production of South America and Australia. The heavy-shearing merino had reigned supreme throughout the world except in parts of Europe. Now the road had been paved for the sale of mutton, and consequently a change in the type of sheep was demanded. Therefore in South America and New Zealand the merino began to give way to the crossbred and the production of light crossbred wool necessarily followed. In our own country the worsted industry that demanded crossbred wool was growing apace. The carded industry that used our heavy merino wool was failing, just as it was doing abroad. This left our short clothing wool in less demand. Thus, by 1883, even before the tariff was reduced, our actual protection had been reduced by reason of the increased clean yield of imported wool. Add to this the tariff reduction of 1883 and we have the cause of the decline in the wool production that followed until 1890. Along in the eighties the skirting of foreign fleeces had become general, and our importations were largely skirted wools even before this iniquitous feature was added to the McKinley bill. It had previously been permitted by the customhouse. As we approach the present date the causes which I have here given as operating to reduce our protection have become more and more intense, so that where we had the full protection of the law from 1867 to about 1883, these influences have now reduced our actual protection to but little more than one-half of what it originally was, and what the law and the country supposes it is to-day. In other words, the wool tariff has automatically reduced itself to about one-half its former proportions. That this gradually decreasing protection has been the active factor in retarding wool production in this country seems to me evident, for when we had the full protection—from 1867 to 1883—our wool production increased at the rate of 11,000,000 pounds per year. But from 1897 to 1911, under the decreasing protection of the present law, our average increase has been but 4,500,000 pounds per year.

PROTECTION RECEIVED BY THE FARMER.

Now, as to the protection which we actually receive. A scoured pound of class 1 wool is to-day imported at from 15 cents to 22 cents in duty, being the lowest for the quarter-bred wool and advancing with the fineness of the fiber. Class 2 wools are obtained at from 14 cents to 16 cents in duty. Of course, where a product like wool rests in the hands of a great number of producers, there is great competition to sell, so that regardless of the rate in the law you do not and can not have the price of your product advanced to the full extent of that rate. This would be as true under the proposed Democratic bill as it is true under the Payne-Aldrich law. It will always be true as long as the grower sells his wool for less than it is actually worth. In order to determine your actual protection I have taken fleeces of wool, divided them down the back, sent one half to Boston and the other half to London, and obtained the scoured price at each point. On a fleece of Oregon fine wool the London price was quoted as 42½ cents, the Boston price at 59 cents, a difference in favor of Boston of 16½ cents per scoured pound. This difference, however, may not all be due to the tariff, for the Boston price of this wool included the entire cost of getting the wool to Boston, and before a foreign wool could get to Boston in competition with ours similar charges would have to be added to it. The probable cost of buying and laying this class of wool down in Boston from London is 2½ cents per scoured pound. Therefore this must be added to the London price in order to have the Boston price of the same wool, which would make it 45 cents. Therefore your protection on a scoured pound of this wool as a result of the tariff is the difference between 45 cents and 59 cents, or 14 cents. However, the actual tariff that is paid to import a pound of this class of wool is 18¼ cents, yet your price was only advanced 14 cents. You failed to obtain 22 per cent of the actual protection in the law.

I treated a fleece of extra fine Ohio wool in the same manner, sending half to London and half to Boston. The London price scoured was 50½ cents, the Boston price 70 cents. Adding 3 cents to the London price as the importing cost, this wool would then be worth 53½ cents in Boston in the absence of a tariff. Therefore your protection represents the difference between 53½ cents and 70 cents, or 16½ cents per scoured pound. The actual tariff paid to import a pound of this class of wool is 21½ cents. Again, we find that our wool failed to equal the foreign cost, plus the tariff, by 5 cents per scoured pound, which is equal to 23 per cent of the actual duty paid. A fleece of low-quarter blood, Idaho wool, sold in London at 30 cents, in Boston at 44½ cents. Adding 2 cents to the London prices, we find the tariff benefits us 12½ cents per scoured pound, or 6¼ cents per grease pound. An examination of prices here and abroad seems to show that on our wool ranging from three-eighths blood down to braid our protection has more nearly equaled the actual duty paid to import a similar wool than it has in the case of wools classed higher than three-eighths blood. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that our supply of fine medium and half-blood wools is about equal to the domestic demand. Our western braid and low quarter-blood wool sold this year on the basis of 42 to 45 cents, clean, at Boston. At that time similar wools were selling in London on a clean basis of 28 cents to 32 cents. This indicates that on this class of wool the tariff was benefiting us to the extent of 12 cents to 14 cents per scoured pound, which, on the grease basis, meant 5 to 7 cents per pound.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

Germany once had 30,000,000 sheep, and at that time placed wool upon the free list. Consequently, woolgrowing has declined until to-day the German flocks number scarcely 7,000,000 sheep. The German Government now recognizes its error in destroying wool production, for it has resulted in giving Germany the highest-priced meat of any nation in the world, and, more important still, it has placed the German people in absolute dependence upon the colonies of Great Britain for their supply of wool. However, Germany is now trying to make amends for its shortsightedness and at an enormous expense, is endeavoring to establish woolgrowing on her own soil in German East Africa.

Our sheep industry is one of the most important pursuits of the Nation, measured from any angle. Our sheep at the last census were worth $231,000,000. The land and equipment needed to maintain these flocks represent an investment of $350,000,000. Thus our sheep industry represents a total investment of $581,000,000, or more than is invested in all forms of wool manufacturing. The last census shows sheep on 610,000 farms. These farms are situated in every county in the land. Our woolgrowers annually pay to labor to care for their flocks $47,580,000, and this labor is decidedly better paid than any similar labor anywhere on earth. They pay to the farmers of this country for forage each year $23,400,000, and this item is yearly increasing. The taxes on our sheep alone are $2,600,000 per annum. The freight on our wool is annually $4,000,000. The actual cost of maintaining the 52,000,000 sheep in this country amounts to $137,000,000 per year. Surely such an enormous sum as this can not be disturbed without disturbing the general welfare of the Nation. Our

immense supply of sheep has furnished the markets with 800,000,000 pounds of mutton per year, a supply so great that mutton is the cheapest of all American meats, and in the absence of this enormous supply other meat would advance to prohibitive prices. The sheep have settled and developed nearly all of the Western States and are to-day using lands which are practically worthless for other purposes. They have been our great soil fertilizers, and have contributed immensely to our annual supply of grain crops. In addition, they are to-day the most effective fire fighters in the Nation and preserve range and forest from this destructive force. These facts place our sheep industry among the most important industries in the land and entitles it to protection if any industry is to receive it.

WHAT THE FARMER ASKS.

All the protection our woolgrowers ask is the difference in cost of production between this country and Australia, the nation that makes the world's wool prices; but he asks that this difference be given in such form that he can get it. In other words, he asks a competitive tariff. The Tariff Board has determined that this difference in cost is 9½ cents per pound of grease wool, and no one has as yet successfully disputed the findings of that board. This difference is largely made up of labor cost, a cost which all political parties presume to protect. The labor cost here per sheep is 82 cents, against 7 cents in Australia. The average forage cost here is 45 cents, against 8 cents in Australia. The average western interest charge is 9 per cent, against 5 per cent in Australia. However, after all the differences in costs have been taken into consideration, except cost of transportation and interest charges, there remains a charge of 9½ cents more against a pound of our wool than against Australian wool. If the purpose, therefore, be to place our woolgrower on the same footing as the Australian, this 9½ cents must represent our tariff, but in order for our grower to obtain it it must be levied on the scoured basis.

Would it pay the Nation to reduce its supply of sheep? Not, we think, if it considers the future. A tax upon wool is the most equitable of all taxes. If it benefits the producer, that benefit is spread broadcast into every county in the land. If it increases the cost of clothing, that increase is borne by all the people, but more particularly by the rich. A reduction in our supply of wool means an advance in the price of the world's wool; not, however, until our grower has hopelessly given up the business. Do not forget that the world's greatest crop of clothing wool was back in 1895. More important to the Nation at large than the increase in the price of wool will be the advance in the price of all meat foods. Any important reduction in our wool tariff means a reduction of 50 per cent in our supply of sheep. This means an annual loss of 400,000,000 pounds of dressed lamb and mutton, and this loss must be reflected by a decided advance in the price of other meats. If our sheep stock ever becomes depleted, it can not be rebuilt in a generation, for there will be no sheep from which additional stock may be obtained. Do not lose sight of this fact.

CONSUMER NOT AFFECTED BY TARIFF ON WOOL.

Is the tariff on wool a burden to the multitude of the people? This must be answered in the negative, for it is probable that a tariff upon wool is the least burdensome of all tariffs. For illustration, take the khaki-colored suit worn by the officers of our Army. These suits are of medium weight and made, under Government supervision, of the best half-blood wool. No cotton, shoddy, or wool waste enter them. Three and one-fourth pounds of scoured wool is all that is required to make the 3½ yards of cloth needed for the average man's suit. The grower receives for this wool about 53 cents per pound, or for all the wool in the suit about $1.72. The tariff upon wool has advanced the cost of wool in this suit about 48 cents. However, if you purchase the suit from your tailor, it costs from $30 to $40. The storekeeper retails it from $25 to $30, yet the woolgrower, with all his tariff, gets but $1.72 out of it. Would your storekeeper or tailor have sold this suit to you for 48 cents less if the wool had been on the free list? Such has not been his custom in the past. The man who made this cloth was not responsible for the high price at which the suit sold. The manufacturer sells such cloth at around $1.30 per yard. Three and one-half yards to the suit brings him $4.55 for all the cloth in the suit. Out of this he paid $1.72 to the woolgrower for the wool and about 35 cents more to the railroad and commission firms for handling the wool. This left him $2.48 on the suit, out of which must come the entire cost of converting the wool into finished cloth. Thus we find that the woolgrower and manufacturer combined get $4.55 out of a suit that sells at $25 to $40. The balance went to the tailor and middlemen. Let the American people, then, clearly understand that any important reduction in the duties upon wool, while injuring the woolgrower, will bring no reduction in the price of clothing.

INSTABILITY OF WOOLGROWING.

Those who oppose the tariff on wool find satisfaction in the assertion that wool has been protected for many years and we still fail to produce an adequate supply for our domestic needs. The fact is we are producing over 70 per cent of the clothing wool consumed in this country, and not a wool-consuming nation in the world produces 40 per cent as much as we produce, and in some kinds of wool we are producing more than can be consumed in this country. The reasons we do not produce more are because wool has been continually attacked by one of our great political parties, which attacks have made the success of the industry so uncertain that thousands of men have given up woolgrowing permanently. No fair man can examine our wool tariffs from 1816 to the present time without understanding that under them our woolgrower could have but a part of the protection the law presumed to give him, the only exception to this being the tariff from 1867 to 1883, and under it woolgrowing prospered immensely. Another cause is the fact that the wool manufacturer in late years has absorbed about 50 per cent of the tariff intended for the woolgrower.

SPECIFIC RATHER THAN AD VALOREM DUTIES.

If, then, it be granted that the woolgrower is entitled to protection, in what form should he have it? Our experience with the tariff upon the grease pound has not been satisfactory. Such a tariff makes the compensatory duty impossible of ascertainment and discriminates against the importer of heavy wool. It leads the country to believe that the woolgrower's protection is about double what it actually is, and therefore makes him the continual subject of political forces which seriously disturb his business. Therefore, such a tariff is unscientific.

It has been suggested that the tariff should be ad valorem. Such a tariff leads to undervaluation of imports, deprives the grower of his protection and the Government of its revenue, and tends to drive the honest importer out of business. Such a tariff gives the greatest protection when the least is needed, and the least protection when most is needed. It encourages the importation of inferior wools, thereby reducing the standard of American garments. Ad valorem has been abandoned by most other progressive countries and should not be taken up by this one. It is neither a protective tariff nor a revenue producer. Under it all is uncertainty.

We have left, then, but one form of duty, and that is a specific duty on the scoured content of imported wool. Such a duty is fair to all woolgrowers. It gives one manufacturer his wool at the same duty as another. It encourages the importation of the best grade of wool. It determines accurately what the compensatory duty should be on imported cloth, and it is this compensatory duty that needs revising most at this time. It assures the Government of a stable revenue, and the woolgrower and wool manufacturer of honest and fair protection. Such a duty imposes no administrative difficulties, reduces the liability of fraud, and places the revenues of the Government upon the same sound business basis upon which rests the business of the wool manufacturer. It is therefore the only sound and equitable basis for wool duties and should have been enacted into law in 1909.

FREE WOOL—WHY NOT FREE CLOTH AND FREE CLOTHES?

To the manufacturer who seeks free wool let us say that there should be no free wool in this country unless it carries with it free cloth. One industry is just as important as the other. If the American woolgrower, representing 610,000 individuals, must go abroad to find a market for his wool, he will demand the privilege of going abroad to buy his clothing. The great prosperity of wool manufacturing in this country has been due not to the protection that the law gave to manufacturers of wool, for the Wilson bill gave almost as much as the present law, but to the additional protection that these manufacturers have been able to take from the woolgrower, largely in the form of a compensatory duty. However, let us hope that the manufacturing industry is fair enough and broad enough to see the justice and necessity of a tariff upon wool, even after that tariff has been placed upon a basis that does not afford them concealed protection. The woolgrower feels that the manufacturer is entitled to protection, and hopes that it will be given to him. The report of the Tariff Board shows the degree of protection needed, and that should be the guide of the grower so far as the manufacturer is concerned.

President Elect Wilson has said that no legitimate industry in the United States need fear the forthcoming tariff revision. Surely, in the judgment of the President, the sheep industry must fall within this class. And if this promise is to be carried out then we shall hope to see the Democratic majority pass at the special session of Congress a bill similar to the Hill bill, carrying a duty of 18 cents per pound on scoured content of imported wool. The present duty on scoured wool is 33 cents, and therefore if a duty of 18 cents was granted on scoured wool it would be a reduction of 45 per cent in the wool duty. The consumer is interested in this particular duty of 33 cents on scoured wool, because this is what he pays in the form of a compensatory duty on the cloth. This compensatory duty under the present law is 33 cents on a pound of scoured wool. Therefore, if the wool duty was reduced from 33 cents per pound to 18 cents per pound, the compensatory duty could likewise be reduced to 18 cents per pound of scoured wool. The woolgrower should not be asked to stand any greater reduction than this, and if it is the purpose of the new administration not to disturb business the only way this purpose can be carried out is by granting the woolgrower a tariff on the scoured content of imported wool of approximately 18 cents per pound. The new Congress should remember that the woolgrower has passed on to labor its full share of the tariff and that among the growers there exists no trusts or combinations for the control of prices. The growing of wool rests in the hands of an enormous number of farmers, with keen competition existing between them individually, and also with foreign countries. This is an ideal condition from the viewpoint of the party now charged with revising the tariff.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. CULLOP,

OF INDIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, the passage of this tariff measure marks the dawning of a new era in the tariff legislation of this country. It is drawn on the basis of revenue and not, as tariff bills have been heretofore drawn by the Republicans, as protective measures. That party has tolerated the beneficiaries to dictate their tariff legislation. This bill has been drawn in the interests of that larger class, the ultimate consumers of this country. This clearly defines the difference between Republican and Democratic ideas of tariff bills. The Democrats recognize in their legislation the welfare of the people who pay the tariff as well as those who receive it—the Republicans, the beneficiaries alone. During the course of this debate the Republicans on this floor have bitterly opposed the measure and have attacked it from every conceivable standpoint, and have prophesied all imaginable kinds of disaster as the result of its enactment. But we can not disobey the plain mandate of the people and be guided by the mandate of men whose views have been repudiated by the public, as theirs have been. It is amusing to hear the calamity predictions, the awful disasters, and the universal stagnation we are told will follow the adoption of this measure.

Now, I have come to the conclusion, forced upon me by their insatiable desire to have the Democratic Party defeated, that

if they believed one half they say about it they would do all in their power to hasten its passage, in order to secure early control of the Government. Instead of contesting every schedule, as they have been doing, and delaying its early passage they would, on the contrary, facilitate it. The trouble with them, in my judgment, is they fear it will prove popular legislation and give their pet policy of protection its Waterloo. They fear and know that the adoption of this measure will furnish convincing proof to the people of this country that prosperity is not made by taxing the people, by multiplying their burdens, but that it can be secured the better by relieving them of taxation and permitting them to enjoy the profits of their labors and the rewards of their frugality.

We are taught by Holy Writ that "a house divided against itself can not stand." This doctrine of such authority may be applied with much force against the Republican Party in reference to this measure. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] and the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] tell us this is a free-trade measure, and denounce all who support it as free traders, that it will close factories, destroy business, and injure labor; but another gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HULING], a Republican, has just told the House that it is a revision of the tariff upward, and for that reason he can not support it; and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. BRYAN], a Progressive, tells the House it is not a free-trade measure, that nobody in this House is for free trade, as everyone knows, and that he will vote for the measure, as it is an improvement over existing law. "Verily, verily, a house divided against itself can not stand." The Republican Party passed the Payne law, and then, because of its arbitrary exercise of power in steam rolling it over the tariff reformers in that party, division was made and the breach has been growing wider from that day to this, until now that once strong and militant party is hopelessly divided into factions warring against each other, without hope of being reunited.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] and other radical protectionists on this floor have declared the passage of this measure will close up the manufacturing business in this country and give our markets to foreign producers and have been, as they say, opposing every paragraph in it for that reason. Mr. Chairman, no one believes its passage will be attended by any such radical and disastrous consequences, and we do not think they believe it. If they did so believe they would not delay its enactment as they have been doing, but, on the contrary, would hasten its passage, because, if attended by any such disastrous results as they prophesy, it would be the means of turning the Democratic Party out of power. This, above all things, they desire, and they would make herculean efforts to bring about such a result. Nothing would please them more. But, Mr. Chairman, the gentlemen who have been predicting such results for this measure, inveighing so strongly and earnestly against it, using all the parliamentary tactics known to parliamentary bodies, fear its passage will be the dawn of a better, a more prosperous, era in this country, will expose the fallacy of the protective theory, and destroy the protective doctrine, which it will do as soon as in full and complete operation. It will sound the death knell of special privilege and show to the world that prosperity can flourish with equal opportunities to all and without special privileges to any. For this reason they are contesting every proposition and delaying its progress to final passage. This is their purpose, and this inspires their efforts. This measure places the Holy Bible and religious books on the free list, but in their desperate efforts to save protection our Republican friends have opposed this provision and attempted to have them restored to the dutiable list. So much wedded are they to the protective principle that they are unwilling to have religion free. We are not surprised, for doubtless some of the great trust magnates and tariff barons care to hear but little about future punishment as taught in these great works and prefer that the people should hear less about them. They shudder when they think of the judgment day, when they shall have to answer for the wrongs perpetrated in the name of protection on the starved laborers, hungry children, and poorly clad women who have suffered at their hands and because of their special privilege.

Mr. Speaker, this measure contains the income-tax law, one of the most beneficent enactments ever spread on the statute books of this country. Heretofore this country has been practically supported by taxing consumption and letting the wealth escape taxation. The poor have paid more tax than the rich, but here is a change in our taxation system. A new policy is adopted—one that will require the rich to bear a fair proportion of governmental burdens. It is the dawn of a new era in our Government, and one that will shift the burden of supporting the Government from the backs of the poor, in part, to those of the rich. It has been opposed by those who desire the retention of the protective system. They well know what it means. It is the beginning of the end of protection in this country. It is opposed also by others unwilling to pay their fair share of the burdens of government. They want its protection to property, life, and limb, but do not want to pay—for this requires them to do so. Every "tax dodger" in the country opposes it also, on account of its drastic provisions for listing incomes and collecting the tax on them. I do not say every person opposing it is a "tax dodger," but I do say every "tax dodger" is opposed to it, and well he should be. But every patriot will hail its enactment with delight and indorse it as one of the fairest and best measures ever enacted. It does justice to all and injury to none. It embraces a cardinal policy in the tenets of our Democratic faith and keeps the pledges which we made to the people.

Mr. Speaker, the radical protectionists, during this debate, have declared that, if this measure is enacted into law, the great manufacturers will retaliate by causing a panic. Let me say to them that this is a dangerous threat and forebodes injury to them. Presiding over the destinies of this great country to-day is Woodrow Wilson, a fearless Executive, a wise man, one who believes in fairness and justice. Special privilege has no manacles on his limbs and predatory wealth has no claim on his administration. He loves his fellow man and fears his God. He will do his plain duty to all his countrymen and strive to have the door of opportunity equally open to all. If these great aggregations of wealth, in a spirit of retaliation, attempt to punish, harass, or unnecessarily burden the people, he can and will set in motion the law now in force through the Department of Commerce for the purpose of investigating all such conduct and make public to the world whether cause existed for such action, and hold them up to the derision and scorn of their countrymen, and they will receive the punishment such conduct merits.

The day is past in this great Republic—and it is high time it was—when a few men engaged in any calling can dictate the policies of 95,000,000 people, demand legislation granting them special privileges by which they can exploit the public, and mercilessly plunder the helpless consumer. Our legislation of the last two years has not been in vain, and will constitute an impenetrable barrier between the innocent public and these buccaneers of public patronage. Let them beware of any such an attempt lest an avenging Nemesis visits them with the punishment they deserve.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES W. BRYAN,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to print in the RECORD as an extension of my tariff utterances the following excerpt from the Post-Intelligencer, a leading standpat newspaper, published in my home city, Seattle, Wash.:

BRYAN RIDICULED.

Representative BRYAN, Progressive, of Seattle, also talked a good deal, but most of his remarks were so extreme as merely to keep the House, which is always looking for fun in these long, tiresome tariff sessions, in a hilarious mood.

I am intending to communicate to the voters of my district practically all that I said during my brief participation in the tariff debates, and it occurs to me that this newspaper article, although entirely false, may nevertheless be used for a good purpose. In order to use it for that purpose the law requires me to get it into the RECORD. I intend to print it on the outside of the Government envelope which will convey my remarks on the tariff to my constituents. When so published I believe the article will help stimulate the readers to wade through my utterances, which the newspaper says are so voluminous. The reader can have a threefold purpose to read:

(1) Are they funny? If so, I will enjoy the fun.

(2) If BRYAN was justly ridiculed, we want to know it.

(3) If not, why did the Post-Intelligencer attempt to mislead the public about him; why did the newspaper dislike his remarks?

I shall propound this query to everyone who reads the outside of the envelope containing my speeches: "Was BRYAN ridiculed or is 'Seattlepostintelligencer' a short, ugly word?"

Trade Agreements (Cartels) in Germany.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERMAN A. METZ,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. METZ. Mr. Speaker, cartels are associations formed voluntarily by individuals or corporations for the purpose of preventing competition and controlling trade conditions through mutual action. They exist in very many different forms, growing out of the degree in which the various branches of industry adapt themselves to their formation.

These organizations are known by various names, such as associations, cartels, syndicates, combinations, rings, and so forth. The nomenclature is often chosen more or less arbitrarily.

Three different forms of trade agreements may be distinguished, based on the strength of the organizations:

1. Those controlling conditions.
2. Those controlling prices.
3. Those controlling sales. (Syndicates.)

THE CARTEL CONTROLLING CONDITIONS.

1. The cartel controlling conditions is the loosest form, and is found principally in the textile industry. It is limited to the enforcement of certain regulations as to terms of payment, sales, or samples. It has been developed almost entirely in Germany and Austria (Comp. Tschierschky, "Cartel and Trust," Leipsig, 1911), and is found principally in those industries where it is impossible to fix prices on account of the difference in the fabrics of the various manufacturers. Its main purpose is to eliminate certain drawbacks in credits. Such trade agreements as this have been founded in the German and Austrian silk industries, the umbrella-cloth industry, the worsted industry, and in several branches of the cotton and woolen goods industry.

THE CARTEL CONTROLLING PRICES.

2. The cartel controlling prices is the most ordinary form. Its purpose is to establish uniform price lists and terms of sale and credit. Such trade agreements as this differ widely in detail, according to the degree of independence enjoyed by the individual components of the combination.

THE CARTEL CONTROLLING SALES.

3. The cartel controlling sales is the most highly developed form. It is seen in the syndicates, or those associations which have established sales agencies. The other two forms of cartel enter merely into certain agreements and maintain their individuality in other respects, but the syndicates or trusts become new bodies. They are established mostly as sales or distributing agencies and often as limited stock companies. (Juristische Personen.)

SYNDICATES OR TRUSTS.

The following description relates only to the syndicates or trusts, as their influence upon economic conditions is more widely felt than that of either of the other forms, and, furthermore, they are the only ones whose business methods can be judged to any extent by the public.

During the period from 1902 to 1905 an investigation of the trusts was instituted by the Imperial Government, and the results of it form the basis of the Government's present attitude toward such combinations. This investigation could not go so far as to include all existing forms of trade agreements, and especially the "loose" conventions of the textile industry and of commerce. The Government's report mentions 366 industrial trade agreements, 200 of which are denominated as syndicates with sales departments. In addition to these, there are about 115 brick cartels. The following list shows the proportion of sales agencies in the combinations named:

Coal industry, 9 out of 13.
Iron industry, 20 out of 53.
Metal industry, 7 out of 16.
Chemical industry, 17 out of 46.
Wood industry, 2 out of 5.
Paper industry, 2 out of 6.
Glass industry, 4 out of 10.
Cement industry, 5 out of 7.
Lime and gypsum, 10 out of 19.
Porcelain and pottery, 2 out of 4.
Foodstuffs, 4 out of 17.
Others (asbestus, linseed oil, etc.), 3 out of 9.
Textiles, leather, and rubber, none out of 35.

The cartels of the highest importance to the economic conditions of Germany are those of the "great industries." The largest of these are the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, the German Steel Corporation, the Potash Syndicate.

THE RHENISH-WESTPHALIAN COAL SYNDICATE.

In 1878 several "Foerderkonventionen" (production cartels) were formed among the Rhenish-Westphalian owners and, since 1887, price agreements established. The following five sales agencies were organized as stock corporations: The Westphalian Coke Syndicate and the Dortmund, Bochum, Essen, and Steele-Muelheim Coal Sales Cos. At the beginning of 1893 the last four united under the name of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate (Inc.), with headquarters at first at Bochum and later at Essen. In 1903 it absorbed the Westphalian Coke Syndicate, of Bochum, and the Briquette Sales Co., of Dortmund.

The syndicate was constituted thus:

	1893	1900	1905	1910
Number of members	98	85	87	70
Participation factor (in million tons):				
Coal	35.5	54.5	75.7	78
Coke	.....	.....	11.3	14.5
Briquet	.....	.....	2.5	3.7

The coal production of the syndicate amounts to over 50 per cent of the entire German output and 95 per cent of the amount produced in the Ruhr district. The actual production and consumption vary in comparison with the "participation" according to market conditions. In April, 1910, the restriction of the output as compared with the participation amounted to 15 per cent for coal, 27½ per cent for coke, and 17½ per cent for briquets. The factor of participation is determined by a commission composed of eight members, who are elected annually at the first meeting of mine owners.

THE GOVERNING POWER.

The meeting of mine owners, which is called by the directorate, is the governing "power" of this syndicate. Each mine has one vote for every 1,000-ton participation factor. It is the duty of the mine owners, according to paragraph 1 of the agreement, to sell their entire output of coal, coke, and briquets to the syndicate, which assumes the sale in proportion to the participation factor. But the following amounts are exempt from sale to the syndicate:

(a) Consumption at the mines themselves and at the smelting establishments that controlled the mines at the time of closing the agreement.
(b) The coal, coke, and briquets necessary to run the plants operated by mine owners, such as gas works, coke works, brickyards, etc.
(c) The amount of coal taken out charged against the land value.
(d) Coal, coke, and briquets consumed in the households of officials and workmen employed at the mines and given away for charitable purposes.
(e) Gas coke produced in the gas works of mine owners.

Aside from this body is the advisory council. Every mine owner or combination of owners has the right to appoint to this council one member and one alternate for every 1,000,000-ton participation. It is the highest court, as it were, in the decision of participation factors, and, above all, it must determine the "limit prices"—that is, the general standard of prices to which the directorate of the syndicate must adhere as rigidly as possible.

PRICES AND PROFITS.

With these "limits" as a basis, they figure the "accounting prices" of each quality and kind for each mine. This price represents what the syndicate pays each mine for its output. It is usually fixed twice a year—for the summer and the winter. The difference between this price and the selling price obtained in territory where there is no competition goes to the owner delivering the coal. The profits made in competitive territory, however, remain with the syndicate. The selling prices of the syndicate for noncompetitive territory remain the same throughout the year, and contracts with regular customers are also made for one year, dating from April 1 to March 31.

The prices for competitive territory are fixed from time to time according to market conditions. The "accounting prices" are generally so set that they represent the average selling price. The syndicate has never made a net profit, and it covers its running expenses by levying an assessment.

THE OUTPUT AND THE DEMAND.

The relation between the output and the demand is established as follows: The convention of mine owners, after hearing the report of the directorate on the state of the market, determines what percentage of the output must be fixed as the full capacity. This curtailment is apportioned equally to each member. In like manner this process is reversed when conditions indicate that the output should exceed the total participation.

Each mine owner is responsible to the coal syndicate for the quality and prompt delivery of the coal sold to it. Various penalties are provided for violation of the rules.

For the disposal of the output the syndicate is divided into five departments, each covering a separate territory. All orders are received at these stations, assorted according to the grade, price, and time of delivery, and sent to one of the four forwarding agents who control the shipment of the various grades of coal. These agents in turn distribute the orders to the several mines for shipment.

COAL DEALERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

In 1890, when a number of abuses occurred in the coal trade, the increases in price by the syndicate were interfered with by the dealers. Therefore an endeavor was made by the syndicate to organize the dealers. As a result, coal dealers' associations were formed in Germany and the Netherlands, for the most part in connection with existing associations of wholesale dealers. These associations are monopolies to a greater or less extent, according to the conditions of competition, and their standing with the syndicate is dependent upon whether or not they are required to purchase coal exclusively from it. The most important of them is the Rhenish Coal Trade & Shipping Co. (Ltd.), in Muelheim am Ruhr. It was founded in 1903 by the syndicate and the four large shipping firms of Mathias Stinnes, Haniel, Hugo Stinnes, and Kannengiesser for the purpose of shipping and dealing in coal on the Rhine. Soon afterwards 40 wholesale dealers joined this combination. The various coal dealers' associations do not sell directly to all retail dealers. The latter are organized in many different ways, a number of them in competitive territory having been founded independently of the syndicate.

THE MINES AND THE WORKS.

Since the end of the nineties the coal syndicate has been differentiating more and more between straight collieries and coal mines with smelting and steel works allied with them. The fact that the latter were independent of the syndicate for their coal supplies led other manufacturers to form similar alliances. They became no longer interested in the syndicate, and it was only with difficulty that the agreement with them was renewed in 1903. This was done through making great concessions to them in regard to participation factors, exempting their own coal requirements from sale to the syndicate, and binding them only to sell it their surplus. However, in 1909 an agreement was made limiting the amount of coal set aside for smelting or refining purposes.

The limit was placed so high (on the basis of the 1907 sales) that this arrangement will hardly be productive of great practical results. The combinations between the mines and the steel and iron works have by no means ceased to exist, and it is very doubtful if the coal syndicate, which terminates in 1915, will be renewed in its present form. In 1910 a commission met to consider a renewal of the agreement.

THE GERMAN STEEL-WORKS SYNDICATE.

Since the end of the eighties syndicates representing the pig-iron, rail, structural-steel, pipe, and wire industries have been developed from a number of loose trade agreements in the iron industry, some of which dated back as far as 1870. In 1904 the billets and the structural-steel syndicates, the German Tie Community, and the German Community united to form the German Steel-Works Syndicate. The general scheme of organization is about the same as that of the coal syndicate. It is incorporated, and has its headquarters at Dusseldorf. It is a sort of general sales company for the various products which are divided into these two groups:

(a) Billets (raw steel; blooms, bar iron), railway-construction material (sleepers, rails, etc.), structural steel (girders, angles, channels, etc.). For each of these three grades there is a special sales department, with a domestic and an export division.

(b) This group includes all other products of the rolling mill—bar iron, rolled wire, sheet iron, pipe, and so forth.

While the products under group (a) are bought by the syndicate from its members and sold in its own name, those under group (b) are limited to a fixed quota of output.

THE POTASH SYNDICATE.

This syndicate was formed in 1876 by factories using potash as a raw material for the manufacture of other products. In 1879 a syndicate was formed of the four existing potash mines. It remained in operation, barring a brief interruption in 1883, until 1909. The new potash mines all joined the syndicate, membership increasing between 1879 and 1909 from 4 to 52. In 1909 negotiations for renewing the agreement were interrupted by the Sollstedt, Aschersleben, and Einigkeit mines, which were owned by the American southern trust (Virginia and Carolina).

For a short time all mines engaged in a vigorous competition which lasted until the contending forces united against the three outsiders. Several German States were mine owners, and interested, therefore, in the restoration of the potash industry. In 1910 the potash law went into effect. It provided for a forced apportionment of the output, but left the creation of a sales organization in the hands of the industry. A new syndicate, founded on this law, was formed comprising all the mines. The more essential provisions of the law are as follows:

THE DISTRIBUTION TO MINES.

The total output of potash salts for each calendar year, with the distribution to the several mines, is fixed by a distributing commission composed of seven members. The chairman and two members of this board are chosen by the imperial chancellor, and the other four members by the mine owners. During the first two years after the law went into effect the apportionment for the mines of the coal output remained the same as before. The participation factors were then recalculated, based on the composition of the potash deposits and the efficiency of the plants. Potash mines, put into operation after the enactment of the law, are given permanent participation factors only at the end of two years and not until the conditions of production can be definitely determined. These factors, however, are cut 50 per cent in the third year, 20 per cent in the fourth year, and 10 per cent in the fifth year. Government mines are exempt from these conditions. The transfer and exchange of such factors between members is permissible. Maximum prices for all the potash products are fixed every five years by the Bundesrath, after hearing the representatives of the potash mine owners and the consumers. Higher prices are subject to confirmation by the Reichstag.

THE INTEREST OF THE WORKMEN.

Several other conditions imposed by the law are important, namely, those drawn in the interest of the workmen. Before this law became operative a number of mine owners had announced their intention to cut wages. Paragraph 13 of the law provides that if the pay of the workmen employed at the mines is reduced below the average wage in effect during the years 1907–1909, there must be a proportionate cut, or a minimum of 10 per cent, in the participation figures of the mine. The provision, according to paragraph 16, does not affect those owners who have made definite wage and labor agreements with the workmen, if these agreements were approved by a majority of the workmen in a secret ballot. In such cases the right of workmen to form unions must not be interfered with or prevented.

TRUSTS.

Although a tendency exists in Germany to bring about the fusion of a number of enterprises in certain industries, yet the merging of a whole industry is very rare. The prevailing type of monopoly is, almost without exception, the trade agreement (cartel).

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRADE AGREEMENT.

The founding of large syndicates was the cause of considerable opposition. The fear that danger existed in their further development was manifested in a demand for regulating them. There are, however, no special laws in Germany governing such organizations, and therefore they are subject only to the general civic and trade laws.

There have been repeated but unsuccessful endeavors in the German Reichstag to create a syndicate commission which should supervise all cartels. The Government, on its own initiative, investigated the matter and found that many complaints of consumers in regard to price regulation by the syndicates had been exaggerated or were unfounded. It further decided that the business methods of the various syndicates did not warrant any interference on its part.

THE GENERAL VIEW.

The people, too, are gradually adopting the opinion that these trade agreements are founded on a sound basis, and that an adjustment of the production to the demand is necessary. This point of view had been impressed frequently upon the legislative bodies by representatives of the Government when the question arose.

The fear that the syndicates of the German coal and iron industries might develop along lines similar to those of the American trusts does not seem well founded, as the Government, through its own railways, could counteract easily any pernicious expansion.

Generally speaking, the German Government has been encouraging the formation of trade agreements. For instance, the potash law was the means of the creation of a syndicate. In like manner, the liquor duty is responsible for the formation of a distillers' syndicate. The Prussian Government, furthermore, as a coal-mine owner, stands in close relationship with the coal syndicate, since its total output is sold to the syndicate.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MORIN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 8, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORIN. Mr. Speaker, having been elected to this, the Sixty-third Congress, as a Representative at Large from the State of Pennsylvania, and representing, as I do, in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 people in that great Commonwealth, who by a majority of 325,112 voted against the Democratic theory of tariff revision, I feel I would be derelict in my duty to my constituents if I did not at this time go on record in accordance with the wishes expressed by the voters of my State at the last presidential election. However, fully realizing that the remarks I am about to make with the limited time at my disposal will probably have little effect upon the majority side of the House, yet before this great blow is dealt the country through the changes provided for in the tariff bill now under consideration I must raise my voice in protest.

I have received, and am still receiving, scores of communications from my State, and also from citizens throughout the United States, urging me to oppose the passage of the tariff bill in its present form.

It is no light matter to the business interests of the great State of Pennsylvania to have the protection their business and their employees have had suddenly taken away and the doors thrown open to competition with the cheap foreign labor of the world.

Of the millions and millions of dollars invested in business enterprises in Pennsylvania, in the Pittsburgh district in which I reside there is alone invested in mills, mines, factories, and other industrial plants the enormous sum of $642,527,046. This proposed change in the tariff schedules will flood the United States with the products of cheap foreign labor and so handicap our industries and their employees that I am firmly convinced it will cause a life-and-death struggle for existence.

In order that you may fully realize the effect that the proposed tariff changes will have upon the manufacturing and other industries of Pennsylvania, and especially on those in the Pittsburgh district, which is known as the workshop of the world, I will furnish a few figures to demonstrate the immensity of this hive of industry you are about to bring to the verge of ruin:

Number of plants, 2,369; capital invested, $642,527,046; salaried employees, 20,692; wage earners, 139,285; total paid out in salaries, $24,934,082; total paid out in wages, $90,115,842; a grand total paid out annually in salaries and wages of $115,049,924.

The value of the products manufactured in 1909 was $578,815,493, according to the United States census report.

Since these figures were compiled the country has been enjoying unprecedented prosperity under the Republican system of a protective tariff, and the figures for 1912 will prove to be even greater than for 1909.

While these figures are staggering to those not familiar with Pittsburgh as a manufacturing center, it must be remembered that the figures here presented relate only to manufactories. Pay rolls, value of product, and so forth, relating to wholesalers, jobbers, public-service corporations, railroads, and all other business activities other than manufacturers are not included.

Pittsburgh's tonnage, which has quadrupled in the past 13 years and which has doubled in the past 6 years, is more than double the combined tonnage of the greatest maritime ports of the world's four great maritime nations, these ports being New York, London, Hamburg, and Marseille, which have a combined tonnage of 83,377,338 against Pittsburgh's 167,733,268 tons. Pittsburgh's tonnage for 1910, compared with the tonnage of the world's great ports for the same year, the figures being the latest obtainable, is as follows:

Port of Liverpool, 14,341,088; port of Marseille, 15,172,000; port of London, 19,665,134; port of Hamburg, 22,955,533; port of New York, 25,584,721. The Suez Canal is 23,633,283. I might also state here that the total tonnage of the Great Lakes—more than half of which is contributed by Pittsburgh—is 159,727,372.

The industrial and business supremacy of the metropolitan district of Pittsburgh is better understood when it is stated that this district covers a radius of approximately 10 miles, within which there are 63 distinct communities having their own municipal governments outside the city of Pittsburgh. Many other self-governed communities which are important in population and manufacturing fringe this 10-mile radius and are part and parcel of the Pittsburgh metropolitan district, but are outside this 10-mile radius.

As a national distributing center Pittsburgh is second to none, and to thousands outside of Pittsburgh the fact is not appreciated that from Pittsburgh one can reach more important cities and consumers in a one-night ride than can be reached from any other center in the United States.

More than 42,000,000 people—nearly one-half the Nation—live within a 450-mile radius of Pittsburgh. No other community in the United States presents such distributing facilities. When Pittsburghers ship to New York and Chicago, they cover no more ground than New York shippers do in shipping to Chicago, and vice versa.

Pittsburgh, according to the 1910 census, supplies 42,597,198 people residing in a 450-mile radius; New York in the same radius can only reach 31,571,295; Detroit, 31,193,706; Chicago, 29,934,350; and Boston, 24,998,254.

Pittsburgh's supremacy as a manufacturing center is emphasized by comparing the value of manufactured products of the metropolitan district with that of entire States. The value of products manufactured in the Pittsburgh metropolitan district in 1909, according to the United States census, was $578,815,493. The value of products manufactured in the following States, according to the World's Almanac of 1912, were as follows:

Missouri, $439,548,957; Michigan, $429,120,060; Wisconsin, $411,139,681; Indiana, $393,954,405; Connecticut, $369,082,091; California, $367,218,494; Minnesota, $307,658,073; Maryland, $243,375,996; Rhode Island, $202,109,583; Kansas, $198,244,992; Louisiana, $186,379,592; Iowa, $160,572,313; Kentucky, $159,753,968; Alabama, $109,169,922, and so forth.

Although Pittsburgh is regarded by the uninitiated solely as a manufacturing center for iron and steel and allied products, an analysis of the manufacturing census for 1909 as published in the United States Census of 1910 shows that by subtracting from the sum total of manufactured products all relating to car and shop construction for railways, electrical manufacturing in all branches, glass, foundry products, blast furnaces, rolling mills, forgings, tubes, metal work, pipe and all branches of iron, steel, and tinplate manufacture, the diversified industries of the Pittsburgh metropolitan district still represents an annual product valued at $117,156,317.

These small diversified manufacturing products of this district compared with the entire production of States is as follows:

Alabama, $109,169,922; Colorado, $100,143,999; West Virginia, $99,040,676; South Carolina, $79,373,363; Montana, $66,415,452; Vermont, $63,083,611, and so forth.

In eastern Pennsylvania are located the great textile industries of the State, and in the same section are also found the great tobacco-producing districts, while the middle of the State, outside of the coal, coke, iron, and steel produced there and other natural resources with which this great State is blessed, is given over largely to the farming and fruit industries.

In this tariff bill you have either placed on the free list or cut down the duty to such an extent on all these products either manufactured or handled by Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania manufacturers and dealers that it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for the manufacturers and producers of this State to exist, let alone compete with manufacturers from abroad.

By revising the tariff in the manner you have, in my opinion you will lay the heavy hand of disaster upon a prosperous community which has nearly one-half of the people of the Nation at its door. With the many products now made in Pittsburgh unprotected under this tariff bill and allowed to come in free of duty from foreign manufacturing plants, many of the plants in Pennsylvania will have to shut down, the skilled and unskilled workmen, being without employment, will have to seek work elsewhere of whatever kind they are able to secure. They will have to enter other lines in order to make a living for their families and themselves. The result will be disorganization and disorder, and men who have devoted their lives to becoming skilled in positions which for years past under the Republican protective tariff system have been paying wages that allowed them and their families to live in better conditions and give their children the advantages of the higher educational facilities than wage earners doing similar work in foreign countries. The American workman, skilled and unskilled, will be reduced to the necessity of living on a lower scale, and in many instances their children will be compelled to seek employment to help support the family.

Without having the protection that these industries have had, which extended its protecting wing over the employees in these plants, the products of which will have to go on the open market in competition with the foreign-made products which can be put out at a cheaper value, because it costs less to manufacture them, and the American manufacturer to meet these new conditions must of necessity cut wages in accordance with the prices received for their finished products, and thereby the wage earners are permanently injured.

In conclusion I would remind the framers and supporters of the Underwood tariff bill that their plans for revising the tariff strikes a death blow at a capital investment of $642,527,046, endangers the livelihood of 159,977 skilled workers in the Pittsburgh district alone and thousands of other employees whose occupations depend largely upon the prosperity of the big industrial and other plants in the district, more than $115,000,000 annually paid out in wages, and the production in the Pittsburgh district alone of more than $579,000,000 worth of finished commodities.

The dire effect on the shipping business whereby Pittsburgh supplies go to almost one-half of the American Nation by the adoption of this tariff bill should be sufficient to make the advocates of the Democratic tariff theory hesitate before they vote to put its provisions into effect.

As a representative of about 8,000,000 people of Pennsylvania I can not see these sweeping changes as proposed in the Underwood tariff bill become a law without recording my objections. I will vote against the adoption of this measure by this House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES R. MANN,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 15, 1913.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert herewith an article by Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post May 3, 1913:

FOLLOWERS AFTER STRANGE GODS.

Crusades for political regeneration come periodically, like other epidemics. They are as different as are the measles, the whooping cough, and chicken pox. The crusaders are neither constant nor consistent. Each agitation is for a new idea, with new discoveries of shortcomings in the Government and new remedies.

I speak of these things with the utmost respect, because I have been a victim; and in my youth I sometimes despaired of the Republic and questioned the wisdom of the men who projected it. We had, back in the early fifties, the American or Know-Nothing movement, so called because none of those engaged in it professed to know anything about it. They were franker than many of their successors in the reform movements we have had since that time, for these gentlemen profess to know all about everything.

The Civil War absorbed the attention of the citizenship; but even then we had men and newspapers in the North who thought that Lincoln was "too slow and unprogressive" or "too rash and impulsive"; and so much did they think alike on the central idea of opposition to Lincoln that they easily compromised their differences on principles to unite in their prejudices in an effort to defeat the reelection of the Great Emancipator before the war was ended.

Then we had the Liberal movement in 1872, with opponents of nationalism and protection supporting Greeley, the arch-opponent of State rights and free trade, with the assurance that they were the only men in this country governed by principle rather than by prejudice. Next came the Greenbackers, reenforced by the fiat money advocates, who insisted that the Federal Government could coin paper as well as gold and silver and create wealth by the fiat of law. With them came the Prohibitionists, who believed that they could regulate man's appetite by statute, and the Labor Party, which demanded special legislation for a class with the watchword of no class legislation.

THE JONAHS OF POLITICS.

A few years later we had the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance, which went a step further than the Greenbackers and insisted that Government deposits should be guaranteed by nonperishable agricultural products, which must have meant fertilizer, as that is the only nonperishable product of agriculture and the one into which all other agricultural products sooner or later resolve themselves.

Then came the Populist Party—to reform everything; and a little later the Free Silver Party, which was to the Democratic Party as the whale was to Jonah until the Lord released him. Now, we have the Progressive Party, which seems to have almost played the whale to a Republican Jonah for the time being. These reform movements have all been earnest, and perhaps honest, though misguided, in demanding legislative reforms that could not be realized, and after each effort the people behind them found a place in one or another of the old parties.

The last impulsive movement of this kind is more ambitious and, in my judgment, more misguided than all the others, because it does not stop at legislative reform, but goes directly to fundamental principles and seeks to rewrite or destroy the primary law of the country as laid down in the Constitution. In all other efforts the people have been handicapped by tradition or sentiment, veneration or patriotism, or something that made them hesitate to lay violent hands on the Ark of the Covenant. But no tradition or veneration or sentiment has stayed the hands of the latest crusaders of reform, for they would unhesitatingly rewrite the Constitution or do away with it entirely as the fundamental law and convert this Government into a pure democracy, to be swayed like an old-time camp meeting by the fervor of the exhorter rather than by the logic of the ordained minister.

I have had some patience with all former reform campaigns, for in my younger days I had some of the same impulses; and, moreover, had any one of these campaigns succeeded the experiment could have been undone as quickly and as easily as it was done, when the experiment proved that it was not the panacea for all our political ills. I have little patience with these latter-day reformers who would upset all the developments of more than a century of government by law and return to the old rule of the mob, led by men endowed with superior ability—or, rather, plausibility. Had the Progressive movement of last year succeeded in carrying with it a majority of the people, and had it been lasting enough to have abrogated the Constitution, this country would have been committed to revolution as completely as was France to that which placed that country under the rule of an unrestrained majority and a reign of terror. It would have required years of sanity to undo that work of the wreckers and patiently build up again a foundation of fundamental law.

To a man who has passed half a century in public life in the most strenuous and progressive period of civilization, and who has for nearly 40 years had a part in the clash of opposing ideas, sentiment, and prejudice in the House of Representatives, which is the clearing house of American policies, there has never been a more dangerous movement in American politics or one more reactionary than this which has caught the eye of many people with the alluring label of the Progressive Party.

THE CHANGES OF A GENERATION.

I have, as a boy, watched the old weather vane on the barn box the compass in an hour on a gusty April day, and wished I could be as free in my movements and not controlled by the hand of necessity in driving a straight furrow to the end of the field. But after some years of experience I have no desire to see a Government of 91,000,000 people modeled after the weather vane, and swing to all points of the compass in response to the zephyrs of impulse and the gusts of sentiment or the whirlwind of passion; to lynch a man in an hour and build a monument to him in the next hour as a hero and a martyr to rumor and prejudice.

No; the Constitution may have been the work of ordinary and even mediocre men, rather than of the great geniuses they are pictured by tradition; but that work is the foundation upon which has been built the greatest superstructure of legislative enactment, executive administration, and judicial decision that has ever been known in civilization. I am not willing to see without protest government by dynamite, either by mistaken labor leaders or by other mistaken enthusiasts, who would apply the dynamite theory and blow up the foundation of a government by the people. I object to such methods, even though the wreckers may be as wise as Solomon, as devoted to the people as Brutus professed to be, or as virtuous as pictured in their own prospectuses.

I have seen this country develop under that Constitution so as to make the United States the marvel of the world and the model of free government everywhere, even in the Orient. I am old enough to have seen the railroads cross the Allegheny Mountains and spread like a spider web over the whole continent—to carry the products of the West to the seaboard more

economically for the people than they could be exchanged in New England before this area of steam.

I have seen the reaper and mower, the gang plow, and the whole revolution in agriculture by labor-saving machinery. I have seen the telegraph and the telephone when they were looked upon as experiments; the electric railroad and the electric power-plant development; and I was ridiculed as a reckless spendthrift legislator when I helped make considerable appropriations to aid Prof. Langley in his experiments with the flying machine.

I have seen great discoveries in science and medicine that benefited the whole people in the years since I left North Carolina with my parents and heard my mother cry out, "Good-by, civilization," because we were emigrating to the West. And I have seen greater development, not only of enterprise, but also of education, charity, and benevolence, by the people, as a whole, through the agency of the State and also by the efforts of the individual, than had developed before in all the years from Moses to the time when I was born.

I may be a little old-fashioned, a little wedded to the past, but I like to ride in an automobile; and when I engage a chauffeur I look to his familiarity with the machine and how it is made, rather than to his ability to toot a horn and turn on all the power to surprise and scatter the crowd with his nerve and speed. And in government I prefer a chauffeur who can turn a corner without skidding against the curb and wrecking the machine. The auto is a progressive machine and a promoter of business or funerals—it depends on the chauffeur.

In a government of the people and by the people there must of necessity be political parties to express the will of the people touching national policies. It has been so from the beginning and will be so to the end. There have been two great parties, under varying names, since the Government was founded, and for more than 60 years these parties have been under the names Republican and Democratic. The Democratic Party is now in full power and has full responsibility for legislation. That party represents the will of the people by a constitutional majority, and the change has come without any manifestation of passion or revolutionary protest. We all accept President Wilson as our President and the Democratic Congress as our Congress to make the laws and administer them. No better evidence could be presented that the American people are capable of self-government.

No one wishes the present administration success more than I do, for the success of the Government represents the success of the people. That is what we are all striving for; and we shall all wait with patience to see whether the Democratic Party, in carrying out its policies, can give greater prosperity more diversified among the people, greater peace and happiness, than followed the enactment of Republican policies. If they can succeed in doing this they will have long life and deserve it. There is, however, wise caution in King Ahab's advice to the King of Syria: "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

There have been two great questions on which the American people have divided, and these two questions naturally created two great political parties. These questions were the extension of slavery into the national territory and the revenue policy. Both were fundamental. Other questions were secondary.

One of these questions has been settled—at great cost, it is true, but in a way that no one now would have changed. The whole country has developed and prospered under the new freedom of men that could not have been under the old system of slavery. No one has more happily expressed the advantages of this change than did President Harrison in his inaugural address, when he said: "Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky; men were made free and material things became our better servants."

AN ERA OF SWIFT EXPANSION.

My honored friend, the leader of the majority in the House, Mr. UNDERWOOD, can testify to the force of this expression. I understand that the great industrial city where he has his home is the best illustration of mill fires lighted at the funeral pile of slavery that can be found in the country; for the iron ore, coal, and limestone which give life to that city had lain for a hundred years under a cotton plantation, and that wealth was not brought to the surface until the emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth to make these factors better servants than had been slavery.

While I rejoice in the new development and prosperity of the South, and also of the East, let me briefly call attention to the development which came, with a force never before witnessed anywhere, by reason of the abolition of servile labor, by the granting of homesteads for the people on the national domain, and under the Republican policy of protection. We have some people now who fear the Government has been too liberal and has wasted its public land; but I can remember when the Government practically could not give away lands that are now worth $200 an acre. We have given away millions of acres of the public lands; but we have by so doing built up an empire in little more than half a century that could not have been developed in a thousand years under the old régime, and we have made men more of an asset than mere land. The map of the United States to-day as compared with the map in the geographies when I was a boy tells the story more graphically, and so do the reports of the Census Office.

When I left North Carolina to find a home in the West my map of the United States had little but Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois as the West, and beyond the Mississippi River was marked the "Great American Desert," the "Staked Plains," and the "Rocky Mountains"—a country of which few men knew anything. The United States was then practically east of the Mississippi River. There were but two States west of the Mississippi River—Missouri and Arkansas. Our total population was 17,000,000, with less than 4,000,000 west of the Allegheny Mountains. But to-day we have 91,000,000 people in the United States, and 45,000,000 of them are in that territory which was then called the West and the unexplored country beyond.

Why, in 1860 we had but 31,000,000 people in this country, and only 11,000,000 west of the Alleghenies. We encouraged and protected manufacture and agriculture; we passed homestead laws; gave public lands to the people and to aid in the construction of the Pacific railroads. This legislation covered the whole country and gave an impetus to every kind of industrial development; and, with the settlement of the old question of checking the extension of slavery, it made the East a center of manufacture and the Great American Desert and the Staked Plains the granary of the world. Even the mountain fastnesses have been converted into gardens, and millions of enterprising people there are still unable to estimate their wealth and opportunity.

I have no regret for the liberality of the Government in giving away public lands, for this liberality brought such results as would not have been recorded in many generations under the old policy of having the Government hoard its public lands and wait for purchasers. The losses to the Government were relative. The railroads and the homesteads were tremendous factors in the building of a nation; and to-day nearly one-half of our western people are there, making two-thirds of all the wealth taken from the soil and two-fifths of all the manufactured products of this country. Yes; the Government has been liberal and liberally has it been rewarded.

We were liberal in our immigration policy, and millions of men and women from every civilized country under the sun took advantage of that liberal policy to come here and become American citizens. Who can look over this American commonwealth and tell from whence came the blood of the great body of the American citizenship? We have developed men from those who here first learned the meaning of the word manhood, and we have developed industry, skill, enterprise, and intelligence in keeping with American citizenship. It is in this new West that we have the lowest percentage of illiteracy to be found in the United States. When I am inclined to grow pessimistic after reading some of the wailings and criticisms of latter-day economists and reformers, I take down the map of the United States and a volume of the census reports and find there the realization of the wildest dreams of the greatest optimists who ever lived; and I am satisfied that the mistakes of the past were, after all, rather fortunate mistakes.

This marvelous development of the West, however, demoralized agricultural conditions in the East and in the older countries across the sea. It demoralized the western people, too, for a time, because they could not measure their own opportunities with older conditions that prevailed elsewhere. The opening of the new prairie lands of the West made competition in the East embarrassing and sent millions of acres in New England, the North Atlantic, and the South Atlantic States back to the wild lands and abandoned farms.

The House of Representatives, where the membership is based on population, tells the story of our development as a Nation. In 1840, when I went to the West, the old South had 98 Representatives; New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania had 112, and all the country west of the Allegheny Mountains had only 32. To-day, in the same grouping, the old South

has 109 Representatives, the East 124, and the West 202; and there are 115 Members now in the House who come from States that were unknown in 1840.

The statesmen in the Washington of that day, while talking about "fifty-four-forty or fight," had not yet determined that the Oregon country was worth keeping. Notwithstanding the explorations of Lewis and Clark, in the early part of the nineteenth century, there were men in Congress in 1840 who insisted that the Rocky Mountains marked our western boundary and that a statue of the fabled god Terminus should be planted there to warn our people against tempting fate by trying to go farther.

Gen. Frémont had not then set out on his exploration of the West, and the old missionary, Marcus Whitman, had not made that memorable ride from Walla Walla down across Utah and Colorado and through Missouri in the winter to tell the wise men in the National Capital that there were Americans in Oregon who had made their way across the mountains and were beginning to set up housekeeping for themselves with a government under the American flag, but without the recognition of the parent Government. I have seen one-half of the 48 States admitted to the Union and, as a Member of the House, I have helped admit 11 of them.

THE WESTWARD COURSE OF EMPIRE.

The West is not all-wise and the demagogues have been as successful there as in the older sections of the country. They have preached new doctrines and are trying some experiments that have failed elsewhere. The people have been too busy to study these questions for themselves; but they will in time, and then they will cease to be gulled by demagogic theories as opposed to practical conditions. I have heard much talk about progress and progressive ideas and policies in the last few years; but I have seen no better evidences of progress than were manifest by the pioneers who peopled the West and created an empire greater and richer than was the whole Nation, which at that time gave more of discouragement than of aid to their progressive efforts.

I have heard in Congress some of the men who aided in that first progressive western movement denounced as reactionaries. They can not protest, because they are dead; but that is the way of progress—in the hurry to get forward we fail to note the work of the front rank who blazed the trail and opened the way for the newer Progressives. When I see men beat the air and grow hysterical about progressive policies, I am tempted to call their attention to the great picture that fills the wall space over the western stairway of the House wing of the Capitol, which portrays the progress of their forbears who went out and conquered the West. I have never been schooled in the arts, but to me that picture is one of the most inspiring paintings I have ever seen. I have passed it these many years; and I have never failed to look up at those heroic men and women who moved westward, scaling the Rocky Mountains, which some of those in Congress marked as the boundary the Almighty had placed there to limit the adventurous spirit of the American and forever fix the western confines of the Republic.

Those progressive spirits of the past did not make the air vibrate with lamentations, but with shouts of encouragement as the stalwart youths planted the flag on the higher cliffs to inspire with courage the women and children who were toiling up the path to find a way to the golden Pacific beyond. They did not even tarry long to bury the dead, but silently prepared the grave there in the mountain fastnesses and, with a benediction, passed on to the new duties and new conquests.

When the history of the West and the men and women who made it is written, larger space will, I hope, be given to the pioneers who toiled and suffered in silence than to those who have from time to time grown hysterical over the growing pains of this mighty empire that has spread in my time from the Mississippi to the Pacific and beyond the Arctic Circle and almost to the shores of Siberia.

I have for 40 years heard the lamentations of western political progressives because nature gave that section a surplus of wheat and corn which could not be turned into gold and silver at once and a surplus of silver which could not be turned into coin of the realm at the mint on demand. I have heard the lamentations of the Greenbacker and the Populist in days gone by, and they were no more doleful than some of the Progressives of to-day. More than 20 years ago, when I offered an amendment to the Mills tariff bill to place sugar on the free list, as we did not then need the revenue, the Kansas delegation to a man complained that I was striking at the great Sunflower State, which had begun to raise sorghum. They had the figures to prove that with protection to sugar Kansas would in a few years produce more sorghum sugar than would be necessary to sweeten the tooth of the whole civilized world.

The tariff on sugar has remained, but what has become of Kansas sorghum? It now sounds like a joke, but Kansas was just as earnest then and just as apprehensive of the calamity to that State from free sugar as she is now hopeful for the initiative and the recall. The grasshopper blight was no more perilous to Kansas than was free sugar, and neither of them more awful to contemplate than are reactionary policies to-day. Moses, in his rebuke to the children of Israel, said the Lord had found them in the desert lands and made them to ride on the high places of the earth and eat from the fat of the land, with milk and honey. "But Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked," and followed after strange gods. So it has ever been with the children of men. So it has been with a part of the people of these United States.

THE AMAZING INCREASE OF WEALTH.

In the last 10 years we have had the most phenomenal prosperity ever known here or anywhere else; and we have followed the example of the children of Israel and kicked until not only have we almost convinced ourselves that we are suffering unusual hardships, but have caused the people of the Old World to wonder if at last their predictions are not coming true, and that the Republic is about to crumble under dissatisfaction and division. I do not make this assertion about our prosperity on my own observation alone. I take the census figures, and I am told at the Census Office that our total wealth is to-day estimated at $150,000,000,000; it was $88,000,000,000 in 1900, $65,000,000,000 in 1890, and only $16,000,000,000 in 1860. The increase in wealth was not only the greatest in volume but the greatest in percentage in the last decade that has ever been recorded by the Census Office.

This total wealth has not been gathered into the hands of the Money Trust or the tariff barons, nor has it been centered in Wall Street. It is just where wealth has always been—among the people who go to the soil, the mine, and the factory and produce wealth. The total value of farm property increased from $20,000,000,000 in 1900 to $41,000,000,000 in 1910, and to this should be added the estimates of the Agricultural Department of $9,000,000,000 for last year's crop to make the farm wealth of the country $50,000,000,000, or one-third of the total wealth of the country.

Our manufactured product was valued at $20,000,000,000 in 1910, and this does not include the value of the plants. Our railroads are worth $20,000,000,000 and the real estate in cities and towns is estimated at between $40,000,000,000 and $45,000,000,000. So, without counting the value of the mines and the shipping interests on the coasts and on the Great Lakes, I can find no evidence that the Money Trust has gobbled up all our wealth. The value of farms and farm property not only doubled in the last 10 years, but it has increased fivefold in the last 40 years, for this farm wealth was only $8,000,000,000 in 1870, and it is now almost as great as the total wealth of the country in 1880.

It may help to relieve the fear from the Money Trust to locate this farm wealth. It is not in New York or in New England, or within a thousand miles of Wall Street. More than thirty-two billions, or more than four-fifths of it, is in the West—the country that has been developed in my time. Let me repeat the fraction—four-fifths of all our farm wealth is west of the Allegheny Mountains, in what was the old Northwest Territory, and in the States west of the Mississippi River, where the people are still supposed to be easily frightened over the bugbear of a Money Trust; but to-day those western farmers use high-power automobiles on their farms and have safe-deposit vaults in the village banks. And should this Money Trust make a raid into that country, the people could probably escape with their ready cash. Only $8,000,000,000 of this farm wealth is to be found in New England, the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States—or what was considered the United States when I was a boy in North Carolina.

New England has 4,000,000 acres less of improved farmland than she had in 1860; the Middle Atlantic States 4,000,000 acres less of improved farmland than in 1880; and the South Atlantic States 3,000,000 acres less of all farmlands than in 1860. This means that the farmers of the country are in the West and that there has been an increase of 500,000,000 acres of farms in that new empire. It means that two-thirds of all the crop values are in the West; that 80 per cent of all the cereals is raised in the West; that 77 per cent of all the cattle, 80 per cent of the horses, 77 per cent of the hogs, 86 per cent of the sheep, 66 per cent of the dairy products, and 72 per cent of the eggs are produced in the West.

This may explain to some people in the East why food products are higher now to them than a few years ago. They have to buy from the West; and the West is not only feeding them but an increased industrial population at home, as well as selling abroad when the prices are sufficient to invite export. In addition to these factors the West has 56 per cent of all the mineral products of the country. It has practically all the gold and silver, 86 per cent of the iron ore, 43 per cent of all the coal, 58 per cent of the petroleum and natural gas, and 40 per cent of all the manufactured products. The West has the raw material and is fast developing its manufacturing industries, so as to turn its own products out ready for the consumer.

THE TARIFF ISSUE FUNDAMENTAL.

This may explain why the West is not as hostile to protection as it once was. But has not the Lord blessed these western people as He did the children of Israel, making them ride on the high places and live on the fat of the land? And have not some of them waxed fat and kicked?

We settled the slavery question, and since then we have had the revenue policy as the great question to divide our people; it is a natural and legitimate issue. On that question we have had divisions since the organization of the Government, and we shall continue to divide on it for years to come. The Democratic Party still holds to the old Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue only, while the Republican Party stands for the old doctrine of protection to American production. We each have good ancestry for our political beliefs touching this question, but I think the Democratic policy belongs to the old system of labor that has been abolished.

The revenues that maintain the machinery of government form the very lifeblood of the Government, and the revenue policy is fundamental. We can cross party lines on other questions, but here is where we must represent the people on a fundamental issue; and the man who desires to take the tariff out of politics does not know what he is talking about—in my judgment. So long as we have these two schools of economic thought as to the policy governing the raising of revenues, the tariff will remain a question of politics—and of the highest and best order of politics at that.

We who represent the protection policy have been in control for many years. Since 1860 the Democrats have had complete control to enact laws in harmony with their policy for only the short period of two years. They then enacted the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. I am not going into the history of that act, but it did not meet with the approval of a majority of the American people, and for 16 years we have again been able to have this Government follow our policy of protection. The country has prospered under that policy.

The Democrats have again come into control and have all the machinery to enact a tariff law in harmony with the policy they have consistently maintained should be the proper revenue policy of this Government. Their platform last year was just as radical on this question as it was in 1892, and even more radical than in the years before the Civil War. I do not believe that policy when carried into effect will be any more satisfactory to the people than it was in 1894; but we all have maintained that platforms represent the demands of the people; and, as Mr. Cleveland said, should be accepted as the decree of the masters of Congress and written into the statutes.

President Cleveland, in his inaugural address on March 4, 1893, declared:

> The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

And yet President Cleveland refused to sign the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, indicating by that action that either the Congress or the President forgot or ignored the command of their masters.

THE ROUGH ROAD OF REFORM.

I have no doubt President Wilson will remind Congress of the same promise—that the Democrats are to carry out the command of their masters, who have voted for a change in our revenue policy. I do not believe it will succeed any better than it did in 1894; but I recognize that it would be craven and disloyal if they did not make the effort and devote their best energies to a tariff revision in harmony with their platform—a tariff for revenue only—and set their faces sternly against incidental protection or progressive free trade, or any other compromise between the two systems. They have declared all protection to be unconstitutional and the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few. They can not compromise the Constitution, nor can they compromise with robbery. I have no doubt they will try to reach their ideal in a tariff bill, and I suspect they will find fairly good Democrats in Congress who are perfectly willing to strike down the tariff that protects some other industry in some other State, but who will urge delay touching schedules that benefit their own people in the States and districts they represent.

It is the weakness of human nature for men to be more eager to reform the affairs of others than to reform their own. We had that kind of human nature to deal with, and the Democrats will have it to deal with. They will even find the great metropolitan press, which has been with them in favor of tariff reform, differentiating as to what the term means when they come to deal with its product. But they will have to do this, whether their work meets with the approval of a majority of the people or not, for political parties are made up of the best manhood of the country, notwithstanding the wails of the muckraker, and the manhood of the Democratic Party is now compelled to go forward with legislation to carry out the platform of that party, whether their new legislation spells political defeat or political victory.

A constitutional majority of the people has given the command, and the Democrats can not ignore that command without being condemned for cowardice and treachery to the people, which would be worse than condemnation for another failure of their policy. They will be opposed by the same forces that have opposed them in the past. The opposition will not be measured by the men who are called Republicans in Congress—these may be few—but the opponents will be the people of the United States who believe in protection—the men on farm and in factory, who will be the first affected by the policy when written into law. They are the producers, and they are also the consumers of the country.

It was one of the Democratic policies that brought defeat to their political opponents last year. They furnished the votes to pass the reciprocity pact, which received the indorsement of a Democratic House in the beginning of the Sixty-second Congress. That act, carrying into law the recommendations of a Republican President, raised up more opposition to him than any other act of his administration; in fact, the good acts of his administration were not all equal in the balance to the weight of that one act with a very large part of the American people. A majority of the Republicans in Congress voted against that bill, though it came from a Republican President; but it received a hybrid majority both in the House and in the Senate that placed it on the statute books, and some men said the tariff had been taken out of politics. The opposite was true. That act raised up opposition to the President in his own party and all explanations could not satisfy the people.

We had there a demonstration of the fact that the tariff is in politics, whether men in public life choose to discuss it or not. The President's friends tried to ignore the reciprocity pact—tried to forget that there had been such recommendation and legislation; and so did the newspapers after they had secured free print paper; but the people would not forget.

This question must be settled according to one policy or the other. The Democrats have declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and they will break with their own people if they are not true to their profession of faith. On the other hand, they will drive back to their old moorings all protectionists who were not satisfied with the present tariff law if they do carry out the pledges of their platform. I do not see how they are to escape the embarrassment of the old preacher out on the Wabash, who said:

> You shall and you shan't;
> You will and you won't;
> You'll be damned if you do
> And be damned if you don't.

I have seen a number of efforts made at tariff revision as well as a number of tariff bills enacted by Congress. The Democratic Party tried to revise the tariff in the Forty-eighth Congress, when William R. Morrison, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported his famous horizontal reduction bill. Some of the best protection speeches I have ever heard in the House were made by Democrats in opposition to that bill.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

When the bill came up for final vote on May 6, 1884, it was George L. Converse, an Ohio Democrat, who moved to strike out the enacting clause. That motion was carried in Committee of the Whole in a House that had a Democratic majority of 74. The Democratic opponents of that bill were not satisfied without a record, and when the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House, with the recommenda-

tion that the enacting clause be stricken out. Mr. Converse demanded a roll call; and on that roll call 40 Democrats voted with the Republicans against the bill reported from a Democratic Committee on Ways and Means.

Among those Democrats who voted against the Morrison bill were Samuel J. Randall, who had been the Democratic Speaker; Andrew G. Curtin, an old Democratic war governor of Pennsylvania; and William McAdoo, of New Jersey. William R. Morrison, the first great tariff revisionist since the Civil War, was beaten in the House of his friends; and his bill only provided for 10 per cent and 20 per cent reductions on the various schedules.

I saw the Democratic Party in control of the House when it passed the Mills bill, and there was strenuous opposition by Democrats as well as Republicans to that measure. I saw Samuel J. Randall punished for his opposition when Morrison reported from the Committee on Rules a new rule taking from the Committee on Appropriations the control of many appropriation bills and giving them to other committees. That was done to minimize the influence of Randall, who was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

I was in the House when it passed the Wilson tariff bill, and I heard the present Speaker denounce those Democrats who opposed the bill as traitors to the people. I also heard Democrats in the House declare they would never accept the Senate bill; and after many protestations they suddenly grew tired of their opposition and adopted a rule by which the House had to vote on the whole list of Senate amendments without division. So I am impressed with the possibility that they may have trouble in enacting a tariff law in harmony with their platform, and that they will have trouble if they do succeed. Irresponsible promise and responsible performance have different effects.

We do not need any new system of initiative, referendum, and recall. The system that is as old as the Government is entirely effective. The election of a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress last fall was the initiative for a tariff for revenue only, and the people have the power to reverse the legislative engine two and four years from now. They are the only power to recall the command given last November; and, though it may be discouraging to the Democratic efforts to realize that they may be recalled, it is one of the fates of those who represent the people in our form of government.

We have had much discussion about the high cost of living and the Democrats have laid the responsibility on the tariff. They are now to demonstrate just how much and in what way the tariff affects the cost of living, especially when more than one-half of our people live in sections of the country which produce less than one-fourth of the food products.

THE MIDDLEMAN'S TOLL.

After all, it is an old saying that it costs more to market a product than to produce it. We have developed an extravagant if not a luxurious method of marketing our products, of both the farm and the factory. An ultimate consumer up in Winnipeg last fall bought a barrel of apples, and found a note in the barrel from the apple grower in Ontario, which read: "I got 70 cents for this barrel of apples. What did you pay for it?" Mind you, that was not in this country, but in Canada—a country many consumers have desired to reciprocate with in trade.

Well, the Winnipeg consumer had paid $5.25 for the apples. He was anxious to know where the $4.55 increase went, and he found that the barrel had cost 30 cents and the freight 70 cents. Still there was left $3.55 to pay for the cost of marketing the fruit. It is the same over here with a suit of clothes.

The Tariff Board gave us an example in its report. That board found that in a suit of clothes selling for $23 and upward the woolgrower received $2.32 for the wool; the woolen manufacturer received $4.78 for the cloth, and the cost of all the material that entered into the making of the suit, except the labor, was $7.55. The cost of making the suit was $3.74 and the entire factory cost of the clothes was $12.41. This was the factory price, but the consumer had to pay anywhere from $23 to $30 for that suit of clothes. If the suit sold for $23 the profits between the factory and the consumer amounted to $10.59; if it sold for $25 it cost more to get that suit from the factory to the consumer than it did from the back of the sheep through the factory.

Mr. B. F. Yoakum has estimated that in the year 1911 the farmers received $6,000,000,000 for their products, and that the consumer paid $13,000,000,000 for those same products. The railroads received $495,000,000 for transportation, so that the cost of production and transportation combined was less than one-half of the price paid by the ultimate consumer. More than $6,500,000,000 went to pay the expenses and the profits of the men who sold these products to the consumer. The tariff had nothing to do with it. This is one of the problems the Democrats have to deal with, and they will only embarrass themselves by continuing to hold the tariff responsible for all the troubles of the ultimate consumer.

When the Democrats have fulfilled their promise for revenue reform they will find how numerous are their critics, and that criticism and opposition will crystallize just as they have in times past under the same old organization and the same old principles that have dominated the Republican Party since its organization. A good many gentlemen have been agitating about the future, but I have no fear as to the future of the Republican Party. It will not be reorganized in Des Moines or in New York, or Chicago, or Kansas City, or by any group of men who are willing to undertake the direction of its affairs.

The Republican Party does not need reorganization. It is as much in evidence now as it was in 1892, when it went to defeat. It has been temporarily divided between personal ambitions, but personal ambitions have never made the party and they will be of little effect when the Democrats have enacted legislation in harmony with their policy. The Republican Party will be in the field then and the millions of Republicans will select their leaders just as they have always done in the past. In a government of the people the leaders come from the ranks and are not designated either by Divine power or by self-constituted authority. Do not make the mistake of thinking that the raiment of Lincoln has been parceled out by any board of executors who may think they have been appointed to settle the estate of the Republican Party.

Some of my former associates in the Republican Party, who have come to the conclusion they are the John the Baptists for a political regeneration, are anxious to reorganize the Republican Party. They claim that the old party has strayed after false gods and that they are the only true followers of Lincoln. I have heard this claim presented by others in the past who made no pretensions of relationship—even the remotest—to the Republican Party. For instance, the senior Senator from South Carolina, who would resent the suggestion that he is anything but an old-fashioned Democrat, traveled over my State several years ago campaigning for William J. Bryan, and carried with him a volume of Lincoln's speeches from which he quoted to show that Bryan was a better follower of Lincoln than was Theodore Roosevelt.

JUDAS OR SAUL OF TARSUS.

The Republican Party may need some reformation—not reorganization; but that work will not be left to any self-constituted leadership. It is said that Judas claimed to be one of the earliest disciples of the Master and that Saul of Tarsus was not converted until he was blinded by a great light. Does anyone now present the whole history of Judas and his 30 pieces of reform silver as an evidence that he did more than Paul to establish the Christian religion? The Republican Party is to-day constituted—just as it was before the election—of the millions of men who believe in protection to American production; and the Democratic Party in Congress is going to sound the note which will show that the Republican Party does not need any other organization than the note of alarm that will come from the House early this summer.

Both political parties have had great leaders, and these leaders have grown up in the service. They have not been selected by any small body of men to be clothed with the people's approval. We had one sad illustration of the failure of that kind of leadership when a few public-spirited men, who had opportunity to make themselves heard, selected an old-time Republican to lead the liberal hosts and the Democratic phalanx to the White House. It was one of the saddest tragedies in our political history. There were brilliant and able men in the movement of 1872, and they controlled the greatest organs of publicity in the country. They were able to make a great noise; but when the ballots were counted it was the silent deep and not the shallows that spoke.

Grant was re-elected with the most overwhelming majority ever given up to that time to a President, and Horace Greeley died of a broken heart a few days after the election. But for the tragedy which followed, that effort of Carl Schurz, Murat Halstead, Horace White, Whitelaw Reid, and Henry Watterson would have been one of the greatest jokes of American politics. As it was, it showed how a few men in control of the organs of publicity can fool a great political party by adopting the same methods those do who sell breakfast foods and patent medicines—by advertising their wares.

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. RUFUS HARDY,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 28, 1913.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I have been interested in this discussion in the very different views of the Representatives who have spoken. My distinguished friend from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK] opened with an interesting little story about a girl who did not know where the milk came from, and who finally went out in the country and discovered the milking of the cow. She came back looking very solemn, and said she did not like the way the milk was obtained. In like manner Mr. MURDOCK announces to us very solemnly that he does not like the way this tariff bill was brought forth. I desire to submit that this girl and my friend Mr. MURDOCK are equally hard to please, for it seems to me that the good old way of getting the milk is perhaps the best, provided it is done with clean hands. My friend, I believe, would prefer to have his cow milked by machinery and his tariff reform bill produced by a tariff board. He desires to have friend PAYNE'S tariff board or his own tariff board or any old tariff board, provided its members are nonpartisan. Friend PAYNE labors to show that MURDOCK was not near the whole tariff-board show. Both seem to think just at this time, and perhaps for this time only, that the Representatives here elected by the people have not knowledge or wisdom enough to frame a bill.

Both MURDOCK and PAYNE, I think, are for any old tariff board that will block or delay tariff reduction. I want to call to your minds the fact that Brother PAYNE is perhaps the oldest Member of this House in point of service and in years and one of the leaders of the Republican protective policies. For four years I have heard him thunder and roar for high protection. The other day he told us that gratitude was "a lively sentiment, based on expectation of favors to come." With that kind of gratitude to the highly protected industries of this country both standpat and progressive Republicans seem now ready to serve the special interests. Mr. PAYNE was here when the Dingley bill was enacted. He needed no tariff board then. He was here four years ago when the Payne bill was enacted, and he sought no tariff board then; but when he has fixed up the bars and erected the barriers as high as the protected interests wanted them now he wants, must have, and can not do without a tariff board. It is an old familiar trick of a lawyer asking a continuance, wanting delay in a bad case, and my friend MURDOCK, who professes to want to reduce the tariff, has fallen into line, urging waiting to give time for the report of the Tariff Board and urging revision, schedule by schedule, after each schedule and item shall have been reported upon by this Tariff Board. He joins PAYNE and all the high priests of protection in their motion for continuance, although the platform on which he ran last year—the Bull Moose platform—demanded an immediate revision of the tariff downward, without waiting for the Tariff Board. Now, I just want to refer to a few more things. Our friend, Mr. PAYNE, makes comparisons. He says the average tariff rate on all goods imported under the Payne bill in 1912 was 18 per cent and the average under this Underwood bill, as estimated by its authors themselves, is 16 per cent. Comparisons are frequently made to deceive. The average tariff on all imports into this country is arrived at by adding the sum of the imports, both free and taxed, and dividing the total amount of duty received by the total value of goods imported. There may be a very high duty on goods dutiable, yet with a vast amount of nondutiable goods imported the average rate on all the goods imported will be small. Duties on many articles may be so high as to be prohibitive, and yet not affect the average. The comparison is absolutely worthless, and it is calculated, if not intended, to deceive. And so he tells us that American-made binders sold in Europe may be brought back here without any duty, and that therefore the claim that they are sold cheaper abroad than here is untrue; but he does not tell us the fact that it frequently happens that our manufacturers, in selling their wares abroad cheaper than they are sold at home, sell under contract with the purchaser not to bring them back into this country. A half truth is the devil's shrewdest falsehood. But I must not take up my time in these matters.

In the brief time I have I want to discuss the broad question of a tariff "for protection" as distinguished from a tariff "for revenue only."

It is fashionable still, as it has been for a long time, to taboo any discussion of the academic question whether "protection" is a right or wrong principle, a wise or unwise policy. The question of the right, the justice, the wisdom of a policy is, to my mind, always pertinent. A frequent recurrence to first principles is essential to the preservation of just government. I shall not be deterred from presenting the objections to and evils of protection by the epithet of "free trader," used by those interested in protection to frighten and alarm the timid and the greedy. Taxation is a problem as old as human government. The purpose of its levy and manner of its collection, the amount and distribution of its burden are problems almost equally old. Self-interest has been the key used to solve all these problems from the beginning. In all ancient civilization there were distinctly a governing and a governed class, and the most serious question of taxation was how much was the most the class that governed could wring from the class that paid, and how it could be extracted most easily, surely, and safely. In these later times has come a demand by the great paying, burden-bearing masses that the Government should try to find how little is the least that must be collected in order to administer just government, and how that burden may be so distributed as to bear lightest on the toiler. To state such a demand in times gone by was deemed, in high quarters, sacrilege; to urge it now is, in the same quarters, deemed demagogy. In the shepherd days, if we judge from the story of Abraham, taxation consisted simply in the patriarch taking all the fruits of labor of his servants, and, in return, giving to them food and raiment and some kind of shelter. Big men like Abraham and Lot traded with each other, each for the benefit of himself and his tribesmen; and sometimes the shrewd laborer was given an interest in the fruits of his labor, as was Jacob, working for Laban. The relation of the Highland chieftain and his clansmen was not unlike that of the patriarch and his tribesmen, and these relations were similar to those in the days of feudalism—of the baron or earl or duke and his retainers.

The feudal lord did not take all, but only a certain portion, of the substance of his retainers, and the toilers' immediate lord in turn paid in tribute a portion of his substance to a superior or supreme overlord. Just in passing permit me to say that, followed to its logical end, and substituting "the state" for "the patriarch," socialism would simply be a return, under up-to-date conditions, to the essence of patriarchal government, all men laboring for the government and the government in return, through its organized ministers, or ruling class, giving food, raiment, and shelter to the laborer.

The old systems of the patriarch, the chieftain, and feudal lord were not without reciprocal obligations on the part of the governing toward the governed classes, and these obligations were strengthened, while the burdens of the governed were tempered by the kindness of kinship and friendship and personal sympathy. The rise of cities destroyed patriarchism and feudalism. In Judea the tithing system was adopted in lieu of the "take-it-all" system.

And in other countries varying and uncertain levies of tribute and sales of privileges supplied the wants, the necessities, and demands of government and of the governing classes. Not content with such tribute as could be wrung from the toilers of their own class or tribe or country, the ruling classes began to make war. Not only did the strong man oppress the weak man, but the strong tribe or nation crushed the weak. Jacob and Esau roamed the plains of Mesopotamia with their armed retainers. They fought with and overcame the little kings of that land and came near fighting with each other for its rich pastures.

As tribe grew into nation, nation made war on nation, and all with the purpose of laying burdens on the toilers and filling the coffers of the ruling classes. Whole nations were spoiled or enslaved or driven out from the land of their heritage and their homes occupied by the victors. Other nations were made what were called tributaries, over whom the agents and emissaries of their conquerors were placed as governors and tax gatherers to send the tribute home to the ruling class. All these direct taxes and burdens, plainly seen and well understood by those who bore them, irked the toilers, and as knowledge grew selfish men began the perpetual, eternal struggle, each man seeking to avoid or evade the burden for himself and to participate in the fruits of other men's labor.

Men bought from the government certain privileges—the right to build a bridge and charge toll, the right exclusive to make or sell certain things, and so forth. In a thousand ways one man obtained advantage over another, and still the wants of the ruling or favored classes remained unsatisfied. Always the cry was for more; more tribute to the strong from the weak, to the rulers from the toilers. The puzzle grew harder and harder to solve—how to collect enough tax or tribute to feed and fatten the rulers or the favored ones. Among the means of gathering taxes, on some evil day for the human race, the idea was born of levying tribute upon trade in name while levying it upon toil in fact. Whether the idea originated, as some say, from pirates in the Mediterranean levying protection or safety money on passing ships when that great sea was the highway of nearly all the commerce of the world, and thence was adopted by the Athenian, Carthagenian, and Roman Governments, or whether it goes back into darker and more remote ages, when international trade was infinitesimal in volume, I do not know, but I do know that in its first forms its present possibilities were not dreamed of.

TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

In a small way it appears that tariffs on imports were in vogue among all the nations of antiquity concerning whose economic policies historical records are in existence. From inscriptions on tablets excavated in Egypt it is inferred that as far back as the reign of Usurtasin taxes of this character were levied. It is certain that tariff taxation was one of the means of bringing money to the state treasury among the early Athenians and later on among the Romans. In Athens, where both export and import duties were imposed at the ordinary rate of 2 per cent, an additional tax was collected from vessels engaged in foreign trade for the use of the harbors in which they anchored.

Rome in her conquered Provinces frequently allowed the individual State authorities to impose such import duties as they saw fit to collect, but stipulated that Roman citizens should be exempt from the payment of any such duties. The list of commodities on which import duties were levied was largely increased under the reign of Augustus Cæsar and still further under later Emperors. The Digest of Justinian contains a record of these import duties. In the earlier days the general rate of import duties at Rome seems to have been about 5 per cent, but under the later Emperors it appears to have gone as high as 12½ per cent.

The feudal lords of the Middle Ages practiced a system of imposts on goods in transit through their dominions which was little better than systematized robbery, and not infrequently merchants were able, either through influential friends or by the payment of a bonus, to obtain relief from the most onerous of these exactions.

In England the first tariff for revenue of which there is a record was established in the latter part of the tenth century under King Ethelred, the duty being levied on both ships and goods. Under Edward I special duties were exacted from foreign merchants which were protective in their nature, and this seems to be about the first suggestion of protection of home industries by means of a tariff.

The greatest abuse of the taxing prerogative recorded in history was the farming out of the collection of revenue, which for a while was practiced in England and flourished most viciously in France under Louis XIV and Louis XV. While these revenue farmers were confined in their activities mostly to the collection of internal taxes, it was not an uncommon occurrence that they managed also to lay hands upon import duties, though of course this had to be done more or less surreptitiously. Compared with modern commerce, international trade was in its infancy when import duties were first laid and for a long time afterwards. Its working demonstrated its smoothness. Smuggling was popular here and there with those who sought to beat the Government out of little sums for themselves, and before the merchant learned to pass the burden wholly on to his customers. Then it dawned on the trader that all he had to do was to add it in with his ships' expense, his purchase price, his house rent, and charge for all alike. Then he ceased to grumble. His customer knew nothing about it and of course did not grumble. And so the ruling class had found the great thing so long sought for, a tax that would be paid in silence, a burden that could be imposed with safety and against which there was no grumbling. In the beginning, too, only the direct effect of the tax was felt. The indirect effect, the enhancement of home products, was negligible. Wars that decimated in those days all the nations of the earth were fought when taxes were mainly direct, and the governments conducting them demanded scarcely more than a tenth of the earnings of the people, although their earning capacity was far less than it is to-day, and import duties when laid were then only from 5 per cent to 10 per cent or 12 per cent.

Twenty-five per cent of all the people's earnings now would not pay all the taxes—national, State, county, and municipal—that are gathered from the people in time of peace.

But this is not all nor even one-half the wicked beauty of the tariff tax. When international trade grew and millions and billions of dollars' worth of products began to flow from nation to nation, it was not only found that those who paid it did so without knowing it but also that hundreds and thousands of those who made the same kind of goods as those imported were ever watchful for their own interest and ready to increase the price they charged by the amount of the tax, and so were all the time, in season and out of season, boosting the tax. To them every extravagance of government was a boon, because the higher the import tax the higher the tribute gathered by them; and so two greeds—the greed of the governing classes proper and the greed of the favored leeches and bloodsuckers who fattened and filled their pockets along with the government—were joined and the world-old struggle between the masses and the classes grew harder and darker and more cruel than ever before.

That, Mr. Chairman, is the twofold evil in the tariff, that it is taken without being known or comprehended by those who pay it to the Government and that it raises a class of bloodsuckers who combine together and profit many times more than the government by every burden imposed by it.

But, Mr. Chairman, these bloodsuckers have something to say for this tax and for themselves. First, they say it is a time-honored system, established by the fathers. It is time honored. The tariff tax was established by the fathers. When this Government was formed the fathers found that all nations practically had resorted to the levy of import duties to raise revenues, and many of them for other purposes, such as to cripple the industries of other nations or to build up their own. But our fathers also knew why this tax had been resorted to, and they faintly grasped the evils that lurked in it. They needed money, more than, as they feared, the people would stand for in direct taxes, and they were not without the shrewd counsel of those who persuaded them that in our then struggling and poverty-stricken condition such a tax would help our infant industries to get on their feet. There was no question then of helping our labor against the pauper labor of England or Europe, for wages were lower here than there; and the fathers, in so far as they could, in the Constitution limited the evil of the tariff by declaring it should only be levied to raise Government revenue and that no such tax should ever be levied by the States, thereby insuring for all time the freest of trade between the States.

Had the mild and moderate purposes of the fathers been adhered to, and had the argument of the early protectionists that competition among home producers would soon bring the level of prices at home down to or below the level of prices abroad been borne out by our subsequent history, there would be no tariff question to-day. But the greed of those who benefited by the tariff made such amazing demands that the early tariffs, levied when we had infant industries which with some reason urged their need of help, came to be trifling in comparison with the later tariffs and then the vaunted home competition became so minimized that in the vast majority of cases our home prices of most manufactures do not even approach the foreign prices of the same class of goods, and at last we are brought face to face with the fact that our home producers of the great manufactures have combined to stifle competition, and in many instances not only do not sell to us at nearly as low price as the foreign maker of the same article sells it in his home market, but they do not sell to us at as low prices as they themselves send their wares abroad and sell them for.

In modern times one of the most conspicuous instances of concessions to a favored class is the enormous import duties levied by Germany upon imports of meats. This policy was entered upon at the behest of the "agrarians," who formed so numerous a party in the Reichstag as to enable them to form coalitions with other parties in the parliament and thereby compel the Government to accede to their demands for the imposition of tariff duties especially protective of their particular interests. A like policy has been pursued by the German Government in behalf of the same agrarian interest, who have greatly raised the price of the wheat grown on the lands of the German lord by an enormous duty laid on all imports of American wheat, so that to-day meat is beyond the reach of the great body of German workingmen and bread almost doubled in price. The same system in this country is fast taking meat from the mouths and woolen clothing from the backs of the poor and the toilers in great cities.

The protectionist also said that the tariff was not paid by us, but by the foreign producer. In the face of the patent fact that the goods we import with a duty on them can be bought and are bought all over the world by the people of the nations where they are made cheaper than we buy them by the full amount of the tax or nearly so, and in the face of the fact that ours is notoriously the highest market in the world for almost every manufacured article on which we levy the tax, whether we import it or make it here, he has abandoned that pretense.

The protectionist is a special pleader. At first he had no wage argument; now it is his sole remaining argument in the United States. Here it is cried from the housetops, it is proclaimed on the hills and in the valleys, in the cities and in the country, that we must have a tariff to protect the wages of the American workingman against the low wages of the pauper labor of Europe and the Orient.

The Bethlehem Steel Co., a concern that put six millions of capital in its business 10 years ago and has from its earnings added twenty millions to its capital since then, and declared last year 20 per cent dividend on its twenty-six millions capital, tells us we must keep up the tariff for the benefit of the American workingman.

The story of the United States Steel Trust, its inflation of capital and profits, when told in simple verity, staggers our capacity of belief. The story of the woolen mills is the same. Yet the laborers in these concerns are no better paid than other laborers; few of them can own their homes; many of them are women and boys and girls, paid only starvation wages, and over 50 per cent of these so-called American working people for whose benefit the tariff was levied are foreigners who can not speak our language and were imported by the tariff profit takers to beat down the wages and take the places of the American workingman. The truth is the tariff benefits go into profits and not into wages. This was shown so plainly the other day by Mr. RAINEY, of Illinois, that I will give just a short extract from his speech showing the enormous profits of a few of the corporations that cry so loudly for the American workingman:

> It might be advisable at this time to call attention to some of the profits New England mills are distributing under the present tariff laws. The Acushnet Mills, of New Bedford, paid 16 per cent in dividends from 1902 to 1910, and in 1910, in order to cut down their apparent profits, they increased their capital stock 100 per cent, and in 1911 their dividends amounted to 8 per cent. The Bristol Mills, of New Bedford, pay from 4 to 6 per cent in dividends every year, and watered their stock 20 per cent in 1908, and in that year and in succeeding years they have continued to pay 5 to 6 per cent on their stock, water and all. The Butler Mills, of the same city, pay from 5 to 9 per cent each year in dividends. In 1910 they made a stock dividend of 20 per cent, and in 1911 they paid 8 per cent upon their stock, water and all.
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> The Dartmouth Mills, of New Bedford, paid on their common stock 8 per cent in 1902, 1903, and 1904. In 1905 they paid 20 per cent; in 1906, 26 per cent; in 1907, 66 per cent; in 1908, 66 per cent; and in 1909 they increased the amount of their common stock 100 per cent and divided it among their stockholders in order to keep down dividends. The same year they paid 13 per cent upon their common stock, water and all; and in 1910 they paid 16 per cent upon the common stock so watered, and in 1911 the same amount. In 1909 this company made a stock increase of 50 per cent on their preferred stock, and paid 5 per cent upon their preferred stock so watered in that year, and have been paying 5 per cent ever since.

He gives many more, but that is enough to show that the tariff baron beats down wages all he can, all he dares. He is found to give in dollars and cents something of a higher wage here than is given in Italy or Germany or England, because he must give enough to his laborers to enable them to pay at trust prices for the necessaries of life to hold body and soul together, but he does not pay one cent more unless he is compelled to do it by labor unions, and this is absolutely true whether the tariff is 100 per cent, 50 per cent, 10 per cent, or nothing at all. The tariff baron adds every dollar he possibly can to his profits. Wherever he has been able to effect combination and stifle competition he puts into profits, dividends, and betterments every dollar that he can wring from the business, leaving to the laborer only what is necessary to keep the blood running in his veins and the flesh clinging to his bones. Every law for the protection of childhood, of womanhood, of manhood, must be won over his protest and fierce opposition. His profits must come first. His capitalization may be only water, standing for the possibility of future dividends; but dividends it must earn if by ingenuity he can make it. Captains of every industry in the land are clamoring for protection. Every ship on the sea is clamoring for subsidy—all for the American workingman—but the imported foreign children in our woolen mills shiver in New England winter and our American seaman struggles in vain against the dollar for rules that will require, in the interest of safety and humanity, seamen capable of understanding the language of the ship's officers and hours of labor that will not strain to breaking the powers of human endurance.

The profit takers say protection has given American workingmen higher wages than Europe or England gives. I asked a leader the other day if protection did that for the American wage earner, why did it not do the same for the German, the French, and the Italian laborer. He never answered or tried to answer. All these countries have high protective tariffs, yet our defenders of protection call their labor pauper labor. If the pauper labor of these countries is our argument for protection against their products, in God's name what is their argument for protection against our products?

Do not be alarmed for fear the resourcefulness of self-interest in Germany or Italy will fail to furnish plausible reasons. The truth is that free-trade England gives higher wages than Germany or any other high-tariff country except the United States and Canada, and that the tariff does not affect wages. The real reason for protection in all countries is the same. It enables the capitalistic classes in each country to beat down labor to its lowest possible living point, and then take in profits all the tribute that can be levied on the industry and thrift and needs of that country.

Capital is without nationality and without patriotism and without benevolence. Whenever capital engaged in any industry finds that it can produce its goods cheaper elsewhere than here it is going to build its factories elsewhere for every bit of its product that it can sell elsewhere.

Prohibitive tariffs are the strangest of all inconsistencies. There is no doubt that all civilized countries can pass prohibitive tariffs. We have done so in many things. Germany, Canada, and other countries have done the same. Is it not strange that we spend $400,000,000 building a canal; we deepen harbors and send our agents and consuls abroad, make treaties, and in a thousand ways strive to promote trade with the world, and then turn around and shut our doors to all but a few things of other nations, and stimulate them by our example to shut their doors against all but a few things of ours—that we force them to trade elsewhere by refusing to take their products or to permit them to give us their products in exchange for ours? We know that many of our farm products must go abroad to find consumers. Protection not only enhances the price we must pay for the products of the factory here, but it decreases the price we receive for our farm products abroad. The South American farmer sends his $100,000 worth of corn and wheat abroad and buys a cargo of $100,000 of English or German goods in return. If we send $100,000 worth of corn and wheat and cotton abroad, we can only buy $50,000 or $60,000 worth of English or German goods with the proceeds, because we must save out $40,000 or $50,000 with which to pay duty before we can bring in our goods.

To those of us who can not be hothoused—the cotton farmer, the grain farmer, the farmer generally, and that vast army of men who have only their labor to sell—there is no bounty in protection. No tribute is gathered for them. They are the ones that furnish the bounty. They are those who, by their labor every year, contribute that vast sum which goes to make up what we proudly call our balance of trade, which serves to fill the coffers of the profit-taking protected capitalistic few. The truth is, the capitalistic few take to themselves nearly all the surplus riches that this magnificent country and people every year pour into the aggregate wealth of the world. It may be that we are consuming the corpus of our rich heritage and making our country poorer; our soil may be getting thinner, our timber may be vanishing, our mineral resources depleted, still we are living, and living fast, and our millionaires are multiplying and fattening.

Let us stop and think. Let us get some things in exchange for what we send to Europe besides samples of effete and bankrupt aristocracy. Let us have the comforts those people make in exchange for the comforts we give. But our protectionists sometimes say—and particularly do the cotton-mill men of the South say—"We are on the ragged edge; if you lower the tariff we will be destroyed. Already our mills are overstocked; we can not make a profit even now; and if we must sell lower to meet English competition we must go broke." That sounds hard, and they seem to believe it. What has happened with them? Just this: They have been hothoused. They did not need any hothousing, they were a natural and proper industry for the South, particularly in North Carolina and other States where water power is going to waste and the cotton field is at their doors and the cheapest labor in America abounds.

But they were hothoused. Now, the difference between hothousing a plant and hothousing an industry is this: If you hothouse a plant or a number of plants, the plants have no volition in the matter; every plant on the outside is not looking at the warm sunshine of the hothouse in the winter or its cool

shade in the summer and hungering for it and moving in to get it. But industries are linked up with self-interest and volition, and as soon as A, B, and C go into a business that is hothoused and given a high rate of profit, E, F, and G begin to get hungry for that same great profit, and they, too, move in and go to work in the same house, and it is the same thing on down to X, Y, and Z, until the hothouse gets overcrowded. To leave the metaphor, when by the very nature of the case our tariff can only raise the price of cotton goods in the United States, and so many have gone into cotton manufacturing in the South, tempted by these high prices and profits, that they oversupply our home market, then they glut the market, and even the high price of the product does not give enough profits to go round nicely, and they must all or many of them perish whether you lower or raise the tariff. The only relief for them is to widen their markets. Let them shake off their baby strings, get the up-to-date best machinery, best managers, and best labor in the world, and with the cheapest raw material and best natural advantages and biggest near-by market in the world as a basis, go out and conquer all the markets of the world. That is the ultimate destiny of the cotton manufactory in the South, or else decay. It is one of the anomalies and paradoxes of protection that nobody is louder in talk of capturing the markets of the world than its advocates. Nothing can be surer than the fact that any manufacturer either can compete with foreign producers of his commodity here at home or else he can not compete with him abroad.

If he can not compete at home he can not compete abroad. If the manufacturer can compete abroad but only wants protection to enable him to make a greater profit at home, he only shows his greed by his demand and we only show either our complicity in his greed or our utter want of common sense if we grant it. Let no man talk of conquering the markets of the world in one breath and in the next declare he can not compete successfully in the markets at home.

Perhaps the most important feature of protection is the combinations it makes. There is no question that in the beginning of our tariff legislation the manufacturing protectionists preached the doctrine of free raw material, with a tariff on the finished manufacture; and for their purpose, except from one standpoint, they were right. To use wool and woolen goods for illustration, it was plain that a tax on wool without a tax on woolen goods was impossible, because if the American manufacturer was by law compelled to pay 10 cents per pound more for his wool than the English manufacturer, even if he did all the work of making cloth at the same cost with his English competitor, still his competitor could undersell him by the amount of the tax on the wool which the American millman had to pay and the Englishman did not have to pay. It was also plain that in that case the American woolen manufacturer would go out of business and the American woolgrower have to take his wool abroad to sell it in the world's open market, thus losing his protection also. On the other hand, if wool were on the free list and woolens protected by a tariff he argued that he could give the home woolgrower a better price than he could get abroad, by the amount of the transportation charges both ways, and still make a profit on his woolen cloth. For a long time all protectionists fought any duty on raw wool. But protection was making a losing fight. Many people wanted to know why woolen cloth ought to be protected. Then the protectionists sought recruits and revised their creed. They had enlisted all the manufacturers; but these were too few. Then the manufacturer began to make combinations.

He discovered the doctrine of compensatory duties. What did it matter to him if there was a duty on wool, provided an additional duty on woolens was levied to compensate or a little more than compensate him for the duty he paid on wool? Then he sent for the woolgrower and they had a little friendly conference, and instead of fighting each other they combined to fight together for a duty on wool, to benefit the woolgrower, and first a compensatory duty, to recoup the manufacturer for the duty he paid on the wool, and then an additional duty on woolen cloth, for the benefit of the manufacturer. Then all the protected industries discovered that what they needed was numbers in their ranks—they needed to enlist the self-interest of enough people to enable them to dominate the whole and by combination so adjust the climbing scale of tariffs by a system of compensatory duties as to pass one tariff on and incorporate it in another, until at last it should be unloaded on the final consumer. They began to go out into the walks of all industries and hunt up every man the price of whose products might be enhanced or who might be persuaded to believe so. They went out into the highways and the byways and invited all they could induce to come to the feast, and to those they could not persuade to come they sent a piece of the feast cake. Truly, it has been a drunken debauch ever since. They knew full well that the great body of the people could not feed at their table; could only work to provide the feast. They knew also that thousands would sell their birthright for a mess of potage, and by organization and shrewd sophistries and lavish expenditure of money they set out to persuade the American people they could tax themselves into riches. They took in the weak, the simple, and the selfish. They put a tariff on chemicals, oils, and paints, from acids to vanillin; on earths and earthen and glass ware, from bricks to grindstones and slate; on metals, from pig iron to watch movements, and metal articles they could not think of they lumped for luck and put in a basket clause at, say, 45 per cent.

They put a tax on woods from brier-root wood to house furniture; on sugar and candy; on everything on the farm and the ranch, from apples and dried eggs to spices and vinegar; on spirits and wines; on tobacco and snuff; on cotton manufactures, and on wool and woolen manufactures—they spread a snare for all. But enough. Is it any wonder that with this army of healthy, hungry supporters, bought and paid for and mutually bound together, protection is hard to overthrow?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. HARDY. About 10 minutes; not more.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield 10 minutes additional to the gentleman.

Mr. HARDY. The object now of the high protectionist is not to exclude anyone, but to include everyone they can. They want every recruit they can get, and they go out in the highways and byways and gather in reenforcements here and there, and so they take in the sheepmen, they take in the fruit grower, they take in the sugar men, they take in the wheat grower. They put a duty on every possible object in order that every man who gathers a little bit from the benefits of protection might swell the ranks of his forces and serve to aid in imposing higher and higher duties upon the great masses, who are not benefited and can not be benefited by it. My countrymen, no philosopher or poet ever uttered a truer expression than Burns when he said:

> But och! Mankind are unco weak, an' little to be trusted;
> If self the wavering balance shake, it's rarely right adjusted.

The time may come—God grant us mercy that when it does come that our people may resist the temptation. The Lord's prayer was wisest in the one sentence, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil"—but if the time ever comes when it may be necessary for corn to be imported into this country, when the granaries of these United States fail to meet the demand for consumption and the granaries of the world are sought in order to supply the hunger of our labor, then God grant that our farming people may be able to resist the temptation to pile on the burdens of those who struggle hard for bread in order to put coin in their coffers.

That is what is the matter with Germany to-day. The landlords are her nobility. The highest houses there own the land in Germany, and then impose a high duty on wheat. They combine with the mill men so that the miller and landlord combining together pay one duty on wheat and a higher duty on flour, and together they compel the common laborer of Germany to pay two prices for the bread he eats. It is a world-wide truism that human greed is never satisfied; that human appetite is never surfeited. I want to add but one little thing just by way of conclusion.

We can not have free trade in this country, because we must raise revenue, but if we, under the Constitution, levied our taxes only for revenue we would not suffer much. I know our country is prosperous. It would be so if absolutely cut off from the world. If we might never see or hear from another land, in our own land among 48 States we have the soil, the climate, the mines, the forests, the brawn, the brains, the sobriety, the industry to make us, even so isolated, perhaps the greatest and most prosperous people on earth; but there is much that other people might give to us in exchange for much that we might give to them, to the wider happiness of both them and us. We have prospered not because of but in spite of restrictions on our freedom. For one I would like to see established a little world of freedom. I would like to see my home county in just such a state. Just free to buy from all the world just what we wanted to buy, and sell to all the world what we had to sell. I would sell at home all I could sell for less at home than abroad. I would sell abroad all I could sell for more there than at home. If I wanted a hat, I would like the liberty of buying it for $2, if I could, and not be compelled to pay $5 for it. I surely do not fear that the things I wanted to buy

would pour in so cheaply I could not live. If I wanted to buy a horse, and my neighbor asked me $200 for him, I would like to have the freedom to go over into an adjoining county, or even to a foreign land, and buy a better horse for $150 if I could. If my neighbors and I wanted cattle and they were scarce and high in my home county, I would like the privilege of going down in south Texas, or even into Mexico, and buying them cheaper, and then of bringing them home to feed and fatten for our eating. I would like to be free to take my corn, my cotton, my potatoes, my chickens, my cattle, my horses to Maine, to New York, to California, or Florida, to anywhere in all the world, and sell them and bring back what I got there in exchange. I would like to quit paying tribute to some man no better but more favored than I. I would like to strike off the shackles that have been wrought by Satan himself to bind over half of my countrymen in chains at the chariot wheels of a favored few. I would like to see my country free once more to trade, to buy where they would, to sell where they would, and once more to look the sun of freedom in the face as free men on a free earth. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The Panama Canal.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. C. DYER,
OF MISSOURI,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 20, 1913.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert herewith an address delivered by me at the Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., on Thursday evening, May 1, 1913, on the subject of the Panama Canal. Following is the address referred to:

"Mr. Chairman, members of the faculty, students, and friends of Central Wesleyan College, it is a great honor and pleasure to me to talk to you this evening upon what is to be one of the greatest epochs in American history, the dedicating to the world by the United States of the Panama Canal. On a recent trip to the canal I was wonderfully impressed with this great undertaking from the standpoint of American engineering and enterprise, and I know of none that I would rather talk to upon the history, the greatness, and the meaning of the Panama Canal than to this splendid audience.

"The great Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. CHAMP CLARK, who is also your Representative in Congress from this district, gave me a message to bring you. He said to me just before I left Washington:

"I understand you are soon to lecture at the college at Warrenton. I think a great deal of that college, its faculty, and the student body. They are doing a fine work. About once in two years I lecture there instead of talking party politics. I enjoy it and they seem to enjoy it. Give them all my love.

"I know that you appreciate this message from Speaker CLARK, for he is one of the very greatest of Americans.

"The Panama Canal is located, as you all well know, on the Isthmus of Panama, some 2,000 miles slightly west of south of New York and 1,400 miles quite a little east of south of New Orleans. Pittsburgh and Buffalo are practically on a straight line with the western boundary of the Canal Zone where it begins on the Atlantic side, at Colon, a city with a population of 17,740.

"The Isthmus of Panama is an east-and-west neck of land, connecting North and South America, and has a population of some 400,000. It is 32,000 square miles in area, having a length of 430 miles and a width of 70 miles. It begins at 77½° west longitude on the boundary of the Republic of Colombia, South America, and extends to 83° west longitude to Costa Rica, in Central America. It lies between 7½° and 9½° north latitude—500 miles from the Equator.

"On the Pacific side of the Isthmus is the city of Panama, with a population of 37,505. The canal extends through what is known as the Canal Zone, a strip of land 10 miles wide from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The canal crosses the Isthmus at its northerly or upward turn, and makes the canal run from northwest to southeast, and makes the Pacific entrance to the canal 22½ miles east of the Atlantic entrance—connecting an eastern sea with a western ocean. From the Tivoli Hotel at the Pacific entrance to the canal you can see the sun rise directly before you out of the Pacific Ocean.

"The history of Panama is an interesting one, and I commend its careful study to the young men and young women, the students of this college. Columbus visited the Isthmus in 1502, and although he was not the first man to actually land upon its soil, yet he being the first discoverer of land thereabouts, previously, he was naturally given credit for the finding of this narrow neck of land, as it afterwards proved to be, extending between North and South America. At the Atlantic entrance to the canal, in the city of Cristobal, stands the statue of Columbus, and no one can view it without realizing that at last the new route to India is about solved. Of course Columbus died without knowing the nature of this land. Lowell said, 'Columbus started out to find the entrance to the back door of the Old World and found the front door to the New.' The first one to learn the nature and width of the Isthmus was Balboa, who, from a peak of the Culebra Mountains, in 1513, saw the Pacific Ocean. He it was who learned that the Isthmus was 'the waist of the world,' and to-day the name of Balboa is honored by the United States in naming the Pacific entrance to the canal 'Balboa.'

"The idea of a canal across the Isthmus was conceived some 250 years before there was a United States of America. During the reigns of the Spanish Kings, Charles and Phillip, there was exploring and investigating of the Isthmus with this idea in mind. When the matter was brought before King Phillip he consulted with his advisers, including the Dominican friars, who advised against the cutting of a canal through the Isthmus. The argument that they presented to King Phillip was that, 'What God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'

"For a period of some 350 years from Balboa's discovery not much was done in regard to the project. Numerous explorers and writers visited the Isthmus and discussion was had and articles written on the feasibility, advisability, and so forth, of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific with a water route. In 1827 we find a prophetic vision of the canal from that celebrated German poet, dear to the hearts of Central Wesleyan, and in whose honor one of the splendid literary societies of this college is named—'Goethenian.' Goethe was writing concerning the theories of Humboldt, who had visited the Isthmus and given his ideas of how the canal could be made. Goethe said in part:

"All this is reserved for the future and for a great spirit of enterprise; but so much is certain: If a project of the kind succeeded in making it possible for ships of whatever lading or size to go through such a canal from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, quite incalculable results would ensue for the whole of civilized and uncivilized humanity. I should be surprised, however, if the United States were to let the opportunity escape them of getting such an achievement into their own hands. We may expect this youthful power, with its decided tendency westward, in 30 or 40 years to have also occupied and peopled the extensive tracts of land beyond the Rocky Mountains. We may further expect that along the whole Pacific coast, where nature has already formed the largest and safest harbors, commercial cities of the utmost importance will gradually arise, to be the medium of trade between China, together with the East Indies and the United States. * * * It is absolutely indispensable for the United States to effect a way through from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and I am certain they will compass it. This I should like to live to see, but I shall not.

"This was in 1827, but we do not find any particular activity by the United States as regards the canal until about 1872 and 1875, when commissioners were sent by Congress to make investigations, surveys, and so forth, of the Panama and Nicaragua routes. It is true that the United States had discussed the matter of a canal years previous to this, but no formidable undertaking in that regard was had. Two of the preeminent reasons why, perhaps—nothing definite was done by the United States about this time—were the building of the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus about 1850, and the great Civil War, which took all the resources and energy of the United States for the time being.

"Lucien N. B. Wyse, a Frenchman, obtained a concession from the Republic of Colombia to dig a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and in 1879 a company was formed in France, with de Lesseps at its head, to dig a sea-level canal across the Isthmus. Work was started in about 1881, and after the expenditure of some $260,000,000 they had succeeded in excavating only 7 miles of the less difficult part for the canal. The failure of this French company was followed by the organization of a new company in France, which determined upon a lock canal. They continued the work of digging the canal in a desultory way till the United States purchased the French rights and property on May 4, 1904, for $40,000,000. At the time the French sold out to the United States the Republic of Colombia owned the territory through which the canal was to pass. Representatives of the United States and Colombia agreed to treaties which were submitted to the Colombian Congress for ratification, by which the United States was to have absolute right to certain territory, and so forth, through which to dig the canal. The amount of money to be paid Colombia was considered by her not enough. One of the treaties provided for the payment of $7,000,000 cash and $250,000 annually after the fourteenth year; after this proposition was disagreed to, a new

treaty was entered into by which $10,000,000 in cash was to be paid her and $100,000 yearly after the ninth year. This was rejected by the Republic of Colombia October 31, 1903. Immediately following that portion of the former Republic of Colombia known as the Isthmus of Panama withdrew from Colombia and set up a government of its own, and which was on November 7 recognized by the United States Government as the Republic of Panama. The United States then entered into a treaty with the Republic of Panama to secure the necessary rights to dig the canal. This treaty, known as the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty, signed at Washington on November 18, 1903, was ratified by the Panaman Congress, signed by its President, and proclaimed February 26, 1904. The important provisions of this treaty were as follows:

"First. The United States guarantees to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.

"Second. Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity a strip across the Isthmus extending 5 miles on each side of the canal, the cities of Colon and Panama excepted. Over this strip, called the Canal Zone, the United States is conceded absolute jurisdiction.

"Third. All railway and canal rights of the zone are ceded to the United States.

"Fourth. The property of the United States in the zone is exempt from taxation.

"Fifth. The United States is to have the right to use military force, to build fortifications, and to perfect transit.

"Sixth. The United States is to have sanitary jurisdiction over the cities of Panama and Colon, and the right to preserve order in the Republic should the Panama Government, in the judgment of the United States, fail to do so.

"Seventh. The United States agrees to pay Panama $10,000,000 at once and to pay an annuity of $250,000, beginning with the year 1913.

"The necessary authority and funds having been obtained from the Congress of the United States, as well as the necessary authority from the Republic of Panama secured, President Roosevelt proceeded without delay to begin the actual work of digging the canal. He appointed commissioners, and from time to time made certain changes, finally deciding that the best results would be obtained by centering the authority in one chief engineer. This he did on April 1, 1907, when Col. George W. Goethals was appointed chief engineer and chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

"In the meantime, however, much had been done in the way of preparing for the digging of the canal. The United States having obtained from the French the Panama Railroad, found that there was much work to be done in the way of laying track, providing equipment, etc., to get the necessary use out of the railroad for the work of the canal. Some $9,000,000 was spent in doing this. The quartermaster had to gather together the necessary supplies; sanitation was one of the great problems to be considered. Col. A. W. Gorgas, the great American yellow-fever expert, was placed in charge of this, and a great deal of money and work was spent in ridding the Canal Zone of the mosquito and diseases of various kinds, with the result that the zone to-day is as healthy as the United States. Schools had to be established, as many Americans coming to work on the canal were bringing their families with them. Hotels, restaurants, etc., had to be built for the men and their families. Cold-storage and refrigerating plants had to be built to provide proper food for the workmen, with the result that to-day the best plants of this kind anywhere are located there, there being in addition plants for making ice, baking, coffee roasting, ice cream, laundry, packing, etc. Every morning at 4 a. m. a train loaded with provisions for the workmen throughout the Canal Zone is started out from Cristobal, the Atlantic terminus of the canal, these meats and provisions going out from Cristobal in refrigerating cars. In addition to all these necessary preparations, some of which have been casually mentioned, there had to be gathered together on the Canal Zone the necessary machinery and equipment for the work. In order that you may fully understand the enormous task of bringing these things to the canal from New York and other places in the United States and Europe, I will name some of the principal equipment now or that has been in use in digging the canal, to wit:

Canal service.

STEAM SHOVELS.

105-ton, 5 cubic yard dippers	15
95-ton, 4 and 5 cubic yard dippers	30
70-ton, 2½ and 3 cubic yard dippers	33
66-ton, 2½ cubic yard dippers	10
45-ton, 1¾ cubic yard dippers	11
26-ton	1
Trenching shovel, ¾ cubic yard dipper	1
Total	101

LOCOMOTIVES.

American:	
106-ton	100
105-ton	41
117-ton	20
Total	161
French	104
Narrow-gauge, American, 16-ton	33
Electric	9
Total	307

DRILLS.

Mechanical churn or well	196
Tripod	357
Total	553

CARS.

Coaches	57
Freight	1,434
Total	1,491

CRANES.

Locomotive	2
Wrecking	2
Total	4

PILE DRIVERS.

Track	1
Floating	1
Total	2
Tugboat	1

LIGHTERS.

Coal, all steel	5
Cargo, steel and iron	8
Total	13
Motor boats	2
Steam ditcher	1

CONSTRUCTION CARS.

Flat, used with unloading plows	1,760
Steel dumps, large	596
Steel dumps, small	1,207
Ballast dumps	24
Steel flats	487
Narrow gauge	209
Motor	6
Pay car	1
Pay certificate	1
Automatic, electric	45
Decauville	224
Special, shops	12
Total	4,572
Spreaders	26
Track shifters	9
Unloaders	30
Pile drivers	14

DREDGES.

French ladder	7
Dipper	3
Pipe line	7
Seagoing suction	2
Clamshell	1
Total	20
Cranes	47
Rock breaker	1
Tugs	11
Towboat	1
House boats	3
Clapets	12
Pile driver, floating	3
Crane boat	1
Barges, lighters, and scows	72
Launches	29
Drill boats	2
Floating derricks	2

Panama Railroad.

LOCOMOTIVES.

Road (12 oil burners)	36
Switch	26
Total	62

"With the equipment at hand, with food and clothing, the zone made healthy, etc., we find one more thing necessary before work can be begun in earnest. This is to get the necessary laborers. After much effort along these lines the Isthmian Canal Commission was plentifully supplied in that regard by laborers, mostly from Jamaica, and have, as a general rule, given good service. The skilled workmen, mechanics, engineers, etc., have all come from the United States. The total number of laborers employed in the digging of the canal, the rebuilding of the Panama Railroad, etc., average about 30,000. In addition, there are about 5,000 Americans, skilled in various ways. With this word in regard to the necessary preparations of sup-

plies and men, I will take up with you some of the really big things of the canal, to wit, locks, dams, spillways, and lakes—necessarily brief, however.

"The locks are six in number, there being three at Gatun, one at Pedro Miguel, and two at Miraflores. They are all in pairs, so that vessels can go in opposite directions at the same time.

"A lock is a walled chamber between two bodies of water of different levels, having gates at either end, in which it is possible to confine vessels while they are being raised or lowered from one level to another by allowing water to flow in or out of the lock chamber.

"The locks are built entirely of concrete, each one being 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. The total length of the Gatun flight, with approach walls, will be over 3,500 feet, or nearly two-thirds of a mile, and the entire width about 300 feet at the top. The massive side walls will be 81 feet high, 45 to 50 feet wide at the floor level, and then gradually taper to 8 feet at the top. The huge middle or separating wall will be 60 feet wide, carrying near its base a great central culvert, through which the water, rushing in turn into smaller or lateral branch culverts under and up through the floors of the locks, will flood each chamber and float the passing vessel. This main central culvert, extending the entire distance of the lock, will be 18 to 22 feet in diameter and could hold a mogul locomotive, while the laterals would make an easy driveway for a two-horse truck wagon. There are also culverts in the two side walls of corresponding size, so that an entire lock can be filled or emptied, using one culvert, in 15 minutes and 42 seconds, and, using two culverts, in 7 minutes and 51 seconds. This will be extraordinarily quick work, considering the enormous size of the locks, but will provide quick passage for ships. These culverts are also so arranged and controlled by valves that the water from one lock can be used to fill the one below it or the one alongside of it. The locks are built in parallel pairs for reasons both of safety and expedition. If one set is out of commission, the other can be used. If vessels are coming up in one set, others can be descending in the parallel set.

"The lock gates or leaves almost overwhelm one with their magnitude and majesty. The layman wonders how they can be safely and successfully manipulated. The individual leaves of the gates vary in height from 45 feet 7 inches at the end of the upper flight or third level to 79 feet at the beginning of the first flight or level. They are 7 feet thick and 65 feet long. Two sets of gates separate the high level from the lower level as protection in case one set is damaged by a collision with a vessel or otherwise put out of use. A huge chain is also dropped in front of the gates, made of such size and strength that it could check a ship of 10,000 tons moving at 5 miles an hour.

"For absolute safety still another remarkable precaution is provided. At the head of each flight of locks are emergency dams, consisting of swing bridges, which in case of an accident can be drawn across the locks. From these swing bridges wicker girders are let down. They, in turn, are supported by a sill at the bottom and the horizontal truss work of the bridge at the top. These wicker girders act as runways for gates which are lowered and gradually stop the flow.

"In each lock are intermediate gates forming lesser lock chambers of 600 and 400 feet length, respectively, to take care of the great majority of vessels and to save the necessity of filling the whole 1,000 feet of the regular locks.

"Ships will not be allowed in either of the locks under their own steam, but will be towed from one end to the other by specially designed powerful electric-motor locomotives running on tracks laid along the central and side walls of the locks. There will be two of these motors in front on either side and two behind, so that they will have absolute control of the vessel. The electricity which will not only operate these motors but all the gates and valves of the canal will be generated by water turbines located at the spillway of the Gatun Dam.

"The Gatun Dam is a huge earth structure and is, in fact, more of a mountain than a dam. It is so constructed as to complete the natural range of mountains which, excepting at this one point, entirely surround the low-lying basin of the Chagres River. By completing this basin it is possible to retain the waters of the Chagres and thereby form the Gatun Lake.

"The dam is constructed of two outer walls of dry fill, a large part of which was excavated from the Culebra Cut. These two walls, or toes, as they are usually called, were constructed so as to be 1,200 feet apart (inside measurement), and this space in between the two walls is filled with a mixture of sand and clay which is sucked up from the river bed of the Chagres, both above and below the dam, by means of large suction dredges and then pumped through long pipe lines into the space between the two walls of dry earth fill. About 20 per cent of the material passing through these pipe lines is solid matter, the balance water. After the solid matter settles the surplus water is drained off and in that way the inner portion of the dam is built up. This inner core is usually known as the hydraulic core and forms the water-tight portion of the dam. After the hydraulic core has been carried a short way above the water level it will be discontinued and the outer walls will then be carried higher and closer together until they entirely incase and cap over the inner core.

"The Gatun Dam at the base is 2,100 feet, or about a half mile thick, 400 feet thick at the water surface, and 100 feet wide across the crest. The crest of the dam stands 105 feet above sea level and 20 feet above the surface of the water of the lake. The length of the dam measured along the crest is 7,500 feet, but of this length only 500 feet will be subject to the full pressure of 85 feet of water due to the natural rise of the ground along the inner slopes of the dam.

"The spillway, which is located about midway of the dam, is built right into a natural hill, which stood at an elevation of 110 feet above sea level. This hill was practically solid rock, so they simply cut a channel 300 feet wide through it and lined it with concrete, building a dam across the head of this channel to form the spillway or regulating works for Gatun Lake. This dam forms nearly a semicircle across the head of the spillway channel and will be constructed of solid concrete up to an elevation of 69 feet. At this level piers rise 45 feet apart on the crest of the solid portion of the dam, and in between these piers come the steel gates which will control the level of the lake. Water can be discharged from the lake, either over the top of these gates at an elevation of 87 feet, which would be the height of the crest of the gates when closed, or by raising the gates the water can be discharged under them and over the concrete portion of the dam at an elevation of 69 feet. At the latter part of each rainy season the gates will be closed and the lake level increased from 85 to 87 feet. This would give 2 feet of water over 164 square miles, which would be sufficient to make 58 lockages a day during the dry season; that is, 10 more than could possibly be made with vessels following one another at intervals of one hour. Then, when the rainy season begins again and the large floods occur, the gates could be raised, allowing water to escape below them at an elevation of 69 feet, which would result in an increase in the volume of the water discharging through the spillway, due to the pressure of the water standing above the point of discharge. In this way as the level of the lake rises the efficiency of the spillway automatically increases.

"The spillway will be capable of discharging 154,000 cubic feet per second, which is more than the greatest momentary discharge of the Chagres River at Gatun. In addition to the control of the Chagres effected by means of the spillway, there is the great reservoiring effect of the Gatun Lake, it being of such great area that it would take the greatest known flood of the Chagres River nine hours to raise the level of the lake 1 foot, even though no water was discharging through the spillway at Gatun.

"Gatun Lake will impound the waters of a basin comprising 1,320 square miles. When the surface of the water is at 85 feet sea level the lake will have an area of about 164 square miles, and will contain about 183,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. During eight or nine months of the year the lake will be kept constantly full by the prevailing rains, and consequently a surplus will need to be stored for only three or four months of the dry season.

"The Culebra Cut begins at the point where the canal leaves the valley of the Chagres River, near Bas Obispo, and follows the winding valley of the Rio Grande until it reaches the Continental Divide, near Culebra. After cutting through the divide it follows the valley of the Rio Grande to Pedro Miguel.

"The average depth to which it was necessary to excavate below the natural surface at Culebra Cut was approximately 120 feet through the entire length of the cut. At the point where the Continental Divide was severed between Gold Hill and Contractors Hill, the cutting will average 375 feet. The lowest point of the Cordillera Mountains, which reach in a majestic barrier for 10,000 miles from the Yukon River, in Alaska, to the Straits of Magellan, in southern Chile, will be at the bottom of Culebra Cut, which, when the canal is completed, will be exactly 40 feet above sea level, and the deepest cut of which will be at Gold Hill, 495 feet.

"The cut is 9 miles long and 300 feet wide at the bottom. It is widened at right angles so that vessels 1,000 feet long can make the turn with perfect ease. The amount that had been

excavated at Culebra Cut to April 1 was 91,847,517 cubic yards, and there was remaining to be excavated 7,510,300 cubic yards.

"The Culebra section of the canal is terminated by the Pedro Miguel Locks, which, with a small earth dam about 1,104 feet long, and having a concrete core wall connecting the lock and the high ground to westward, and a crest of 105 feet above mean sea level, forms a small lake and bay.

"The Pedro Miguel and Miraflores Locks are the same in all essential features as the Gatun Locks. There is only one lift at Pedro Miguel, of 30⅛ feet. We then have the Miraflores Locks, two in number, with a combined lift of 55⅝ feet. From the Miraflores Locks the vessel is lowered to sea level and passes out to the Pacific Ocean and to deep water.

"The canal excavation to date is about as follows:

	Cubic yards.
By French companies	78,146,960
French excavation useful to present canal	29,908,000
By Americans:	
Dry excavation	121,152,783
Dredges	74,436,624
Total	195,589,407
May 4 to Dec. 31, 1904	243,472
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905	1,799,227
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1906	4,948,497
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907	15,765,290
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908	37,116,735
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1909	35,096,166
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1910	31,437,677
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911	31,603,899
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912	30,269,349
Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1913	7,309,095

Totals by divisions and amount to be excavated.

Divisions.	Amount excavated.		Remaining to be excavated.	
ATLANTIC.				
Dry excavation	8,796,716		117,401	
Dredges	35,213,810		3,793,850	
		44,010,526		3,911,251
CENTRAL.				
Culebra Cut	91,847,517		7,519,300	
All other points	12,384,655		300,000	
		104,232,172		7,819,300
PACIFIC.				
Dry excavation	8,312,134		1,998,605	
Dredges	39,034,575		8,819,735	
		47,346,709		10,818,341
Grand total		195,589,407		22,548,892

"The excavation of the canal would equal a tunnel or subway 13 or 14 feet in diameter through the 8,000 miles of the earth. The total excavation, dry and wet, for the canal as originally planned was estimated at 103,795,000 cubic yards in addition to the excavation by the French companies. Changes in the plan of the canal, made subsequently by order of the President, increased the amount to 174,666,594 cubic yards. Of this amount 89,794,493 cubic yards were to be taken from the central division, which includes the Culebra Cut. In July, 1910, a further increase of 7,871,172 cubic yards was made, of which 7,330,525 cubic yards were to allow for slides in Culebra Cut, for silting in the Chagres section, and for lowering the bottom of the canal from 40 to 39 feet above sea level in the Chagres section. These additions increased the estimated total excavation to 182,537,766 cubic yards. In 1911 a further increase of 12,785,613 cubic yards was made, of which 5,257,281 cubic yards was for slides in Culebra Cut and the remainder for additional excavation and silting in the Atlantic and Pacific entrances, raising the grand total of estimated excavation to 195,323,379 cubic yards.

"In 1912 a still further increase of 17,180,621 cubic yards was made, of which 3,545 000 cubic yards was for slides in Culebra Cut and the remainder for dredging excavation at Gatun Locks, silting in the Atlantic entrance, and for the Balboa terminals, bringing the grand total of estimated excavation to 212,504,000 cubic yards. The Balboa terminals embrace 7,371,000 cubic yards of wet excavation and 1,423,000 cubic yards of dry excavation for the basin and docks. Deducting these amounts the total for canal excavation proper, according to the estimate of 1912, is about 203,710,000 cubic yards.

"Over 99 per cent of the total of 4,446,530 cubic yards of concrete to be placed in the locks had been laid at the close of work on April 12, the amount in place being 4,425,410 cubic yards.

"About 98 per cent of the concrete for the system of three twin locks at Gatun has been laid, the amount in place at the close of work on April 12 being 2,013,511 cubic yards out of a total of 2,043,730. In the spillway of Gatun Dam there had been placed 224,253 cubic yards out of a total of 225,000 cubic yards.

"Concrete work in the lock at Pedro Miguel is almost completed, 919,503 cubic yards having been placed at the close of work on April 12.

"Over 99 per cent of the concrete for the system of two twin locks at Miraflores was in place on April 12, the total amount on that date being 1,491,585 cubic yards, bucket measurement, out of a total of approximately 1,499,800.

"Over 2,000,000 cubic yards of concrete have been required to construct the Gatun Locks alone. This would make a wall 8 feet wide and 12 feet high 133 miles long, or half way around the State of Delaware, while all the concrete used in the construction of the canal, about 5,000,000 cubic yards, would completely inclose that State with a wall of these dimensions and be able to impound the largest fresh-water reservoir in the world.

"Another fact worth mentioning is that all the concrete used in the locks, spillways, dams, etc., would build a wall 12 feet high, 8 feet thick for 266 miles, the distance from New York to Washington.

"The total fill placed in dams is about as follows:

Year.	Gatun.		Pedro Miguel.	Miraflores.	
	Wet.	Dry.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.
	Cubic yards.	*Cubic yards.*	*Cubic yards.*	*Cubic yards.*	*Cubic yards.*
To January 1, 1911	5,833,076	6,128,105	260,852	294,712	609,863
1911	3,493,388	2,613,066	57,669	366,336	463,514
1912	1,402,501	2,498,492	352,159	.....	418,042
1913	.....	334,502	22,198	.....	130,995
Total	10,728,965	11,574,165	692,878	661,048	1,619,414

Grand total, 25,276,470 cubic yards.

"The canal proper begins in the deep water of the Caribbean Sea, near Toro Point breakwater, which is 11,000 feet long, and is to protect Limon Bay from heavy storms, which are very frequent there, and is dredged directly south of Limon Bay for 5 miles to regular shore line, and thence 2 miles through lowland in a straight line to entrance of the Gatun Locks. This 7-mile channel has a minimum depth of 41 feet and a width of 500 feet. This is the Atlantic side sea-level part of the canal and is 7 miles in length.

"At Gatun we have three locks, which I have already discussed to some extent. Vessels are here lifted from the sea-level part of the canal to 85 feet above sea level through a flight of the three locks. Then the vessel passes directly into Gatun Lake, which is an artificial body of water 164 square miles in area.

"After the ship is raised from the sea-level part of the canal of Gatun Lake, 85 feet above sea level, by the Gatun Locks, it is free to proceed for 24 miles on the Gatun Lake, the channel for this distance being from 1,000 feet to 500 feet wide; then for 9 miles, extending through Culebra Cut to Pedro Miguel Locks, the channel is 300 feet wide. At Pedro Miguel the vessel enters a lock and is lowered 30⅛ feet to a small lake, called Miraflores Lake, which has an elevation 54⅛ feet above sea level, and then passes through the lake for 1½ miles to Miraflores. There it will enter two locks, in series, and be lowered 54⅛ feet to sea level, passing out into Panama Bay and the Pacific Ocean through a channel 8½ miles in length with a width of 500 feet. To protect the channel in the Panama Bay a breakwater has been built from Sosa Hill to Naos Island for 3 miles. This is to prevent the canal from being filled with silt or sand from waters of the Panama Bay. This breakwater is made with material from Culebra Cut. Thus it will be seen that the length of the canal from deep water to deep water is approximately 50 miles, 15 miles of which being sea level. The maximum width of the canal is 1,000 feet, the minimum 300 feet, and the minimum depth 41 feet. Forty ships can pass through the canal in 24 hours—20 each way.

"To pass a vessel through the canal will take from 10 to 12 hours, according to the size of the ship and the rate of speed at which it can travel. To go through the three locks at Gatun it takes one hour and a half—30 minutes to each lock, or 3 hours for all the locks. This is a remarkably short time, considering the ponderous mechanism employed, and is also an interesting contrast with the old way, for by the new way vessels can go from Colon to Panama in 12 hours, accomplishing the journey which when made around South America takes 30 to 40 days.

"One of the great benefits to come from the Panama Canal is the decreasing of the distances between eastern and western

ports of the United States. It is interesting to note the distance in nautical miles that will thereby be saved. As an example of this we will take the city of New York and see what is saved by vessels sailing from there via the Panama Canal on trade routes, to wit:

	Miles.
New York to San Francisco by way of—	
Magellan	13,135
Panama	5,262
Saved	7,873
New York to Guayaquil by way of—	
Magellan	10,215
Panama	2,810
Saved	7,405
New York to Callao by way of—	
Magellan	9,613
Panama	3,363
Saved	6,250
New York to Iquique by way of—	
Magellan	9,143
Panama	4,004
Saved	5,139
New York to Valparaiso by way of—	
Magellan	8,380
Panama	4,632
Saved	3,747
New York to Honolulu by way of—	
Magellan	13,312
Panama	6,700
Saved	6,612
New York to Manila by way of—	
Suez	11,589
Panama	11,548
Saved	41
New York to Yokohama by way of—	
Suez	13,079
Panama	9,798
Saved	3,281
New York to Hongkong by way of—	
Suez	11,628
Panama	11,383
Saved	245
New York to Melbourne by way of—	
Magellan	12,852
Panama	10,030
Saved	2,822

"St. Louis and Missouri will also benefit by reason of the shorter route for its products. St. Louis is to-day exporting some $50,000,000 worth of goods annually to South American countries. St. Louis will be nearer the western coast of South America, when the canal is finished, than any other manufacturing city. The export trade of St. Louis will greatly increase, and as its manufacturing industries enlarge and its product becomes greater, so will the great agricultural sections of the Mississippi Valley feel this impulse, and greater prosperity come to it also. In a short time I expect to see a deep-water channel in the Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico. Then we will see big ocean steamers loading the wares, merchandise, and products of St. Louis and its near-by territory at the St. Louis wharves, and then steaming on down the Mississippi to the Gulf, and on through the Gulf of Mexico and the high seas via the Panama Canal, delivering their cargoes to the western coast cities of North and South America, and on to Honolulu, Yokohama, and the East. When this has been accomplished the manufacturers of St. Louis will save almost one-half in freight rates that they are now paying to send goods to the same points by railroad. There are other great and beneficial results to the American people that will come from the completion of the canal besides the commercial one mentioned. One other is the benefit it will be in case of war with some foreign country. Our battleships can go from the Atlantic to the Pacific or from the Pacific to the Atlantic in much less time, and will be a great benefit to our country, one of the reasons being that we will not need so many battleships. Most all of you remember the memorable trip of the battleship *Oregon*, during the Spanish War, from San Francisco to the Atlantic waters. It had to make the long and perilous trip around the Horn to join the Atlantic Fleet. Many of the wars of the future will begin and end in less time than it takes to make this trip. The canal will also be a great boon to the passenger traffic, shortening trips and saving many lives. It also teaches the people of America, and civilization in general, the great possibilities of American genius and the splendid progress of our Nation, for we accomplish one of the greatest known engineering feats, one that has baffled the great engineers and people of other countries. America is showing to the world that we can successfully do the biggest thing that has ever been done for civilization, and we are also letting them know that we have no motives and purposes in digging the canal other than the great and lasting benefit it will be to all mankind. America is satisfied for itself with the glory that we have been able to do the job. It is the greatest project of its kind that the world has ever seen; its locks are bigger and more ingeniously constructed than any ever before attempted. Its dams, spillways, lakes, tunnels, mechanism, and all, are the wonder of the world and greater in each case than ever before seen.

"The drilling through rocks for purposes of blasting, that has been necessary, would make a hole through the entire earth; 500,000 pounds of dynamite have been used at Culebra Cut alone each month for blasting; rivers have been diverted from their regular channels and been given new beds; an artificial lake, 164 square miles in area, is one of the wonders of this great undertaking. In fact, the only way that one can adequately appreciate the greatness of the work being done there is to see the canal while under construction and before it is filled with water. It is now predicted that the canal will be open to the commerce of the world by October next. Of course unlooked for slides, many of which have taken place in the last year or so, may delay this. These slides have been wonders in themselves. It is stated that one of these slides took in in its movements 160 acres of territory. Col. Goethals, the chief engineer, stated to me that he felt no great uneasiness about the slides of the future, and that after the canal had been finished and water turned in the danger of slides would be lessened and that those that did happen could be taken care of with dredges.

"One of the important questions concerning the future of the canal is as to whether or not tolls shall be charged to all ships passing through the canal, or whether American ships shall receive any preference in that regard. The Congress of the United States during the Sixty-second Congress decided by an act that tolls should not be charged to American coastwise ships. There was considerable opposition to this in Congress and throughout the United States, based principally on a treaty entered into between the United States and Great Britain and known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of December 16, 1901. This treaty provided that all nations should be allowed to use the canal on equal terms and conditions. The exact language of that treaty in part is as follows:

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

"Another section, however, of this treaty is as follows:

"It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

"The United States has gone ahead and fortified the canal, and taken other means to exercise complete control over it. Those who have favored excepting American coastwise vessels from paying tolls claim that that provision in the treaty providing that all nations shall be treated on terms of equality does not include the United States, for the reason that the United States owns and is furnishing the money and doing the work of building the canal. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was entered into to take the place of what was known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was conceived to form an obstacle to the United States building the canal, in that it provided in part that the United States and Great Britain should exercise equal rights to the use and management of the canal, and that it should be open also on equal terms to all other nations. This would have prevented our country from occupying or fortifying the canal to the exclusion of Great Britain. The United States was not willing to spend the necessary money in the enterprise with that treaty in existence. Therefore the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was entered into to supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. With reference to this question, Secretary Hay, on January 15, 1904, said:

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was conceived to form an obstacle, and the British Government therefore agreed to abrogate it, the United States only promising in return to protect the canal and keep it open on equal terms to all nations in accordance with our traditional policy.

"For the reasons stated, and because, perhaps, of a broader one, to wit, that it would injure the commerce and good name of the United States should we even apparently take any advantage in the matter, there is very strong sentiment with the American people that Congress should repeal that portion of the law which now provides that American coastwise vessels shall be exempt from the payment of tolls, and that they, along with all other ships passing through the canal, shall do so on equal terms as to the payment of tolls. This, no doubt, will finally be done, and, in my judgment, it will be another splendid argument in favor of the greatness of the United States and its people, that even though they have built this canal at great expense and labor, yet they are willing to dedicate it to the good of the commerce and the people of the whole world, reserving no special benefits to the United States except, of course, in time of war. As I stated to you before, we have already fortified the canal for use in time of war. We also, in case of war, will give preference to our battleships and troop ships in passing through the canal, especially as opposed to those of the nation or nations with which we may be engaged in war. It seems very clear that the American people should have some special benefits from the canal because of the great amount of money that has been expended and risked in this great project, the total cost of which, when the canal is completed, will be approximately $375,000,000. I myself believe that the only preference this Nation should take in the use of the canal should be in time of war.

"While I feel that the treaty referred to gives us the right to the absolute control of the canal, and that we have a perfect right to give preference to our own coastwise shipping, yet, that we may do a great good and set a splendid example for the world in general, I am of the opinion that we can well afford to open the canal on equal terms to all nations, including our own, with the single exception referred to—in time of war. This question of the right and propriety of the United States in exempting its coastwise ships from the payment of tolls is one that will be much discussed during the present Congress, and I would specially urge upon the students of this college that they give deep study to that great question. The Members of Congress act in a great measure upon the advice and wishes of their constituents, and the only way in which a Member of Congress can intelligently vote the wishes of the people is by them giving intelligent consideration to questions that Congress must determine and by the people voicing those sentiments in petitions and otherwise to the Congress. This country has on numerous occasions demonstrated to the world that it is for the advancement of all the people, and that we want to help them whenever we can in the enjoyment of peace, happiness, and prosperity. I believe that everything honorable should be done as regards the Panama Canal by this country to prevent war and to settle all international questions and disputes by arbitration. War is a horrible thing, and brings suffering and want to many. Therefore in the settling of this dispute between the United States and Great Britain as to the question of the United States favoring American coastwise-trade vessels let us so settle it that we will be adding to, in the words of Charles Sumner—

"The great temple of universal peace, whose dome shall be as lofty as the firmament of heaven and as broad and comprehensive as the earth itself."

"And now, Mr. Chairman, in closing I want to express to you and to the faculty, students, and friends of this great college my sincere appreciation of being here to-night. I remember with a great deal of pleasure and benefit the years that I spent in this college as a student. The good that this college is and has been doing for many years for the young men and young women who are privileged to enjoy its benefit is immeasurably great. Men here, like Profs. Frick, Vosholl, Kriege, and the many other newer teachers whom I am not so well acquainted with, because they have come since I was here, as well as the good and splendid instructors that have passed away, such as good old Dr. Koch, Rinkle, and Kessler, have builded for themselves a monument that will redound to their glory and the good of our country in the many years to come. Their work for the Nation is as great as that of men who are much greater known and talked about. In fact, while the history of the Panama Canal will always be closely connected with the administrations of the great and good William McKinley, who was President of the United States when the real beginning of the canal was begun; the determined and successful President, Theodore Roosevelt, and that splendid and able statesman, President William Howard Taft, education in this section of the country for all that is best will be closely akin to the lives of the splendid and excellent teachers of this college, present and past, that I have named."

Farming Implements.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLYDE H. TAVENNER,
OF ILLINOIS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 20, 1913.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, the congressional district which I have the honor to represent in this body—the fourteenth Illinois—boasts of some of the greatest implement factories in the world, giving employment to thousands of workmen and shipping their products around the globe.

The farmers of the entire world, one might say, are the clients of these concerns, and they take a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of those who till the soil, spending large sums of money in instructing the farmer how to get the best and surest crops.

Some of the most sensible articles on the subject of soil culture that I have ever read have emanated from the high-salaried expert investigators employed by these world's greatest implement manufacturers, and my purpose in making these remarks is to present an article which points out two things: First, that the American farmer is not the cause of the existing high prices; and, second, that the farmer can benefit himself as well as consumers by taking more interest in the raising of live stock.

It is a great pity that these tracts do not have a more extensive circulation among the farmers of this country. I am going to take the liberty of suggesting to this House and to my good friend Dr. Joseph A. Arnold, the very competent chief of publications of the Department of Agriculture, that it might be a good idea if these tracts, such as the one I now present, could be adopted as public documents and be listed and sent out upon request as farmers' bulletins, which are proving so popular among the farmers in every one of our districts.

The particular pamphlet which I desire to be reproduced here is from the pen of Dr. W. E. Taylor, director of the soil-culture department of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. Dr. Taylor is one of the recognized soil-culture experts of the United States. It is my pleasure to know this gentleman personally. He knows the methods of modern soil culture, because he devotes his entire energy to studying them. And when he is not studying farming he is speaking to the farmers in the schoolhouses and fairs throughout the United States or is making addresses to farmers' organizations.

Regarding Dr. Taylor's article, which follows, the Moline (Ill.) Dispatch has the following to say editorially:

DR. TAYLOR'S ARTICLE.

Dr. W. E. Taylor's article in this issue on "What about the cost of living?" is well worth careful perusal not only by the farmer but by the city man and woman.

Dr. Taylor in this article corrects some mistaken notions and he controverts some bad advice that has been given by alleged experts to the farmers in this region.

The farmer is being blamed for the high cost of living. The doctor shows that prices of all staple farm products are unusually low. Prices of meat and dairy products are very high. For this the farmer is largely to blame, but he has the excuse of having been advised by high authority against the raising of live stock in connection with grain farming, because a given amount of grain will feed more people than the same amount of grain when converted into meat. The doctor shows the error of this position, and he urges the farmer to produce more live stock, learning first to give the animals a balanced ration of the coarser grains, and thus putting himself in position to largely increase his profits and to maintain the fertility of his soil.

The article contains some fresh statistics, direct from the official records in Washington, showing that we have practically ceased to export meat products and have begun to buy meat from other countries. So long as we pursue this course the cost of meat is bound to continue to increase.

Not only are we ceasing to export live stock and meats, but the live-stock census shows an alarming decrease in the number of animals of all kinds in the United States.

The doctor seeks to controvert also the notion that our soil is losing its fertility. Under more scientific farming yields to the acre have been increasing for 60 years.

And, due to improved implements and farming methods, the labor entering into a crop has been vastly reduced. For instance, in 1830 it required three hours of labor on the average to produce a bushel of wheat; now it requires only 10 minutes.

WHAT ABOUT THE COST OF LIVING?

[By Dr. W. E. Taylor, director soil culture department, Deere & Co.]

Is the cost of living abnormally high?

Is the farmer receiving more than a reasonable compensation for the products of his soil?

Is the soil losing its fertility?

These are questions of vital importance. So much is being written and said that it may be well to make some inquiry in order that we may know the facts.

It is possible that the gloom man, who is by nature a pessimist, is creating an impression which is not only erroneous but alarming the people.

The staple farm crops are lower in price now than the average price for the previous five years. Many crops, especially the staple ones, are 50 per cent lower than a year ago.

FARM PRODUCTS LOW.

The price of corn is nearly cut in two. Last year and the previous year it was worth from 70 to 75 cents a bushel, and now the farmer is receiving from 35 to 40 cents.

Wheat is selling from 70 to 80 cents a bushel, oats from 25 to 30 cents, potatoes are cheaper than they have been in many years and in sections where potatoes are grown extensively they are a drug on the market.

The prices of barley, rye, hay, buckwheat, and apples is at a very low ebb.

In fact, the farmer is receiving hardly enough for his crops to pay a fair interest on his investment and nothing but a bare living for his labor. The reason is not hard to understand.

The price of the farmer's products is governed by the inexorable law of supply and demand. When the price of his products is high or, in other words, when the price is very attractive to the farmer, he, without difficulty, produces abundantly, and if the supply exceeds the demand there is a reaction from a higher to a lower price. During the year 1912 practically all the products mentioned were high in price, due to a shortage in production the previous year, as will be seen by referring to the Government statistics. But, on account of the enormous production last year, which became available late in the fall, the prices, in strict obedience to the law of supply and demand, went down until no one who is at all familiar with conditions would regard them exorbitant or even high.

MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS HIGH.

There is one class of food, however, which is produced on the farm that is extremely high, namely, meats and dairy products. The reason is strictly in keeping with the law of supply and demand. The flocks and herds have gradually been decreasing until the demand far exceeds the supply.

The following figures from the Bureau of Commerce indicate how rapidly the depletion is taking place. The figures indicate that we have practically ceased to export and that we are buying meat from other countries.

BUYING MEAT ABROAD.

Exports of fresh beef for the 9 months ended March 31, 1913, 5,400,000 pounds.

Exports of fresh beef for the 9 months ended March 31, 1907, 200,169,729 pounds.

Cattle exported in the 9 months ended March 31, 1913, 5,210 head.

Cattle exported in the 9 months ended March 31, 1907, 307,726 head.

Imports of cattle for the 8 months ended February 28, 1913, 222,216 head.

Imports of cattle for the 8 months ended February 28, 1907, 12,513 head.

Statistics further show that during the last 6 years beef cattle have decreased in the United States 14,306,000 head.

It is very evident that if the decrease in beef animals continues for another year or two, we will not only cease to export entirely but our purchases from abroad will increase and with that increase the price to the consumer will ultimately be prohibitive.

OTHER STOCK DECREASES.

The decreases in other meat products are equally as startling. For instance, during the year 1912, sheep decreased 880,000 head, dairy cows 202,000 head, and swine 4,232,000.

Butter, milk, cheese, and in fact all dairy products are extremely high and for the same reason that meat is high.

Who is to blame? What has brought about what appears to be an alarming condition?

Primarily the decrease in beef cattle began when the home seeker preempted the free ranges in the West. As those lands have been converted into cultivated farms, the herds have disappeared and the farmers in the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern States have not made up the deficit.

BAD ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Unfortunately the farmers in the Mississippi Valley have not been encouraged to make stock raising an important feature, but, on the contrary, they have been advised not to raise live stock in connection with grain farming. For some unaccountable reason they have been told, even by prominent experts, that they should not raise stock in connection with grains, and have been given as a reason that a hundred bushels of grain will feed five times more people than will the same amount of feed converted into meat.

They seem to lose sight of the fact that meat to the American people is indispensable as a diet, and they also ignore the great value of manure from the stock to maintain the fertility of the soil.

They do not attempt to teach the farmer that if he will feed the coarser products of his farm to live stock in a scientific way—that is, give the animal a perfect balanced ration—he (the farmer) will secure double and sometimes treble the market value of his products in addition to the manure. The farmer is not told that the manure contains approximately 80 per cent of the plant food required to make the feed, nor that the organic portion of the manure when placed on the soil is converted into humus, a substance which is of even more value than the plant food it contains.

TWO INTERDEPENDENT FEATURES.

Most farmers appreciate the fact that when barnyard manure is applied to their soil its productiveness is greatly increased, and all farmers should know that there is not a people nor a country on earth that has failed to make farming a success when they have observed stock raising as a feature of equal importance with crop raising. They should not forget that barnyard manure is the one sheet anchor that has always maintained fertility of the soil and always will until the whole economy of plant life has been changed.

Where the interdependence of the two features has not been observed, the people have suffered because of the high cost of living, either of meat or grain products, and the fertility of their soil has gradually lessened.

RAISE MORE LIVE STOCK.

The solution, therefore, to the high cost of living, which all centers around meat and dairy products at the present time, is to raise more live stock for meat and more dairy cows, or, in other words, make the two features, namely, stock raising and crop raising, of equal importance.

The consumer should not hold the producer responsible for any profits or prices asked by the middleman or dealer. He should also remember that freight rates make a wide variation in prices in different localities.

Are our soils losing their fertility?

Are our crop yields decreasing?

SOIL GROWING MORE PROLIFIC.

The story was told a few years ago that our crop yields were gradually diminishing because of a loss of fertility of the soil, and that in a few years our people would come to want. That story has been told so many times that most people think it to be true.

Statistics show that the yield to the acre has been gradually increasing for the last 60 years, and that the highest crop yields ever secured have been in the last 15 years Occasionally we have had a poor year, but the general trend is upward.

Stimulated by a high price for corn and by adopting better farming methods, Illinois farmers increased their corn crop for the year 1912 7⅞ bushels an acre; Iowa made an increase of 12 bushels an acre; Missouri 6 bushels; Texas 11⅛ bushels; in fact, all the corn States increased the production very materially and most of them reached their highest mark.

The same is also true of other crops, such as wheat, oats, barley, rye, and potatoes, all indicating that the fertility is in the soil and can be made available by adopting scientific methods.

CHANGE IN 60 YEARS.

It is estimated that 60 years ago approximately 80 per cent of the people of the United States were employed on farms, and that at that time we did not produce enough to feed our own people. To-day with only 33 per cent of the people on farms enough is produced to feed our population, which amounts to nearly 100,000,000, and have a goodly amount for foreign nations. This is due to improved implements and better farming methods.

For instance, in 1850 it required three hours of labor to produce a bushel of wheat, and now but 10 minutes; then the cost of labor was 17½ cents a bushel, and now 3½ cents. The time of labor required to produce a bushel of corn at that time was 4½ hours, and now but 41 minutes. The cost then was 35¾ cents a bushel, and now 10½ cents; all due to improved and better methods.

Without question, if prices of farm products were sufficiently attractive, our farmers would now be able to double the present production.

While most of our soils are still bristling with fertility, which can easily be made available by adopting the right methods, most of them are beginning to need humus or organic matter, a substance which can easily be supplied by applying barnyard manure.

It must be remembered that soils are sensitive to neglect, and prices soar just in proportion to the decrease in production. From 1751 to 1861, a period of 110 years, farms were neglected and the production was inadequate to meet the needs of the people, with the natural result that during the entire period of 110 years the lowest price paid for wheat on the Liverpool market was $1.52 and the highest price was $3.07. During that period the cost of breadstuffs throughout the world was certainly high, and the people had just cause to lay the high prices to the farmer, but at the present time we feel that it is unjust to hold the farmer responsible, except for the high price of meat and dairy products, and in that he has been misguided.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE M. YOUNG,

OF NORTH DAKOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 5, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call attention to a statement prepared by one of the large grain growers of my district upon the subject of the drawback as related to wheat. The statement reads:

DRAWBACK PROVISION MEANS FREE WHEAT.

For a number of years there has been a drawback provision in the tariff law which has permitted the rebating of 99 per cent of duty paid where the wheat imported is afterwards exported in the shape of flour. The flour millers have not been able to use the law to speak of, because it has been necessary to pay duty on the by-products—bran and shorts. That is to say, the drawback has been operative only as to a portion of the wheat, because there is no export demand for bran and shorts. So the existing drawback law has been practically a dead letter so far as flour is concerned.

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT IN THE UNDERWOOD BILL.

The Underwood bill is entirely different, because bran and shorts are on the free list, and because the Underwood law expressly provides that where the by-product is on the free list then the whole of the duty paid shall be refunded.

MAKES WHEAT PRACTICALLY FREE.

It is plain, then, that wheat is practically free to the extent of the flour exported. Last year over $50,000,000 worth of flour was exported, which will make it possible to use quite a large

amount of Canadian wheat under the drawback privilege in looking after the export trade. The farmers want to be treated upon the level. We do not want to have it understood that wheat is being protected when, in fact, it is not. Free flour and the right to mill Canadian wheat under more liberal drawback privileges will destroy the protection which would otherwise result from the duty of 10 cents per bushel on wheat. This unfair and unjust provision of the bill should be corrected. The way to correct it is to put the by-products of flour, bran and shorts, on the dutiable list. Better still, put flour on the dutiable list at about 50 cents per barrel. In fact, the only way to furnish real protection to the wheat raiser is to put wheat and that which is produced from it—flour, bran, shorts, and screenings—on the dutiable list. It is plain that for every barrel of Canadian flour imported about 5 bushels of American wheat will be displaced. It is almost as bad for the farmer to have flour on the free list as to put wheat on the free list. The effect is much the same.

This will not hurt the consumers, because it has become well known that the change in price of a few cents per bushel for wheat does not affect the price of flour or bread.

The Postal Savings Fund and School District Bonds.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. RAKER,
OF CALIFORNIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 15, 1913.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, on April 7, 1913, I introduced the following bill:

A bill (H. R. 107) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish postal saving depositories for depositing savings at interest with security of the Government for the repayment thereof, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910.

Be it enacted, etc., That an act entitled "An act to establish postal saving depositories for depositing savings at interest with security of the Government for the repayment thereof, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910 (36 U. S. Stat. L., pp. 814–819), be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after section 17 thereof a new section, to be numbered and known as section 18, reading as follows:

"SEC. 18. Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, the board of trustees of said postal savings fund shall have the right, and it shall be their duty, to make loans from such fund upon school-district bonds direct, without the intervention of any bank or banking institution, upon the application of the board of trustees of any school district within the United States of America."

Under the proposed bill the Federal Government may loan its postal funds to the various public-school districts throughout the country at the rate of 2½ per cent, or at a saving of fully one-half to the school district. At present school bonds bear anywhere from 4½ to 8 per cent interest, the poorer districts paying the heaviest interest. The postal-savings funds, of which there is already $38,000,000, and which may increase to $50,000,000 before the end of next year, are, under the law, loaned to banks at 2½ per cent interest. The plan under H. R. 107 is for the Government to purchase the bonds for school districts, which offer a safe investment and at the same time the districts will pay 2½ per cent interest instead of 4½ or 6 or 8 per cent as at present. For instance, just now the city of San Francisco, Cal., is paying interest on $9,000,000 on bonds issued for school purposes at the rate of 4½ per cent. In other words, something over $400,000 annually goes for interest on these bonds. Under the plan suggested by H. R. 107 the amount could be reduced nearly 50 per cent.

The California State Legislature at its recent session unanimously passed a resolution favoring the plan suggested in H. R. 107. The resolution is as follows:

Assembly joint resolution 2, relating to requesting the United States Congress to authorize and direct the Postal Savings System to loan its funds to school districts.

Whereas under the act of Congress now in force which establishes a Postal Savings System throughout the United States, there is no authority by which the board of trustees of said Postal Savings System is permitted to loan the funds of said system to the various school districts throughout the Nation; and

Whereas it appears that if such authority existed the school districts of this State and every State would be able thereby to obtain money directly from the funds of said Postal Savings System with more facility and at lower rates of interest; and

Whereas it appears that by their ability to borrow money more easily and under better conditions the school districts of this State and of every State will receive great benefits of economy, saving, and financial prosperity, which will consequently afford the rising generation of our Nation better education and development: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly of the State of California hereby join in requesting the Congress of the United States to amend the act establishing the Postal Savings System in such manner as will authorize and direct the board of trustees of said Postal Savings System to loan the funds of said system (in school district bonds of the various school districts of the several States) and that our representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress do their utmost to further such legislation as will effect the above result; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the assembly to the President of the Senate of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and a copy hereof to each Member of Congress and to each newly elected Member of Congress.

Hon. James E. Delzell, superintendent of public instruction for the State of Nebraska, indorses the bill in the following letter:

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Lincoln, March 28, 1913.

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. Murray has presented the matter of House bill No. 107 to this department, and we are heartily in sympathy with same. I am writing a letter of introduction to each of our Congressmen, urging them to investigate the matter, that the boys and girls of Nebraska may have the benefit of a low rate of interest on the bonded indebtedness of our school districts.

Very truly, yours,
JAS. E. DELZELL,
State Superintendent.

In a favorable comment on this proposed legislation Hon. John F. Murray, of San Francisco, ex-State superintendent of schools of Colorado, says:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 10, 1913.*

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I most heartily indorse and approve of your bill H. R. 107, which provides for the loaning of United States postal funds to school districts.

The postal fund is handled by a board of trustees composed of the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury. Some time ago I wrote to these men setting forth my ideas on this matter. They replied as follows:

"POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM,
"OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
"*Washington, September 5, 1911.*

"JOHN F. MURRAY, *San Francisco, Cal.*

"MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your recent letter I beg to state there is no authority in the act of Congress creating the Postal Savings System which would authorize the board of trustees to loan postal savings funds to school districts. School-district bonds which meet the requirements of the regulations are acceptable as security for postal savings funds deposited in banks qualified to receive them.

"Very truly, yours,
"T. L. WEED,
"*Secretary Board of Trustees.*"

CHILD CONSERVATION; SIN'S ANNIHILATION.

As the child is both cause and effect of government, and as the public school is the only institution that lays a helping hand on the shoulder of every child in the Nation, it is evident that whatever strengthens the public school is in a measure a benefit to every child in every school district in the Nation.

A few years ago the Federal Government established a postal savings fund. At present that fund amounts to $38,000,000.

This money is being loaned only to "National banks, State banks, savings banks, and trust companies doing a banking business" at 2½ per cent per annum, the banks being required to give as security for the loan "bonds backed by the taxing power."

This money is under the control of a board of trustees composed of the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury. They have ruled that school-district bonds come under the heading of "bonds backed by the taxing power," and banks have borrowed money thereon.

The amendment is very simple and can be easily understood by any voter. It in no way interferes with the operation of the existing law, save cutting out the middleman in the placing of school-district bonds in the hands of the Federal Government and getting the money thereon for 2½ per cent per annum.

"SEC. 18. Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, the board of trustees of said postal savings fund shall have the right, and it shall be their duty, to make loans from such fund upon school-district bonds direct, without the intervention of any bank or banking institution, upon the application of the board of trustees of any school district within the United States of America."

Here is an amendment which, if enacted into law, will be a great benefit to every school district in every State in the Nation. And the beauty of it is that to give this vast benefit to the children we take nothing from anyone nor do we add a penny to the burden of the taxpayer.

Surely all recognize the benefit to redound to government through a proper development of the children, and our Government should not hesitate to put forth every effort it can in that direction, as herein lies the cure for vice and corruption.

Ours is the greatest government the world ever saw. The Federal Constitution is the most liberal ever written. Our natural resources are valuable beyond computation. Yet with all these advantages poverty and crime are increasing on every hand.

The founding of each government that ever existed was for the best good of the whole people. Soon, however, selfish greed caused the powerful to usurp the nation's natural resources. Then followed protests from the masses, corruption from privilege holders, moral decay, and death of the nation.

In America we have run this gamut so rapidly that, according to the words of leading thinkers, we while yet in our youth have reached the stage of vice and corruption that immediately preceded the downfall of Rome. Will we allow history to repeat itself?

If we are honest with ourselves, we will discuss our present deplorable moral condition with calmness, but with truth, deep, searching truth. While we should blush for shame at existing conditions, still it is the part of wisdom to search out the facts, as we can not remedy the disease without knowing the cause.

But a few years ago this Nation held in reverence the words "mother, home, and heaven." To-day all thinking people stand aghast at the awful truth. Never since the days of Christ has there been such an unsettled condition of the public mind. Statesmen are at their wit's end; courts and legislatures are as a rudderless vessel on a stormy sea; the bonds of society are being relaxed. We trample on the things our mothers held sacred until to-day many writers tell us "If the home is to survive, marriage must be modernized," and the devils in hell approve.

WHEREIN LIES OUR WEAKNESS.

Consider well this statement. The collectivity can not think. While each individual can reason, the thoughts of the whole are as grains of sand. The collectivity never wrote a book, painted a picture, nor conceived an invention. On the other hand, the collectivity never committed perjury, never bribed a jury, nor corrupted a legislative body.

There are in the United States about 100,000,000 persons. The power to think is in each individual head. Each person thinks according to his occupation and environment. A moment's thought will show you the tremendous amount of agitation—speaking and writing—required to arouse this vast multitude into united, thoughtful action.

This certainly should convince all of the awful responsibility resting upon our leaders, such leaders as the President and Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, governors and legislators, mayors and city councils, editors, ministers, and school directors.

The sin of omission is equal to the sin of commission. Hence I unhesitatingly declare that unless these, our leaders, strive strenuously and continuously to bring about a better moral condition, their souls will be smeared with the blood of the debauched women and children of their day.

There is an old saying "Strike while the iron is hot." There has been a great amount of agitation for moral reform during the past 20 years, and President Wilson seems to look with favor upon such efforts; and so I believe that the hour has arrived for a far-reaching, clearly defined movement looking toward a better moral condition through proper child development, "for as the twig is bent the tree inclines." If we rear our children strong and clean, government will be strong and clean.

ALARMING INCREASE OF CRIME AMONG CHILDREN.

* * * * * * *

Crime among children, insanity, and feeble-mindedness among our youth are on the increase three times the birth rate. If you desire further information on these matters get a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Education, a copy of the report of the late Secretary of War, a copy of the report of the late Police Commissioner Bingham, of New York; a copy of the Medical Journal, containing the speech of Dr. H. H. Hazen, of April 18, 1913; also send for copy of report of the late Secretary of Commerce and Labor, containing the statistics on the increase of crime and insanity. How long, oh, leaders, will the ballot have any sacredness under this rapid increase of inefficiency?

Seeing the terrifying flood of vice and corruption that is sweeping over our land, I would that I could cry out so loud that every minister, editor, politician, public speaker, and writer could hear me. Then would I say to them, Why spend your time digging drains to a swamp place when the inflow of corruption is three times as great as your ditches can possibly carry away?

There are in this Nation about 45,000,000 children; 27,750,599 of them are of the school age. The average daily attendance last year was 12,843,357. Such treatment of the child is like a retired merchant who purchased a fruit farm. He found thereon thousands of young, straight, thrifty trees and a few old hulks. He spent his time in a vain endeavor to straighten up the old hulks, and as a consequence at fruit-picking time he found most of his young trees with bodies bent and broken, with limbs twisted and misshapen, and all because of his misapplied effort.

From eternity to eternity there is nothing but the child. Man is but a child of larger growth. Give every child proper care and guidance and you will minimize, and eventually abolish drinking, gambling, white slavery, divorces, labor troubles—all man's inhumanity to man. But we are

PATCHWORK REFORMERS.

Jesus Christ declared against patchwork in child development. But we spit upon his advice. We defile the child, then erect jails and penitentiaries in which to cleanse it. We saturate the child with filth, then we separate into groups to fight drink, divorce, white slavery, etc.

Our efforts against evil are like the efforts of several physicians who are doctoring the patient for blood poison. One poultices the feet, one poultices the hands, another bleeds the patient. As none of them has reached the seat of the disease the patient continues to grow worse.

And yet there never was a time in the world's history when so many warm-hearted men and women were devoting their time and their money to the betterment of humanity. Why do we fail? We do not go to the seat of the trouble. If we would sweep vice and corruption from the land, we must see to it that every child has proper development.

TYRANNY OF HABIT.

But let us not deceive ourselves into the belief that all we have to do is to hold meetings and pass resolutions. For 2,000 years the church has been thundering against evil from a million pulpits, while the fearless press has laid bare sin's ravishings. Yet sin and corruption grow apace. Remember that it is hard to teach an old dog a new trick. We have so lived these many years that our loose way of thinking has become a habit with us. Now, habit is the strongest human characteristic. It can even grapple with love, throttle it, and trample it into the dust. A drunkard or a gambler may sincerely love the woman he marries, but when habit calls love, wife, and children are forgotten. If we want men and women to have habits of clean living, we must inculcate such habits in the child.

Mental habit is as tyrannous as physical habit, hence we ninety-nine times in a hundred demand a precedent before we act. Habit is as the roadbed of a railroad over which hundreds of ponderous trains pass daily only to be carried to safety or destruction according to the strength of the rails. It is as hard for a slave to habit to break away therefrom as it is for a train to leave the rails and run up hill or across country. The supreme necessity is to

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

There was a rapid river with a high falls over which no person could be carried and live. The river was full of children whose hands were tied. They were being carried over the falls in large numbers. A cry of alarm was heard, and the whole people ran to the rescue of the children. Yet despite their strenuous and continuous efforts many children were swept to their death. Word came to the people that a number of men were up stream tying the children's hands and casting them into the river. With one accord the people rushed upon these men and chased them out of the country. Thus by going to the source of the trouble all the children were saved with less effort than was put forth to save the few.

And as one weed in a garden may scatter its seeds and foul the whole garden, so one vile or vicious child may foul a whole neighborhood or school. And so the future must see to it that every child gets proper care and counsel.

The wise farmer gives greater care to the tiny shoot than to the mature plant. Are plants of more value than men? If a plant becomes dwarfed or crooked, it can be pulled up by the roots and that ends it, but if a child becomes mentally dwarfed or morally crooked it will be a lifelong curse to itself and all its associates.

THE LAWS OF GOD AND MAN.

Too many of us think lopsided. We forget that the foreordained laws of God are from everlasting to everlasting. Did you ever sit by old ocean and wonder at its ever-moving vastness? Yet you can tell a thousand years in advance just when it will be high tide or low tide on a given day. Did you ever look into the heavens and, seeing the thousands of whirling worlds, become lost in wonder? And still you can know 10,000 years in advance just when there will be an eclipse of the sun or moon or just what time the moon changes will take place. Then, have you realized that in his sphere man is supreme? He can act or he can refuse to act. But if man transgresses the laws of nature he can not escape punishment. A man sitting by a fire could put his hand into the fire or he could keep it out. But if he put his hand into the fire his free will could not save him from the foreordained laws of nature.

Working in harmony with nature is like a man with a two-wheeled cart, with but little effort he can move straight forward. To deny foreordained natural laws or free will man power is to take one wheel off the cart, and though the man work ever so hard he moves in a circle and gets nowhere.

Nature has provided that the proper atmosphere for child development is the home environment. Where a man and woman love, marry, and live in peace there is the nearest heaven on earth the mind of man can conceive. Hence the revised school systems must have a home atmosphere; and as there are millions of homeless children in this Nation, the school must take care of every homeless child.

MAN'S SCHOOL LAWS DEFY NATURE'S LAWS.

The first law of childhood is activity; our school boards make activity in school a crime. Nature calls for men and women to marry and proves that mother love is the nearest Christlike attribute of humanity. Our school boards consider motherhood in a teacher an offense. Nature has endowed each child with different capacities; the school boards tie them together and make them walk in lock step. We are like the man who attempted to erect a many-storied brick house on the ocean.

Child development and the public-school question are as far-reaching as every other question of human activity combined. Our schools must become the very soul of the community. They are as a great mill into which we pour every kind and condition of people and then expect that superior grist American citizens. How varied and steadfast must be the influences to accomplish that great work.

THE FUTURE HOME SCHOOL.

As selfishness, weakness, and corruption are far-reaching and deep-seated, the remedy therefor must be continuous and as far-reaching. So the future school must be a permanent home. The studies and occupation must be such as to keep the child from becoming supercilious, noninitiative, seeker after clerical employment, afraid of manual labor. So each child will be required to do enough manual labor to keep its physical system in proper condition, so that its brain will be clear and its stomach strong; then its blood will flow through its veins with such force as to sweep every disease-breeding germ from its body. At present too many of our school children have weak hearts, weak stomachs, sluggish blood, diseased bodies, general debility.

Let us take our present school system for a foundation; then add to each school site 10, 20, 40, or more acres of ground; then place two of your best teachers in this school home, the parents of the district being the only power to remove. Give every orphan child in the district a home here as one of the teachers' own children. This would abolish at one move all child poverty, child slavery, and child idleness.

Referring to California, my home State, I assert that if a school was located under such conditions on a 10-acre tract of grapes, apples, prunes, or citrus fruits it would be self-sustaining. Give the children opportunity, not charity.

Here the boys, while developing their bodies and brains, would have plenty of time and ability to erect the needed cottages, bathrooms, recitation rooms, music rooms, conservatory, library, auditorium, gymnasium at little or no expense.

Here would be a band stand, baseball grounds, tennis grounds, basket-ball grounds. These, with the trees, flowers, and beautiful lawn, would form such an attraction that few young people would think of leaving the home grounds to look for pastime in the city.

Here every week there would be a singing class, a spelling bee, a lecture, or a debate.

On each school ground there would be a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop, and a shoe-repairing shop; thus fitting the boys for life's actual duties.

GIVE CHILDREN HELPFUL TRAINING.

Here boys and girls would get practical farm training by doing farm work. They would find pleasure in caring for animals and looking after the crops. Thus when they reached maturity their desire would be for farm life or mechanic's life, but always clean life.

And here our girls would get real home training in home making. Home making is the greatest business on earth. It is the foundation for all contentment. A happy home makes a man's toil light. A man who sits at home in the evening smoking his pipe or pottering around the garden, finds himself in good condition to meet the next day's work. But how can our girls make home comfortable and happy if they know nothing about home keeping and have to depend on hired help, who, very likely, know as little about home making as does the mistress.

The first thing for us to do is to fit our girls to be heads of households, then make our sons worthy to be the husbands of such girls, then give them to understand that the farmer's wife is the real first lady of the land and the mechanic's wife is her sister.

Each district would have an electric power plant to supply light and power for the school. How easy to supply light and power to the farmers of the district at a low rate and yet at a profit.

Each school-teacher would be commissioned a postmaster. The rural mail carrier, instead of trudging around from one farmhouse to another,

would ride up to the schoolhouse, pass out the incoming mail and parcels, take the outgoing mail, then hasten away to the next school. In the evening as the children started home the teacher would pass out the mail. Thus the vexing question of free rural mail delivery would be solved to the remotest home of the Nation.

OUR MORAL FORCES AS ROPES OF SAND.

Jesus Christ, in speaking of the moral character of the children, said we should build upon a foundation solid as a rock if we wanted our children's honor to stand the stress of business. He told us if we would build upon a loose moral character like sand the honor of the children would fall at the slightest test.

On such a school farm the children would grow up morally strong, physically healthy, and mentally steadfast. Then, when they entered the business avocations of life, they would be numerous enough and morally strong enough to remodel all our activities. And the same would be accomplished as unconsciously as a healthy tree brings forth fruit after its kind.

One grave, if not fatal, weakness in "government by the people" is the inability for a great thought to be put into the minds of all the people at the same time. Our territory is so large and our people so scattered that the most widely circulated publication reaches comparatively but a few.

But here in this home-school system all that would be remedied. A Federal commission of five capable persons would prepare a monthly address on humanity's welfare, not politics, which would be read in every schoolhouse in the Nation, and everyone in the class for which it was prepared must be at their local schoolhouse on that night.

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And in the warm afternoons, when nature called to the tired child, mother would gather it in her arms and place it in a restful position where the sunshine and warm breezes would soothe it to rest and restore its mental and physical vitality.

Think of the uplifting influence of such a home school. Every child well fed, well dressed, its little body kept clean, and tucked into bed each night with a kiss and a smile. At present too many of them go to bed with a kick and a curse as their nightly benediction. And they will return measure for measure when they come into power.

Here an education would mean the completest mental, moral, and physical development, so a wider knowledge, a broader culture, a stronger character, and a higher standard of life's duties would follow.

Here every pupil would gain the strength of character given by rural environment as well as the intellectuality gained at our best city schools.

WHAT CAN SAVE US FROM OURSELVES?

* * * * * * *

Our treatment of the child is like the farmer who planted an apple seed. It sprouted, grew, and in due season bore fruit. When the farmer went to gather his apples, he found this tree had bore crab apples. He was disappointed, but as he looked the tree over he saw that the fruit grew on the ends of the twigs, and so in his ignorance he said to himself, "I will snip off the ends of the branches upon which these crab apples grow. Then next year I shall expect a crop of Pippins or Baldwins." Then the devils in hell laughed.

CHARACTER BUILDING THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

Our present school system is too sedentary, which carries with it several detrimental effects. It habituates us to the ways and wants of office life, and so when we leave school our desires are away from physical labor to clerical employment. We have to go to the city to find work suited to our desires.

* * * * * * *

As a man thinketh in his heart so is he. False thoughts put into a child's mind will go with it through life. Yet visitors at our schools are apt to laud and magnify the glories and powers of captains of industry, of politicians, of the rich and powerful. Now, we all well know that not one child in a thousand can go through life without working, and so we are false leaders and teachers if we fill the child's mind with the idea that to earn its daily bread by the sweat of its brow is degrading, something to be shunned. We mislead the children when we give them to believe that wealth or political power makes the man or that jewels, fine dresses, and social leadership makes the woman.

Proceedings for Contempt Against Charles C. Glover.

REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY ALLEN COOPER,

OF WISCONSIN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 9, 1913.

The House had under consideration the following resolution (H. Res. 99):

"*Resolved*, That the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant at Arms, commanding him to take in custody wherever to be found the body of Charles C. Glover, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and the same in custody to keep, and that the said Charles C. Glover be forthwith brought to the bar of the House of Representatives on this the 9th day of May, 1913, to answer the charge that he, on Friday, April 18, 1913, in the city of Washington, D. C., committed an assault upon the person of Representative THETUS W. SIMS, a Representative in the Sixty-third Congress from the State of Tennessee, because of words spoken by the said Representative SIMS in debate on the floor of the House of Representatives while the House was in regular session during the Sixty-second Congress, and that in committing said assault Charles C. Glover has been guilty of a breach of the privileges and a contempt of the House of Representatives; and that the said Charles C. Glover be furnished with a copy of this resolution and a copy of the report of the select committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the charge made against him in the House of Representatives."

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to say anything at this time on this question, and changed that intention only after hearing the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] attack in so virulent a manner the character of Mr. Glover.

I never spoke to Mr. Glover but once in my life. I have had no business relations with him. I have never owned an inch of real estate in the District of Columbia, nor even the slightest interest in any such real estate. There would be nothing necessarily wrong if I had owned something of that kind, but I have not. Parks and park extensions here are of no interest to me, except that I wish, as our people everywhere wish, to see Washington in all respects made worthy of its proud position as the Capital City of the Nation. But I agree cordially with this passage in the report of the special committee:

"The House of Representatives is vitally concerned with the safeguarding of its privileges and the preservation of its legislative integrity and dignity. It is just as seriously concerned, however, with the maintenance of such a course of conduct on the part of each of its individual Members as will assure to every citizen of the land protection from defamation on the floor of the House."

I speak now to assist, if I may, in rousing a spirit here which, in the language of that report, will protect citizens from defamation on this floor.

I well remember when this trouble began. I heard the speeches by Mr. Andrus, then a Representative from New York, and by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS]. Mr. Andrus is a business man—a millionaire several times over—and business men, we are often reminded, are presumably very accurate. But see how grossly he was mistaken: He said—RECORD, March 3, 1909—that on March 27, 1906, Senate bill 5289 called for $600,000—referring to the property on which Mr. Glover had an option; that on March 30, 1906, "evidently a conscience was pricked"—those were his words—"evidently a conscience was pricked, and a bill was introduced for $550,000, $50,000 less"; that "on February 16, 1907, the conferees of the House and Senate came to an agreement of $475,000, which," he said, "was not satisfactory," but that "the thing took on new life," and so forth.

Then, he said, a new bill was brought in here asking for $423,000. Thereupon a Member of the House asked him if it was the same proposition, and Mr. Andrus replied that it was; the same bill. He said, "We are talking now about $423,000 as against $600,000 three years ago."

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] followed Mr. Andrus and said: "They started in on this tract at $600,000, and now they have got it down to $435,000."

But he also was entirely mistaken.

Now, here is what Mr. Glover said about this before the Committee on the District of Columbia:

Mr. Chairman, the statement that I offered that property to the Congress of the United States at $600,000, that I was pricked by conscience and reduced the sum to $550,000, that it was embodied in any bill by my authority at $475,000, or, as Mr. SIMS says, is now before the House at $435,000, is an unqualified falsehood. I never offered the property save at the one single price of $420,000, plus the $3,000 added by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. * * * I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that these gentlemen intended to make an untrue statement—

That was Mr. Glover's language—

I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that these gentlemen intended to make an untrue statement; but the bill was before them. Here is the identical bill, and the last clause of the bill says that the price of that land was $423,000.

In reply to this, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] made a speech in the House on the 15th of January last in which he sought to explain his mistake, for it was a mistake, the fact being that this $600,000, $550,000, and $475,000 reduction was upon Meridian Hill property and not at all upon the Massachusetts Avenue—Rock Creek Park—property, on which Mr. Glover had an option for park purposes.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] said:

I heard the remarks of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Andrus, and I was yielded five minutes, in which I discussed the bill as best I could. * * *

Now, the facts were that the bill was for $423,000. I am quoted in the RECORD as saying $435,000.

He omitted to mention that he was quoted in the RECORD as saying in his speech that $600,000 had been first demanded for the land in question.

Now, at nearly the hour of midnight, on the last day of the session, on a motion to suspend the rules, when there was no time to investigate and understand anything, almost anyone was liable to be misled. But the gentleman from New York, Mr. Andrus, spoke before I did, and read from a report by Senator GALLINGER.

And so forth.

But as that bill, which this report accompanied, also embraced another tract of land known as the Meridian Hill tract, the two being together, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Andrus, made the mistake of reading from that part of the Senate report which referred to the Meridian Hill property instead of this Rock Creek Park addition.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. COOPER. One moment. I have only 10 minutes, and I wish to get through with this. I would have said nothing at

this time had there not been this attempt, needlessly—because we are now simply to vote whether there shall be an arrest and a hearing—to go into an ex parte statement of the alleged facts, when the RECORD itself shows that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] himself was as utterly mistaken as was his colleague [Mr. SIMS] when he and Mr. Andrus made the first charge.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. COOPER. I can not yield.

Mr. MOON. You have made a statement in reference to the matter that the RECORD shows is not correct.

Mr. COOPER. I have not the time to yield. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] said on January 15 that he made that mistaken statement at about midnight, "when there was no time to investigate and understand anything." But in saying this the gentleman was again mistaken. For his speech of March 3, 1909, is in the RECORD of that date, on page 3793, and the same RECORD shows that after his speech there was a roll call, a speech of some length by Mr. BURTON, a message from the Senate, and the transaction of other business, until the House took a recess on a motion made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] (RECORD, Mar. 3, 1909, p. 3802):

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now take a recess until 10 o'clock this evening.
The motion was agreed to.
Accordingly (at 6.15 p. m.) the House was declared in recess.

This RECORD, showing the recess at 6.15 p. m., following the transaction of business after the speech of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS], is an absolute demonstration that the speech was made not at "nearly the hour of midnight" but during the afternoon, and not far from 4 o'clock.

I know that the privileges of the House of Representatives, and especially, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the right of free discussion on this floor and in the Senate, are necessary to the preservation of the liberties of the American people. No patriot with any knowledge of constitutional history doubts that this is absolutely true. But I do know also that there is nothing else so dear to an honorable man as is his reputation for integrity. Bitter, merciless charges were made in speeches in the House against the integrity of Mr. Glover. Here is the public record of these charges confronting him and his family and friends, and here after he has passed from earth, here always while the years come and go, this record will remain to confront his descendants.

Mr. Speaker, though we can not excuse an attack upon a Representative in Congress for words spoken in debate, yet in view of the admitted facts in the pending case we may pardon something to the feelings of a man who is without remedy under the Constitution, denied opportunity to be heard in court, utterly helpless, against charges that would forever rob him of his good name.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POU. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has no time to answer.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, under general leave to extend remarks I desire to call attention to certain pertinent facts not already mentioned and to discuss more fully others to which reference has been made.

I have never been a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia and have therefore been obliged, when District bills were before the House, to rely for knowledge of the facts upon gentlemen presumed to be familiar with them.

On March 3, 1909, I voted against the bill to extend Rock Creek Park, my vote being influenced by statements made in the debate by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] and the gentleman from New York, Mr. Andrus. Their speeches began the controversy by making charges and impugning motives. It now appears that the whole controversy turned on the confusion by these gentlemen of the Massachusetts Avenue project with the Meridian Hill project. The Massachusetts Avenue project called for an appropriation of $423,000. No more ever was asked for it. The other project called originally for an appropriation of $600,000. Both gentlemen confused the two, as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] in subsequent speeches admitted.

Mr. Glover, as he said under oath, December 30, 1912, before the House Committee on the District of Columbia, never saw the speech of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] until the month of December last. He declares in his newspaper article—January 25—that he was so disappointed and disgusted by the defeat of the park bill that he did not read even the newspaper accounts, and, until December last, never saw the report in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which publication he does not take and does not ordinarily read. Although he was in and out the House gallery during the debate on March 3, 1909, he says that he was not in the gallery during the speech of the gentleman from Tennessee, and therefore was entirely ignorant of it until December, 1912.

Having been summoned, on December 30, 1912, as an expert witness on land values before the House Committee on the District of Columbia, then investigating the so-called "insurance company charges," Mr. Glover, apparently filled with indignation which the speeches of March 3, 1909, had excited, proceeded suddenly, on the spur of the moment, and apropos of the discussion of land values, to tell the story in reply to the gentleman from Tennessee. This he did without having with him any of the options or other papers relating to the Massachusetts Avenue Park project. Naturally in such an offhand statement, without documents at hand, minor inaccuracies occurred, but the substance and the important part of what Mr. Glover said was correct, as was shown in his subsequent newspaper article after he had consulted the documents in the case.

Following the statement of Mr. Glover before the House committee came the speech of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS], on January 15 last, in which he quoted Mr. Glover's statement before the House committee, admitted that he had been confused and misled as to $600,000 being first demanded for the park project, but then proceeded by further insinuation practically to reiterate his charges.

To this second speech Mr. Glover replied in an article in the Washington Post and other papers on January 25. With that article he printed a sample of one of the options covering the greater part of the property, namely, 88 acres out of $99\frac{74}{100}$ acres. The remainder of the tract was in small parcels, including a small one of $2\frac{7}{10}$ acres belonging to a Member of Congress, who, Mr. Glover said, was more unwilling to sell than were even any of the other owners and demanded and received promise of a higher price because he was unwilling to sell. I have recently learned that this Member was from an Eastern State.

Mr. Glover said also in his article that, in general, the owners were reluctant to sell, because it was known that the land was rising in value; and that for the same reason they were reluctant to extend options at the one price, namely, $420,000, agreed upon at the beginning of the negotiations in which he had secured the options, which price, with the additional sum of $3,000 added by the District of Columbia for official expenses, remained the price to the end. But, as Mr. Glover further said, and he was confirmed by Mr. Charles J. Bell in his own subsequent newspaper statement, he—Mr. Glover—did get extensions under the options which covered the whole period of the negotiations with Congress looking to legislation necessary to secure the property. The text of the sample option shows clearly that it could be used only for public park purposes, and that Mr. Glover could not personally make a dollar of profit out of it.

In his testimony before committees of Congress Mr. Glover made no statement as to the names of the owners of the property nor in concealment of them. Knowing the difficulty he had had in getting the options, knowing, as he said, that the price of the land was advancing and that he could not have secured an extension of the options but for the effects of the financial depression of 1907 which checked the sale of property generally, and being eager to add to Rock Creek Park, which the facts show had been created largely through his efforts, Mr. Glover very probably thought the names of the particular owners a negligible quantity.

I am convinced from a thorough reading and study of all of the documents and pertinent facts in the case that the charges and insinuations in the speech made January 15 last by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS], that the owners were combining with Mr. Glover to unload their land on the Government at an unreasonable price, and that Mr. Glover himself could have made some personal profit out of the sale, are disproved by the known facts set forth in Mr. Glover's newspaper article of January 25 and in a subsequent newspaper statement of Mr. Charles J. Bell. I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Bell, nor have I ever, directly or indirectly, had any communcation with him. I do know him, however, by reputation as one of the leading business men and citizens of Washington. A little later in these remarks I shall insert his statement.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS], in a speech in the House, February 5 last, replied to Mr. Glover's newspaper article. In this, his third speech, the gentleman changed his ground and attacked the good faith of the options themselves and the good faith of all who had taken part in them. He charged that these were bogus options, and treated the sample option as though it were the only option. He also repeated the charge that Mr. Glover had misled the Appropriations Committee when he said that the options could not be renewed, and

declared that Glover was not actually in possession of options covering the whole period of the efforts before Congress.

Thus the gentleman from Tennessee once more impugned the honesty of Mr. Glover and the good faith of all concerned in the transaction with him. In closing this speech the gentleman said that he would not follow the matter further, and "one of my reasons for not doing so is that I do not wish to add further to the mortification and humiliation of a dishonored, discredited, self-impeached man."

After making this bitter concluding statement, and also before beginning this speech, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] did ask unanimous consent that Mr. Glover's newspaper article might be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. These two requests were defeated by the objections of another Member.

Subsequently—February 13 last—Mr. Charles J. Bell published in the Washington Post a statement of his own, to which I have referred, refuting absolutely Mr. SIMS's statement as to the options. I am unable to find that any attempt was made to get Mr. Bell's statement in the RECORD, such an attempt probably seeming hopeless in view of the exclusion of the Glover article. Nor can I anywhere find a denial of the truth of the Bell statement, nor any attempt to answer it. Here is the statement in full as it appeared in the Post:

"DENIES SIMS'S CHARGES—MR. GLOVER DID HAVE PARK LAND OPTION, MR. BELL SAYS—NO 'FRAUD ON GOVERNMENT'—PROOF EASILY OBTAINABLE BY REPRESENTATIVE, ASSERTS FINANCIER—CONCESSIONS WERE DIFFICULT TO SECURE, HE ADDS—WITNESS BEFORE INSURANCE INQUIRERS MERELY QUOTED ONE CONTRACT.

"Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security & Trust Co., last night gave out the following statement, based upon the viewpoint of the trustees and owners of the Massachusetts Avenue property which ,between 1906 and 1909, was offered under an option from the owners by Charles C. Glover for public park purposes:

"'My attention has been directed to a statement made by Representative SIMS on the floor of the House, in which, while he speaks of myself and other trustees in a complimentary manner, he makes the statement that the option given to Charles C. Glover in March, 1906, by which the trustees of the Massachusetts Avenue syndicate agreed to sell through him to the United States Government, for park purposes, a tract of land lying between Rock Creek and the National Cathedral, was "a bogus option," "a mere framed-up counterfeit device." And he further charges Mr. Glover with making, under oath, "a deliberate false statement, known to be false when made," when he, Mr. Glover, stated that he had a continuous option from the trustees and owners of the land, running through the various sessions of Congress from March, 1906, to the close of the second session of the Sixtieth Congress, expiring in the spring of 1909.

"PROOF OF THE OPTION.

"'If Mr. SIMS had taken the trouble to call at my office I should have been very glad to exhibit to him absolute proof of the existence of these options, running from March, 1906, to the close of the second session of the Sixtieth Congress, and thus prove to him conclusively that the statement made by Mr. Glover was absolutely correct, and that during all the period of time he was offering this property to the United States Government he had a full and complete option, made in perfect good faith, granted to him by the trustees and owners of the property.

"'Mr. SIMS also charges Mr. Glover with making a false statement in relation to the difficulty the trustees had in getting the owners to consent to the extensions of the original option. As I had personal charge of this matter for the trustees and owners, I speak with authority in stating that it was with the greatest difficulty I succeeded in getting a number of the owners to consent to these extensions, so that Mr. Glover was entirely justified in the statement he made to the subcommittee on appropriations that he believed it impossible to renew the option.

"SHOULD HAVE LEARNED FACTS.

"'Mr. SIMS is undoubtedly correct in his definition of a falsehood as being a "false statement made by a person who knew it was false at the time he made it," but surely Mr. SIMS does not believe that any man is justified in making reckless and unwarranted statements charging three gentlemen with being parties to the giving of a bogus option to the United States Government, and another with uttering a falsehood without first having at least taken the trouble of finding out the truth or falsity of the charge, especially when he makes these statements on the floor of the House of Representatives under immunity granted to Members of Congress.

"ONE OPTION AS SAMPLE.

"'It must be evident to any intelligent reader of Mr. Glover's recent published statement, first, that when he appeared before the insurance investigating committee he spoke offhand and without any documents before him, and, second, that when he prepared his statement in reply to Mr. SIMS he quoted only from one option contract and one renewal as a sample and for the specific purpose of showing that the option was for public park purposes exclusively, and that no private profit could come to him from the transaction.

"'Mr. Glover needs no defense from me; his position in the community and his many acts of public service are well known to all of us, but I feel I would be false to myself, to Mr. Glover, and to my cotrustees if I did not publicly deny the truth of the accusations made by Mr. SIMS.'"

Mr. Glover, having been thrice attacked by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] on the floor of the House, and his answer having been refused publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, being unable to proceed against the gentleman from Tennessee in the courts because of the immunity granted that gentleman by the Constitution, and, as he says, feeling deeply the gross injustice which had been done him, did, in a moment of passion—as he admits in his letter to the special committee—and, under great provocation, slap the gentleman from Tennessee twice in the face upon meeting him for the first time after this open controversy began. This, as the testimony reported by the special committee shows, he did openly, while fronting the gentleman from Tennessee, not from behind nor secretly.

Moreover, the testimony before the special committee overwhelmingly shows that the statement on this floor of the other gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] that Glover slapped his [Mr. MOON'S] colleague only once, and that he did this mildly and only with a view to provoking his colleague to strike back, so that Glover might have color of justification in fatally wounding him, is without foundation.

To say that Mr. Glover's remark to Representative JOHNSON expressing regret that the laws against dueling prevented a man from calling to account one who, he said, had slandered him, meant that Mr. Glover had a purpose to commit murder is unwarranted.

Undoubtedly all this trouble could have been averted if, after Mr. Glover, in December last, called attention to the error of the gentleman from Tennessee and at the same time acquitted him of intentional misstatement, there had been an acknowledgment of the mistake unaccompanied by new attacks upon Mr. Glover's integrity.

Mr. Speaker, this project was not an isolated one, but was in complete harmony with the general park improvement of the city of Washington. It would have fitted in with Rock Creek Park and the National Zoological Park to the north of Massachusetts Avenue, with Potomac Park to the south on the river front, and with the connecting parkways between Rock Creek Park, the Zoological Park, and Potomac Park, which connections were authorized by Congress at its last session. The press in this city have declared—and it is well understood by the citizens of Washington—that Mr. Glover has been a leader in public-spirited efforts to obtain for the National Capital, and therefore for the entire country, a park system unequaled in the world. He had been the chief factor in securing Rock Creek Park and Potomac Park, and naturally worked for the connecting park lands between them.

Upon inquiry I have learned that the property in question, for which was asked $4,000 an acre, is now being held and sold at 80 cents per square foot. Allowing net only 30,000 square feet for an acre, this rate would make the present value of the land $24,000 per acre—certainly more than $20,000 an acre.

But the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] supports his colleague [Mr. SIMS] in that gentleman's claim for credit, because a portion—about 17 acres—of the 100-acre tract has been reserved for park purposes by the syndicate which is now selling the rest of the tract by the square foot after having cut down trees and leveled the land for building purposes. This portion the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] describes in one of his speeches as "a gulch, a deep ravine between precipitous hills." It is evident that it could not be built upon, and therefore was of necessity reserved for park purposes. For park purposes it might well be worth $4,000 an acre, but it would not be worth $4,000 an acre, much less $24,000 an acre, for building purposes. Nor does its preservation compensate for the loss to the park system of the rest of the 100-acre tract with all its remarkable natural beauty. This beauty, now forever destroyed, I well remember, and I remember, also, to have heard Ambassador Bryce, an authority of the highest distinction, say that the failure to preserve it means to the city of Washington a loss that is irreparable.

The price of $4,000 an acre secured by Mr. Glover for the Government under the options was a low one compared with prices paid by the Government and other purchasers years before for similar property in the same general neighborhood.

In 1898 the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation paid $245,000 for about 30 acres, or more than $8,000 an acre, for the property which it now occupies west of the proposed addition to Rock Creek Park, and in May, 1902, deed dated May 21, 1902, the same Foundation paid $24,256, as the deed recites, for 3 $\frac{33}{100}$ acres on Woodley Road adjoining its former purchase.

In 1901 the United States Government purchased additional lands within the Naval Observatory Circle, on Massachusetts Avenue, as follows:

Plat 1. Robert D. Weaver, 8.645 acres, purchased at a cost of $37,657.62.

Plat 6. J. W. Thompson, 7.895 acres, purchased at a cost of $85,976.55.

Plat 2. Theodore Barnes, 0.389 acre, purchased at a cost of $4,050.07.

Plat 4. John A. Barber, 0.425 acre, purchased at a cost of $2,221.56.

It will be noticed that these prices ran from about $4,000 an acre to nearly $12,000 an acre, and this in 1901.

Two other tracts, one belonging to Philip Young, of 0.714 acre, for which the Government offered $4,665.28, and one belonging to A. W. Fleming, of 1.732 acres, for which the Government offered $15,089.18, had to be secured by condemnation, the owners refusing to accept the prices fixed by the Government appraisers. They were subsequently secured at a much higher price.

Plat 6, for which the United States paid in 1901 over $10,000 an acre, was part of the Thompson tract, which furnished 88 acres of the proposed park addition that Mr. Glover tried to secure for the Government.

Besides these purchases the Navy Department and Commissioners of the District of Columbia in 1904 agreed that the District of Columbia should sell to the United States Government a tract of land belonging to the District and occupied by the Industrial Home School, within the Naval Observatory circle, consisting of 6.764 acres, for the sum of $74,404, or $11,000 an acre, exclusive of buildings. The Acting Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Truman H. Newberry, under date of April 24, 1906, submitted this proposition to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives in a letter and with a draft of a bill authorizing the purchase of the land and the removal of the Industrial Home School to another site. A separate price of $110,000 was named for the buildings on the Industrial Home School site.

This property has a limited frontage on Wisconsin Avenue, but at that point is so far below grade that it would be costly to fill it in for building purposes.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL FOUNDATION, SEPTEMBER 7, 1898.

"The bishop further stated that after several conferences with Mr. Barber, in which he endeavored to obtain a reduction of the price, Mr. Barber had this morning consented to reduce the price to $245,000 for the whole lot if he, the bishop, would accept this offer in the course of the morning, and that he, the bishop, had done so upon his own responsibility, hoping for the ratification of his action by the board, and that he had paid to Col. Robert I. Fleming, the agent of Mr. Barber, $5,000 on account of the purchase money."

* * * * * * *

"Contract approved and adopted by the board for the purchase of about 30 acres."

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, 1901, PAGE 65.

"The naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1901, contains the following clause:

"'Naval Observatory, purchase of lands: For the purchase of lands lying within the observatory circle, as established by the joint resolution of August 1, 1894, $149,571.08; and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to sell, at such time and in such manner as may be most advantageous, but at prices not less than those fixed in 1894 by the board of appraisers, of which John W. Ross was chairman, such lands of the Naval Observatory reservation as are situated within the limits of said circle.'

"The illustration accompanying this report indicates what steps have been taken to comply with this provision of Congress, as follows:

"'Plat 1. Robert D. Weaver, 8.645 acres; purchased at a cost of $37,657.62.

"'Plat 6. J. W. Thompson, 7.895 acres; purchased at a cost of $85,976.55.

"'Plat 2. Theodore Barnes, 0.389 acre; price of $4,050.07 accepted; purchase under way.

"'Plat 4. John A. Barber, 0.425 acre; price of $2,221.56 accepted; purchase under way.

"'Plat 3. Philip Young, 0.714 acre; appraised at $4,665.28; price not accepted; condemnation proceedings under way.

"'Plat 7. A. W. Fleming, 1.732 acres; appraised at $15,089.18; price not accepted; condemnation proceedings under way. Only $15,000 was appropriated for this purchase, leaving a deficiency of $89.18.

"'Plat 5. District Industrial Home School, 6.764 acres; no appraisal.

"'Plats 8 and 9. Observatory property, outside of circle.'

"It is recommended by the bureau that steps be taken to acquire plat 5, now the property of the District of Columbia.

"It is also recommended that the land in plats 8 and 9 be not sold at present, owing to its increased prospective value."

The latter recommendation is official testimony to the general expectation of increase in value.

The gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. SIMS, the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. MOON, and Mr. Andrus, formerly a Representative from New York, have in speeches in the House reflected severely upon Mr. Glover. The two gentlemen from Tennessee have gone so far as to charge that in the matter of this proposed park extension he was lacking in personal integrity. In view of these charges and of the fact that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] twice on the floor of the House asked unanimous consent that Mr. Glover's article of January 25 last be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and as the article has never appeared therein, I submit it herewith:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 25, 1913.]

"C. C. GLOVER REPLIES—VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCES REPRESENTATIVE SIMS'S SPEECH ON ROCK CREEK PARK PLANS—GROSS INJUSTICE WAS DONE HIM, THE BANKER DECLARES—PRESIDENT OF RIGGS NATIONAL QUOTES AT LENGTH FROM RECORDS TO PROVE THAT HE SOUGHT NOT ONE PENNY OF PERSONAL PROFIT—WORKED SOLELY FOR THE CITY'S WELFARE—ELABORATES ON TESTIMONY BEFORE INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

"Charles C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, made public the following statement last night in response to the charges made by Representative SIMS, of Tennessee, on the floor of the House of Representatives on January 15:

"Instead of admitting in a frank and manly way, that would have done him honor while doing me justice, that he was entirely wrong in his attack on me in the House of Representatives on March 3, 1909, to which I replied before the insurance investigating committee on December 30, 1912, just after it had been brought for the first time to my attention, Representative SIMS, of Tennessee, made another unwarrantable speech about me in the House on the 15th of the present month. A reply is necessary because his latest speech is even worse than his former one, since he can no longer pretend to be ignorant of the facts and because by insinuation he makes a worse charge than he made before. It is true that a careful reading of his latest speech in the light of the record shows that he had to admit that his former statements were untrue. But this admission is obscured by other misstatements and by an innuendo which goes beyond anything he said before in its falsity and malice.

"AGREES WITH TWO STATEMENTS.

"With two statements of his speech of January 15, 1913, I agree. The first is (p. 1576, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD):

"I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that any Member of this House who in debate on the floor of the House makes a false statement about what is pertinent to be considered at the time and misleads the Members of the House and causes them to vote otherwise than they would ought to be expelled. No such man has any business in this House."

"That is exactly right.

"The second is in part of the next paragraph, on the same page, as follows:

"I am aware that Members of the House, under the privileges of this House, can get up and denounce individuals and make derogatory statements about men, and under the law they can be held responsible for it nowhere else. Consequently I do not think it is a manifestation of great moral or physical courage to get up here and denounce individuals when you can not be called to account for it.

"Out of his own mouth in these statements Mr. SIMS stands convicted of conduct justifying his expulsion and of moral cowardice.

"RECALLS SPEECH OF MARCH 3, 1909.

"It will be remembered that the substance of Mr. SIMS's charge on March 3, 1909, which so misled the House that it defeated the bill that would have added 100 acres to Rock Creek Park at a low cost to the Government, was that I, having secured options upon that land, had offered it first at $600,000, then at $550,000, and finally at $435,000, with the implication that I had tried to cheat the Government. He distinctly made those assertions. Confronted by the facts in my recent statement before the insurance investigating committee, he now grudgingly and obscurely admits that he was wrong, but says he was misled by the statement of another Member in the de-

bate, who read from a report of the District Commissioners on another park project—that of Meridian Hill—and applied it to the Rock Creek Park addition. Although, as the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shows, his remarks of March 3 were made in the afternoon of that day, he further excuses himself by saying that they were made in the fatigue and confusion of a midnight session.

"But he has gone further in his speech of January 15, 1913, in which (p. 1578, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD), in speaking of the land in question, and after misquoting me as saying that in 1908 it was worth $11,200 an acre—which I never said—he says:

"QUOTES SIMS'S SPEECH.

"At what he swears was then the value—over $11,000 an acre—he would make nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000.

"Now, if that language was true, and he says that it was and swears to it, the assessment shows that if he could have exercised his option, paid for it, and could have given the Government more than half of it, he would have made a big profit out of the balance.

"But he did not exercise that option. He let it go back to those who held the property or the option or contract on it.

"This is the insinuation, the innuendo, to which I have referred.

"Now, this, and every other material statement on the subject by Mr. SIMS, was made—as he says, page 1576, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in his latest speech—when 'the matter had been before the House so often that the subject was very well understood by Members who had been in the House when bills for the same purpose had formerly been considered, and they knew perfectly well what was referred to.'

"And, in addition, he had on January 15, 1913, the truth as it was fully stated in my recent statement before this committee.

"SAYS TRUTH IS ON RECORD.

"Fortunately, this truth is of record. I did not have the records or even a memorandum of them with me when, on the spur of the moment, I made my former statement, but they have always been accessible to Mr. SIMS and every other Member of Congress since the project was first brought up.

"The foundation document is, of course, the contract for an option which I secured, wholly in the public interest and in order that the Government might get the property at a low price on an advancing market. There were three separate options given by three different sets of trustees, all on the same terms, and therefore I quote only from that covering the greater part of the tract, namely, the 88 acres known as the Thompson syndicate property.

"This contract, dated March 9, 1906, between the trustees of that syndicate and Charles C. Glover, says:

"EXTRACT FROM CONTRACT.

"Whereas the parties of the first part are the owners of the pieces and parcels of ground hereinafter described; and

"Whereas the parties of the first part are willing that the said pieces and parcels of ground shall be made and shall become a public park upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated; and

"Whereas the party of the second part desires, without compensation and in consideration of the public interests to be thereby promoted and subserved, to aid so far as he can properly do so in having said pieces and parcels of ground made a public park on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated:

"This agreement witnesseth that the parties of the first part, each for himself or herself, and in respect of their several and respective interests, each for himself and not one for the other, in consideration of the sum of $1 lawful money of the United States to each of them in hand paid by Charles C. Glover before the signing and sealing of this agreement, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in consideration of the other payments and the performance of the conditions hereinafter specified, do hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Charles C. Glover to sell to the United States or to the District of Columbia, for the purposes of a public park, for and in consideration and at the rate of $4,000 per acre and a fraction of an acre, all those pieces and parcels of ground in the District of Columbia described as follows.

"PRICE ASKED WAS $420,000.

"The total amount of the land was 99.74 acres. A slight difference in the acreage price of one of the smaller tracts brought the total price of the whole up not to exceed $420,000. No other price was ever named to Congress or expected under the options. There was, of course, no warrant for any statement that $600,000 or $550,000 or $435,000 was ever asked.

"The bill for the acquisition of this park property as presented to Congress added $3,000 to the $420,000 at the instance of the District Commissioners in order to cover official expenses in the matter, so that the amount named for appropriation in every bill on this subject was $423,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary.

"DECLARES BILL ANSWERS SIMS.

"No one could honestly believe that under these options anything whatever could be done with this land except to secure it in its entirety to the Government as a public park. The mere quotation from the text of the contract, which was accessible at all times to Congress, answers sufficiently the slander of Mr. SIMS's insinuation. The text of the bill for the acquisition of this park property, as I caused it to be introduced in 1906 and again in 1908, and as it was approved in the strongest way by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and by the committees of the Senate and the House, is the answer to all the false statements as to the amount of appropriation required.

"No sane man could believe, no honest man would say, that I could by any possibility make one penny of personal profit out of the transaction covered by these options or that the United States was ever asked to pay for the land more than its actual cost under these options, with the addition of the $3,000 for the official expenses, or in all not exceeding $423,000.

"PANIC CAUSED EXTENSION.

"These options were procured by me only by great and prolonged effort and through many difficulties. A renewal of them was secured by me in contracts made the 15th of January, 1908, with the same trustees only because the panic of 1907 had prevented the trustees from marketing the property on more advantageous terms after they had told me repeatedly that no extension could be secured, and I had so reported to the commissioners and to the committees of Congress in perfect good faith. It was, of course, throughout a labor of love with me, faithfully carried on until it was finally defeated by the misleading remarks of Mr. SIMS and Mr. Andrus, of New York, on the afternoon of the 3d of March, 1909. I never read those misleading statements until, as I said in my former statement, just a short time before I appeared before the committee in December last.

"Let me now request an examination of the latest speech of Representative SIMS, beginning on page 1575 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, under the date of January 15, 1913, in order that I may point out in detail its misstatements, in view of the gross injustice they do me.

"Mr. SIMS first quoted from the printed record of the insurance committee the portion of the statements made by me on the 30th day of December last, in which, after quoting what had been said by Mr. SIMS and Mr. Andrus in the debate of March 3, 1909, I said:

"MR. GLOVER CITES HIS STATEMENTS.

"Mr. Chairman, the statement that I offered that property to the Congress of the United States at $600,000; that I was pricked by conscience, and reduced the sum to $550,000; that it was embodied in any bill by my authority at $475,000, or, as Mr. SIMS says, 'It is now before this House at $435,000,' is an absolute and unqualified falsehood. I never offered the property save at the one single price of $420,000, plus the $3,000 added by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

"As that charge stands, I can well understand why Maj. Judson has had to defend my character before some Members of the House. It leaves me, instead of being a public-spirited citizen, a man with an option on a piece of property at $420,000 endeavoring to palm it off on the Government of the United States at $600,000.

"I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that these gentlemen intended to make an untrue statement, but the bill was before them. Here is the identical bill, and the last clause of that bill says that the price of that land was $423,000.

"A STATEMENT BY SIMS.

"Mr. SIMS then proceeds to make the statements which I have just approved, that a Member who misleads the House, causing it to vote otherwise than it would, by false statements, ought to be expelled, and that denunciation of individuals by Members on the floor who can not be called to account for it is not a manifestation of great moral or physical courage.'

"In giving next a short history of the bill, he makes the inaccurate statement that I added $3,000 to the option price to cover any expenses that might be incurred in connection therewith. It was, of course, the District Commissioners who added that $3,000. Then comes this gratuitous insinuation:

"He claimed to want the Government to own it for park purposes.

"AGAIN QUOTES CONTRACT.

"The option contract and the bill itself answer that.

"In referring to the favorable action of the Senate and of the House Committee on Appropriations, to whom the Senate bill was referred, in 1908, he makes the admission above quoted, that the matter was so well understood by Members of the House that it was not necessary for the Appropriations Committee in its report to give any details whatever about the matter, so that they simply recommended the passage of the bill.

"Then he comes in his story to March 3, 1909. He describes that day as—

"The last day of that Congress when, as we all know, we have to stay up all night to consider conference reports and matters of that kind.

"Then, a few lines further on, he says:

"Now, at nearly the hour of midnight on the last day of the session, on a motion to suspend the rules, when there was no time to investigate and understand anything, almost anyone was liable to be misled.

"This is intended to be an excuse for his adoption of the mistake of Representative Andrus, who had preceded him in the debate, in reading from the report of the District Commissioners on the Meridian Hill Park bill and applying it to the Rock

Creek Park addition bill so as to charge me with asking first $600,000, then $550,000 under the prick of conscience, and finally, as Mr. SIMS said:

"Now they have got down to $435,000.

"If Mr. SIMS, in honest and manly fashion, had only said that he was misled and so had misled the House or helped to do so, and that he was very sorry for it and for the injustice done to a private citizen who could not defend himself on the floor and who could not call him to account elsewhere, there would be no occasion for my making this additional statement to-day. In any event, I would not have noticed his misstatement as to the time of day when he made his attack on March 3, 1909. But it is characteristic of the reckless and misleading style of speaking in which he indulges, even to the point of absolute misrepresentation, that he does not even tell the truth as to the time of day.

"SAYS VOTE WAS IN AFTERNOON.

"I have taken the pains to read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 3, 1909, and invite your attention to the fact that the debate in which Mr. SIMS and Mr. ANDRUS, by their misleading statements, killed the Rock Creek Park addition bill, together with the yea-and-nay vote on that bill, took place in the afternoon, not at night. The proof is found on page 3802 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 3, 1909, near the bottom of the right-hand column of the page, where the following is recorded:

"RECESS.

"Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now take a recess until 10 o'clock this evening.

"The motion was agreed to.

"Accordingly (at 6.15 p. m.) the House was declared in recess.

"AFTER RECESS.

"The recess having expired (at 10 p. m.), the House was called to order by the Speaker.

"And the debate in which Mr. SIMS and Mr. ANDRUS killed the bill by misleading Members of the House and causing them to vote otherwise than they would is recorded in the same CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 3, 1909, 10 pages back, namely, on pages 3792 and 3793, while the yea-and-nay vote by which the bill was defeated is found on page 3794, and it is evident from the most cursory inspection of the RECORD that much business was transacted between that vote and the recess taken at 6.15 o'clock for dinner.

"The published official record of the proceedings of the House strips from Mr. SIMS his poor excuse of midnight weariness and confusion for the wrong that he did the National Capital and incidentally one of its private citizens in misleading the House to defeat that bill.

"He has to admit, of course, in the face of the text of the bills and the reports of the District Commissioners, that his statements were misleading, even though he denies that they were technically false, and seeks to defend them even while he admits that they misrepresented the facts.

"ALLEGES NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY.

"In the very next passage in his speech, in which he publishes as part of his defense the report of Senator GALLINGER in 1906 on a composite bill framed in that shape by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia so as to contain the two separate bills, that for the Rock Creek Park addition and that for the Meridian Hill Park project, and the two reports of the District Commissioners on the two projects, all of which he had had three years to examine in connection with the matter which he himself states was so familiar to the Members of the House that in 1908 it was perfectly understood, so that it was not necessary for the Committee on Appropriations to do more than recommend the passage of the bill, he convicts himself of negligence of duty as well as wrong performance of his duty as a Member of the House.

"I insert for information the copy of Senator GALLINGER'S report as quoted by Representative SIMS:

"MR. SIMS QUOTED GALLINGER.

"Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following report to accompany S. 5201:

"The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S 5201) to acquire certain land in the District of Columbia as an addition to Rock Creek Park, having considered the same, report thereon with the following amendments:

"On page 1, line 14, before the word 'which,' insert the words 'and the location of proposed new streets.'

"On page 3, line 14, after the word 'therefrom,' insert the words 'along the center of a proposed new street.'

"SEVERAL AMENDMENTS TO BILL.

"On page 3, line 16, after the word 'line' where it first occurs, insert the words 'following the center line of a proposed new street.'

"On page 6, line 1, after the word 'plan,' strike out the words 'as 90 feet in width.'

"On page 6, line 2, after the word 'are,' strike out the word 'not,' and after the word 'for,' in the same line, strike out the words 'in said plan' and substitute the word 'herein.'

"Add sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 to the bill.

"Also amend the title so as to read: 'To acquire certain land in the District of Columbia as an addition to Rock Creek Park and in Hall & Elvan's subdivision of Meridian Hill for a public park.'

"Two bills, S. 5201, 'To acquire certain land in the District of Columbia as an addition to Rock Creek Park,' and S. 5289, 'To acquire certain ground in Hall & Elvan's subdivision of Meridian Hill for a Government reservation,' were submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for examination and report, and their replies are hereto appended, as follows:

"REPLIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

"OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
"Washington, March 27, 1906.

"SENATOR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following on Senate bill 5201, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, 'To acquire certain land in the District of Columbia as an addition to Rock Creek Park,' which you have referred to them for report touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage:

"A blue print is inclosed, showing, on a large scale, the pieces and parcels of land proposed to be condemned for the addition to Rock Creek Park, and also a map on a smaller scale, showing the relation of the proposed addition to Rock Creek Park and the connection between the two.

"Rock Creek Park, as now established, starts at the District line, extends along both sides of Rock Creek to the Zoological Park, and then south of this latter park in a narrow strip along the east side of Rock Creek to Massachusetts Avenue. South of this point the United States owns a small strip of land about 500 or 600 feet in length, bought for the use of the Washington Aqueduct.

"ADDITION JOINS PARK.

"The addition proposed by this bill joins this latter part of the park. It will lie along the west of Rock Creek and extends up the valley of a small branch running about parallel to Massachusetts Avenue. The valley of this branch is very deep, and the tract of land abutting the creek is well wooded with large and beautiful trees, making it an ideal piece of property for park purposes. The tract proposed to be acquired extends about 4,000 feet along Rock Creek and northwest about 4,000 feet along Massachusetts Avenue, with a width of 500 to 1,000 feet.

"The tracts included in the proposed addition have been owned by two or three estates, which up to the present time have not developed the property. Recently, however, in continuation of the rapid development of that section, a large tract of land has been purchased by a syndicate, and arrangements are being made to lay off the land into lots and blocks for the purpose of building. This tract includes about 88 acres of the land this bill proposes to purchase for park purposes, and unless the land is acquired by the Government it will undoubtedly be built upon within a short time. All of this section will probably develop rapidly during the next year or two and the value be greatly enhanced.

"CONSIDERED PRICE REASONABLE.

"In determining on the part of these tracts to be used for park purposes, it was endeavored to leave what was most suitable for building purposes and take for park purposes such part as was best adapted to such use. The area of the land proposed for a park is about 100 acres, and the price is about $4,200 per acre, which is considered to be reasonable, in view of all the circumstances. Options are left on it so that it can all be acquired at such figures as to bring it within the amount appropriated in the bill.

"It is further provided in the bill that a small piece of property belonging to the United States lying south of Massachusetts Avenue may be exchanged for an equal amount of land lying to the north. The Naval Observatory grounds are located in this vicinity. The original grounds of the observatory contain about 75 acres, irregular in shape. The opening of Massachusetts Avenue and Observatory Circle, in accordance with the authorized system of highway extension, leaves two strips of the original tract—one on the north of Massachusetts Avenue, containing 14 acres, and one on the south side of the avenue, lying in the angle between Massachusetts Avenue and Observatory Circle, containing about seven-tenths of an acre. This latter strip is proposed to be exchanged. It is of little value to the observatory or to the United States on account of being separated from the remainder of the holdings of the observatory by streets, so that it would seem desirable to exchange it, as proposed in the bill, for an equal amount of land that can be used. The 14 acres to the north can be used as a part of a park or such other use as the United States may desire.

"BENTON STREET SUPERFLUOUS.

"The bill further provides that a short section of a projected street called Benton Street shall be abandoned as a highway. This is private property, and the provision means simply that the system of street extension is changed to that extent. It can be seen from the small map that this street will be superfluous if the land is acquired for park purposes.

"The bill further provides that the landowners surrounding the proposed park shall dedicate 30 feet for a street and establish a building line of 15 feet, and that the United States shall do the same along the park boundary. This will give a street practically 90 feet wide around the park, which is eminently desirable.

"MINOR AMENDMENTS NECESSARY.

"In order to more fully carry out the intention, a few minor amendments are necessary to be made in the bill, as follows:

"Insert, in line 14, page 1, before the word 'which,' the words 'and the location of proposed new streets.'

"Insert after the word 'therefrom,' in line 14, page 3, the following words: 'along the center of a proposed new street.'

"Insert, in line 16, page 3, after the word 'line,' the following: 'following the center line of a proposed new street.'

"Strike out the words 'as 90 feet in width,' line 1, page 6, and also the words 'not' and 'in said plan,' in line 2, page 6. Also insert after the word 'for,' in line 2, page 6, the word 'herein.'

"RECOMMENDED BILL'S PASSAGE.

"The commissioners recommend the passage of this bill as being a measure of public benefit. The land is located within easy access of a large population. It is eminently suited to park purposes on account of the hilly character and the magnificent trees, which could not be grown in many years. It is to-day, although private property, used by many persons as a park, and with the rapid increase of population will certainly prove of the greatest value. The commissioners further be-

lieve that if not purchased before being subdivided and developed its cost would be greatly increased, and, besides, many of the trees will be cut down and the beauty impaired.

"Very respectfully,

"HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
"President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

"Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
"Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia,
"United States Senate.

—

"WANTED LAND ON MERIDIAN HILL.

"MARCH 30, 1906.

"SENATOR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following on Senate bill 5289, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, 'To acquire certain grounds in Hall & Elvan's subdivision of Meridian Hill for a Government reservation,' which you referred to them for report touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage:

"A plat is inclosed showing in blue the land proposed to be condemned.

"The object of the bill is to acquire for a Government reservation tracts of land, aggregating about 10 acres in extent, lying between Euclid Street, Columbia Avenue or Fifteenth Street, W Street or Florida Avenue, and Sixteenth Street extended, in Hall & Elvan's subdivision of Meridian Hill. The reservation is similar in nature to the small reservations or parks now existing throughout the city of Washington, such as Lincoln Park, Judiciary Square, Garfield Park, Franklin and Lafayette Squares, which reservations add so much to the attractiveness and health of the city.

"SCARCITY OF PARKS.

"There are no parks of this type north of Florida Avenue, and nothing in the shape of public reservations to the south, except small triangles, nearer than Iowa or Dupont Circles, a mile or more distant, and the nearest large park is the Zoological Park, in the valley of Rock Creek, about three-quarters of a mile away. The land is being rapidly built up as a residence section, and a large section of the subdivisions of Columbia Heights, Mount Pleasant, and Meridian Hill, and, in addition, those living in the portion of the city to the south, would make use of this reservation.

"An inspection will show the great use of these small parks in the residence sections and will demonstrate their utility as well as their beauty. This proposed reservation might also be made use of for governmental purposes, such as the construction of buildings, the laying off of gardens, etc. For a small reservation its location is unique. There is no other tract of land in this vicinity which could take its place for such use. It lies along the great boulevard, Sixteenth Street, which connects the White House with Rock Creek Park, and is situated on the crest of the line of hills surrounding the lower valley of the Potomac. All of this crest, from North Capitol Street to Rock Creek, is now practically built up, so that it is the only space of its kind that remains unimproved.

"VALUABLE FOR ITS VIEW.

"It has a view over the city and town and the valley of the Potomac River, and in the summer is exposed to the southwest breezes prevalent in this section of the country. It extends down the steep slope of a hill from a point between Chapin and Belmont Streets to W Street, and this slope is necessary as a part of the reservation to prevent the construction of houses which would cut off the view and the sweep of the wind. This portion would also give greater diversity in the character of the park. The upper part is flat and well adapted either to the laying out of a garden or the erection of public buildings. To diminish the size of the park would be detrimental to its value as a park.

"The price named in the bill—$600,000 for about 437,000 square feet of land, or about $1.37 per square foot—is in excess of the estimate of value of the land by the board of assessors, their value being $230,000. Very little property has changed hands in this immediate vicinity recently, so it is difficult to gauge the value, but from prices paid by the District for the condemnation of Sixteenth Street extended about five years ago, which amounted to from $1.25 to $1.75 per square foot, and from figures at which it is known some of the owners of the land in this vicinity hold the same, it is not thought that the land could be obtained for less than that named in the bill. In fact, it is due to a large portion of this tract being on the market on account of the settlement of an estate that so low a figure as that proposed in the bill can be obtained. Conditions are improving in that vicinity, and an early increase in the value of the land is anticipated.

"AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CITY.

"The commissioners believe that this is an opportunity to obtain a reservation in the line of those laid out in the original city limits, in a locality which is without a park at present, and where one is much needed now, and will be more needed as this section of the city builds up; that to obtain this reservation will greatly enhance the beauty of the city and its environments, and will add greatly to the beauty of the Sixteenth Street Boulevard, and in that way would be of benefit to all the people of the United States, a great number of whom, in visiting Washington, drive on this boulevard; that at the present time the land can be purchased at a more reasonable figure than it can be in a year or two from now, and that there is no other site in the District as suitable for a Government reservation.

"The commissioners therefore recommend favorable action on the bill.

"Very respectfully,

"HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
"President Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia.

"Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
"Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia,
"United States Senate.

"It will be observed that the commissioners recommend the purchase of the properties included in both bills, and for the purpose of simplifying the matter your committee have combined them in one bill, the passage of which is recommended.

"CALLS SPEECH ATTACK ON HONOR.

"It would seem incredible, if we did not have the speech before us in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that after all this Mr. SIMS should make next, in his treatment of the matter, what is really the gravest attack on my honor of any that he has made, either on March 3, 1909, or on January 15, 1913. That it is in the form of an insinuation, an innuendo, makes it worse. He did not dare make the direct charge that it was possible that I might have made a million or a half a million of dollars out of the transaction. Knowing the facts, as he assuredly did, such a direct charge was too much even for him to make. But to cover up the admission which had been wrung from him that he had misrepresented the facts, misled the House, and so defeated the bill and deprived the National Capital of a beautiful park of 100 acres, he insinuates this covert charge into the RECORD. I have read it to the committee.

"I restrain my natural indignation and content myself with pointing to the text of the option contract as the all-sufficient answer, an answer also which was perfectly accessible to Mr. SIMS or any other Member of the House at all times from the date of the first contract, the 9th of March, 1906, to the present day.

"SAYS SIMS WANTS CREDIT.

"After this Mr. SIMS makes an attempt, more ingenious than ingenuous, to claim that he is entitled to credit for securing, by the defeat of the bill, the dedication by the owners of the principal tract that it sought to acquire of a small portion, about one-sixth of the 100 acres, which portion, as he says, 'is a gulch, a deep ravine, between precipitous hills.'

"It must be clear to everyone who thinks at all that the subsequent action of the owners in setting apart for the purposes of their suburban villa sites a portion of this tract suitable only for park purposes as a small park affords no adequate compensation to the National Capital for the loss of the natural beauties of 100 acres now inevitably altered for commercial purposes.

"The report of the District Commissioners to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia upon the bill to acquire this addition to Rock Creek Park, under date of March 27, 1906, closes with these words:

"COMMISSIONERS RECOMMEND BILL.

"The commissioners recommend the passage of this bill as being a measure of public benefit. The land is located within easy access of a large population. It is eminently suited to park purposes on account of the hilly character and the magnificent trees, which could not be grown in many years. It is to-day, although private property, used by many persons as a park, and with the rapid increase of population will certainly prove of the greatest value. The commissioners further believe that if not purchased before being subdivided and developed its cost would be greatly increased, and, besides, many of the trees will be cut down and the beauty impaired.

"Very respectfully,

"HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
"President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

"Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
"Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia,
"United States Senate.

"SITE IS GONE FOREVER.

"What the commissioners foresaw, what we all foresaw, has happened. There is a fine commercial suburban property, incidentally preserving a small ravine now, but the noble park of 100 acres that we worked so hard to get for the National Capital is gone forever with all its great natural beauties.

"Passing over some personal sneers at myself, which are part of my reward for working so hard to try to save to the National Capital this park land, I come next to Mr. SIMS's misleading statement that I said that 'the land is now worth $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 on account of the rapid increase in value, but he never told the committee that many hundred thousands of dollars had been expended in improving the western portion of the land.'

"I expressly did tell the committee of the improvements referred to. But the assertion that I told anybody that the land had become worth $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 is simply another of his misstatements. He quotes me in that immediate connection as saying before the House Appropriations Committee in 1908 that the land in 1908 was worth $11,250 an acre, a statement which I never made. All I said to the committee was that I had been informed by Mr. Charles J. Bell, one of the trustees of the tract, that it was then assessed at $7,500 an acre. Mr. SIMS rings the changes on his assertion that I said the land was worth $11,250 an acre, and so claims that the dedication of the ravine by the owners in their villa-tract project amounted to 'nearly $200,000 worth of real estate.'

"MEMBER OF CONGRESS OWNED LAND.

"After that Mr. SIMS says that I was not candid or frank, because I did not volunteer the information when the bill was pending that a Member of the House had an interest in the smallest of the three portions, including about 3 acres. The fact is that I had more difficulty in getting the option on that small tract than on either of the others, because that very Member of Congress was the most unwilling of all interested to let

me have it at what he held was one-half of its then value in 1906. He would not allow his trustees to give the option until he had been personally importuned. Of course I referred Congress to just what I had, the options with trustees for the three separate portions of the tract. The Member of Congress did not want to sell at the price, and was very glad when the options lapsed. He immediately sold part of it for more than twice the option price. Even Mr. SIMS has the grace to say in this connection that 'the Member of the House who owned part of the land was offering to sell it to the Government through that option at a loss, which was no discredit, if the facts had only been known.'

"SAYS PARK DID NOT HELP LAND.

"Representative SIMS then proceeds to comment upon statements I made before the committee as to land that I bought on Sixteenth Street bordering Rock Creek Park many years after that park had been acquired by the Government and the rise in value which has taken place in that land. Mr. SIMS was not, of course, candid or frank enough to say that the rise in value was due to the opening of Sixteenth Street and to the extension of the Fourteenth Street car line and not to the opening of Rock Creek Park, which, like other parks, does not of itself enhance the value of adjoining property.

"It is difficult to credit at face value Mr. SIMS's statement in his speech referring to my efforts in trying to secure for the capital the 100-acre park:

"I have not the slightest disposition to treat Mr. Glover unjustly. I have no quarrel with him. I have no reason to quarrel with him. He had a right to do this thing and to pursue his own course.

"Such a statement seems hypocritical when shortly afterwards, in the same speech, he tries by what he thinks, apparently, is sarcasm to impugn my motives and deprive me of my share of the credit for the park improvements of the National Capital.

"MR. GLOVER FATHER OF PARK.

"'He claims,' says Mr. SIMS of me, 'to be the father of Rock Creek Park, the father of the movement.' Yes; I do so claim; and I have the right to have my claim allowed, in view of the years of persistent effort, in season and out of season, which I devoted to this public service. I did have the bills introduced; I did press them; I did have the act approved by the President; I did recommend to President Harrison the three unofficial members of the Rock Creek Park Commission whom he appointed—R. Ross Perry, H. V. Boynton, Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian. This is all well-known history here.

"If I need to offer any proof of this, allow me to offer this letter from one who has now passed on to his reward, the late John J. Hemphill, of South Carolina, who did so much for Washington when he was chairman of the committee:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
"October 1, 1890.

"MY DEAR MR. GLOVER: The bill to establish Rock Creek Park, which passed Congress only after the most strenuous efforts, has been approved by the President and is now a law. As it was at your request that this bill was introduced setting aside this beautiful section of the country as a park for all time, I desire to congratulate you on the final approval of the measure and to say that without your earnest, intelligent, and untiring efforts during the entire contest it would, in my judgment, have failed to become a law.

"Your valuable work in behalf of this great pleasure ground at the National Capital ought to be known and long remembered by the many thousands who shall hereafter enjoy it.

"Yours, most sincerely,

"JOHN J. HEMPHILL.

"QUOTES AN EDITORIAL.

"Again, the Washington Evening Star said in an editorial about the same time:

"Congratulations and credit for the creation of the Rock Creek Park are due to many public-spirited citizens and to many intelligent legislators, but the lion's share of honor undoubtedly belongs to C. C. Glover, without whose energy and enthusiasm the project would never have been crystallized into legislation.

"I have always given full credit to the 'many public-spirited citizens' and 'many intelligent legislators' to whom the Star editorial referred. Without them, of course, nothing could have been done. But I think it is only the truth of history to say that I started the movement, that I stuck to it until success was won, and that I gave more effort to it than anyone else. Not the least of my labors was to interest and stimulate others to cooperation in this community movement, just as I did in the case of the Potomac Flats Park improvement, for which I worked harder than for anything else in my life, except the Rock Creek Park improvement.

"May I add that it seemed to me perfectly natural that I should continue to work for Rock Creek Park when I saw an opportunity to acquire an additional 100 acres necessary to complete it, and to begin the connection with the Potomac Flats Park below, so carrying out my pet idea of increasing parks and connecting them the District round?

"And after Rock Creek Park had been established, years after, when I bought land on its eastern border at prices far below the present prices, I offered to let the Government have that land for exactly what I had paid for it, although the prices had already begun to rapidly rise. But that opportunity was had already begun to rapidly rise. But that opportunity was also neglected, and I finally withdrew the options which I had given.

"A LETTER FROM MR. HEMPHILL.

"May I read another letter from Representative Hemphill?

"FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS,
"COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
"Washington, D. C., March 9, 1893.

"(J. J. Hemphill (chairman), South Carolina; John T. Heard, Missouri; J. D. Richardson, Tennessee; Harry Welles Rusk, Maryland; James E. Cobb, Alabama; John R. Fellows, New York; Tom L. Johnson, Ohio; Samuel T. Busey, Illinois; Elisha E. Meredith, Virginia; Cornelius A. Cadmus, New Jersey; Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; Philip S. Post, Illinois; William Cogswell, Massachusetts; James J. Belden, New York; Edwin Hallowell, Pennsylvania; William P. Pollock, clerk.)

"MY DEAR MR. GLOVER: My official connection with the District of Columbia as Member of Congress closed with the session recently ended. During my service in the House I was eight years a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and four of these its chairman.

"In that time I have availed myself so frequently of your extensive knowledge of District affairs and of your unselfish and patriotic advice that it seems not improper to express my high appreciation of your public-spirited labors in the advancement of the best interests of this community.

"In the passage of the bill providing a permanent system of highways in the District, so recently enacted into law, your efforts were most timely and efficient throughout, and largely contributed to the final favorable result.

"This act and the one establishing Rock Creek Park are of great, general, and permanent interest to the capital of the Nation, and it should be especially gratifying to you to know that you have been able to render such splendid service in bringing both these important measures to a successful termination.

"With sentiments of the highest esteem,

"Yours, sincerely,

"JOHN J. HEMPHILL.

"To Mr. CHARLES C. GLOVER,
"Care Riggs & Co., City.

"EDITORIAL FROM THE POST.

"I must give you the contemporaneous opinion of the Washington Post of March 1, 1897. On that day it said editorially:

"SHALL IT BE 'GLOVER PARK'?

"The President has signed the bill devoting what are known as the Potomac Flats to the purposes of a public park. It is the consummation of a work of years, prosecuted faithfully under every discouragement and setback by one public-spirited and courageous man, Mr. Charles C. Glover, the active manager of the Riggs National Bank, in this city. There has been much opposition to the measure, chiefly conducted by bumptious new Congressmen from remote districts, who innocently supposed that the first duty of a true statesman was to hold down the District and to make a record as defenders of the groaning masses against its selfish and rapacious schemes. It happened, however, that there was in Congress good sense enough, to say nothing of wisdom and information, to set aside this opposition and to disregard the cheap demagogy that inspired it. The bill passed both Houses, and the President has now, by his signature, made it law.

"PARK IN PLACE OF MUD BARS.

"The result can easily be foreseen. We shall have in place of the unsightly mud bars that now fill up the channel of the Potomac a beautiful and gracious park, open to the enjoyment of the public from all parts of the country—a delightful green spot where now is shabby desolation—a summer resort of surpassing value and attraction and an ornament to the Capital at every season of the year.

"All this is to be credited to the patriotic and disinterested efforts of a gentleman—a private citizen—who has already laid the city under grave obligations by labor and achievement in other important directions. It is to Mr. Glover that we owe the realization of the Rock Creek Park scheme. It is to Mr. Glover that we owe lasting gratitude for his potent help in the matter of the new Corcoran Art Gallery. It is to him that we are now indebted for this last and crowning achievement at present under discussion. Alone, against every ignorant and frivolous opposition, he has labored patiently and bravely for years. Alone, sustained only by his personal influence and force, he has confronted and prevailed over the apathy and prejudice of Congress. Mr. Glover secured the passage of the bill, and it is Mr. Glover that we have to thank for the attractive and delightful prospect that has been thus revealed to us.

"INDEBTED TO CHARLES C. GLOVER.

"We have no doubt that the work of beautification will be prosecuted with all due energy and skill. It is to be expected that within a very few years the now unsightly 'flats' will be converted into a beautiful and gracious spot where our people may resort with benefit and comfort to themselves. It should be called 'Glover Park' by every rule of justice and propriety, but, whatever name they give it, we shall all know that we are indebted for it to the unselfish and public-spirited efforts of our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles C. Glover.

"Also the editorial from the Washington Times of March 14, 1897, headed 'Potomac Park':

"Few of our citizens are aware of the great importance attaching to a bill, not 10 lines long, which, after the most earnest solicitation, President Cleveland formally approved a few minutes before his term expired. This was the bill declaring the Potomac Flats a public park and dedicating it, or, as Mr. Cleveland would probably observe, 'consecrating it forever to the use and for the recreation and pleasure of the people.'

"This adds in one body nearly 700 acres of ground to the park system of the Capital City, and when it shall have been laid out in roads and walks skirting the half dozen or more artificial lakes and

nearly 3 miles of river front, it will be difficult to exaggerate its beauty and attractiveness. Joined, as Potomac Park will be, with the Monument Grounds, the Agricultural and Smithsonian Grounds, the Botanic Garden, and the Capitol Terraces, all of which will be united in one comprehensive and intercommunicating park, certainly no city of this continent, and possibly only Paris of European cities, with its expansive Bois de Boulogne, can be considered as having the slightest pretensions to rivalry.

"PRAISE FOR MR. GLOVER.

"To Mr. Charles C. Glover, more than to any or all of the citizens of Washington, are her people indebted for this great boon. It was he who conceived its practicability, as well as its possibility, when in 1881 he invited a score or more of prominent citizens to meet at his residence and begin the work of promotion. The succeeding steps have all been taken under Mr. Glover's direction, and every progressive movement has been promoted and energized by his persistent endeavors. Conflicting titles to some of the tracts involved, which bade fair at one time to make shipwreck of the whole project, have finally been adjudicated or bought up, until at last the title has been declared unequivocally in the Government. Money has been annually appropriated to carry on the necessary work of reclamation—not automatically or spontaneously as some might suppose, but because Mr. Glover has made it his business to see that the necessary machinery was put in operation. His crowning service was the last one, when, against a very strong open opposition and an equally powerful but subtle secret hostility, he worked through the passage of the bill dedicating the ground thus obtained for the use and benefit of the people, and not of the railroad interests, which were determined to have it.

"We do not always agree with Mr. Glover in his views, but we do not care to withhold a particle of the praise which is justly his due in this instance. It has been his unflagging work—in and out of season—his unselfish work, we may also add, which has made this great public benefaction possible, and we shall be glad to testify our acknowledgments at any time in something more enduring than type-printed words.

"Thus, year by year, Washington is made more beautiful in the eyes of its own people—more attractive to the tens of thousands who make an annual pilgrimage to its shrines, and more worthy of its name and its possibilities—the cherished Capital of a Nation of seventy and soon to be a hundred million people.

"STREETS ADDED TO VALUE.

"As to the remarks of Mr. SIMS with respect to assessment of benefits for the adjacent land by the Rock Creek Park Commission after the acquisition of the original park lands, I have only this to say, that I do not consider that that acquisition of the park land added to the value of the adjacent property. It was the opening up of Sixteenth Street and the extension of the Fourteenth Street car line later which enhanced the value of the land on the eastern side of the park, and the gradual improvement of Connecticut Avenue and the Chevy Chase region which enhanced the value of the lands on the west side of the park.

"It was the opening up of Sixteenth Street and the extension of the Fourteenth Street car line which increased the value of the land adjacent to the eastern boundary of the park, which I bought afterwards, and part of which I have since sold at an advance.

"I am not a lawyer, but it is common sense, and I believe also good law, that no assessment for benefits could be made justly except at and as of the time when the park lands were acquired for Rock Creek Park by the Government. Certainly no one would claim that it would now, 15 years later, be equitable or even legal to assess the adjacent property for benefits really caused by the opening of Sixteenth Street and the extension of the Fourteenth Street car line, or even by the opening of roads in the park itself.

"WORK OF PARK COMMISSION.

"Now, I promised the insurance committee that I would ascertain exactly what was done by the Rock Creek Park Commission in regard to this matter. I have obtained and now submit an official copy of an extract from the minutes of the Rock Creek Park Commission on this subject, as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1898.*

"The commission met in room 53 of the District Building at 3 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment at previous meeting.

"Present: Gen. Wilson, Gen. Boynton, Mr. Langley, Capt. Beach, and Mr. Weightman.

"The chairman introduced to the commission Mr. Richard Weightman, who was appointed by the President of the United States to succeed Mr. R. Ross Perry, resigned.

"The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

"Mr. William P. Richards, who made the survey of Rock Creek Park, testified, and his testimony will be found in the stenographer's report of even date. No other testimony was offered. The commission then proceeded to discuss the question of special benefits, and after each member had given an expression of opinion in the matter the following resolution was adopted:

"NO BENEFIT TO NEIGHBORHOOD.

"*Resolved*, That the Rock Creek Park Commission, having, as directed by section 6 of the act authorizing the establishing of a public park in the District of Columbia, heard testimony from all parties who came before it, after public advertisement required by said section, and having made a personal examination of the ground, are of the opinion that, while they believe Rock Creek Park, if improved, would be of special benefit to surrounding property, yet in its present condition, that of an unimproved tract of public land with no thoroughfare through it to allow of communication from east to west and acting as a barrier to the development of property lying adjacent to its eastern and western boundaries, they believe that it has, to date, conferred no appreciable benefit on surrounding property, and, therefore, the commission, in carrying out the provisions of section 6 of the act that it assess such proportion of the cost of the land for the park upon the lands, lots, and blocks situated in the District of Columbia specially benefited by reason of the location and improvement of the park, as nearly as may be in proportion to the benefits resulting to such real estate, do determine such benefits to be inappreciable at this time and not sufficient to be indicated by a money value.

"*Resolved further*, That the executive officer of the commission is directed to prepare a report to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, embodying the conclusion of the commission, as expressed in the foregoing resolution, and submit a copy of same to each of the members of the commission for his approval, the approved report to be then signed by the commission and forwarded to the court.

"There being no further business before the commission, it was moved, seconded, and carried that the commission adjourn to meet at the call of the chairman, and it accordingly adjourned at 3.45 p. m.

"JOHN M. WILSON,
"*Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers, Chairman,*
"*Executive Officer and Secretary.*

"A true copy.

"DANIEL E. GARGES,
"*Clerk to the Commission.*

"ARGUES AGAINST ASSESSMENT.

"May I add that I do not believe that any court in the world or any man of common sense would hold that now, 15 years after that action was taken, with the conditions all changed, benefits should be assessed?

"At this point in his speech Mr. SIMS tries to discredit my statement that I did not know of the attack upon me of March 3, 1909, until my attention was called to it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date only a short time before I last appeared before this committee. He does this by relating a conversation which he says occurred between him and me at my place of business in November, 1909, in which he quotes me so as to make it appear that I knew then all about the attack that he had made on me. He may have had a conversation with me at that time and place. I have no recollection of any such conversation as he reports. Certainly his intimation that I knew then that he had attacked me as he did in his speech of the 3d of March, 1909, is absolutely false. I would not have welcomed him to my office or allowed him to remain there unless he came to apologize if I had known then that he had made such an attack on me in the House.

"The fact is that while I was in and out of the Gallery of the House and talking with Members in the corridor at the time on the afternoon of March 3, 1909, when the debate was going on in which the attack was made on me, I did not hear any of the attack nor read any of it until I read it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the week before I appeared before the committee in December last. After the vote was taken that afternoon and the bill defeated I was so disgusted that I went straight home without speaking to anyone, except to say to my friends that I would never appear at the Capitol to ask for legislation again. I was so disgusted with the defeat of my long effort in the public interest that I did not want to read even the newspaper accounts, and did not do so. I do not take the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I did not see the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 3, 1909, until December, 1912, when a friend called my attention to it. Different people spoke to me about the matter, naturally, but no one told me of the attack upon me. Obviously I would have replied then, if I had known of it, as I have replied now.

"Mr. SIMS himself furnished the proof of this in this very statement about the alleged conversation (p. 1577, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD) when he says:

"I said to him, 'I will be glad, Mr. Glover, to correct anything in the RECORD that may have been said to put you in a false light, and anything that you will send me I will be glad to put in the RECORD.'

"WOULD HAVE ANSWERED SOONER.

"It must be plain to everyone that if I had then known of the attack, and if Mr. SIMS had made me such an offer, I would have availed myself of it at the time.

"That is the way that any man in my situation would have acted. Even Mr. SIMS does not claim that I made any response to this alleged offer to set me right in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"By another characteristic inaccuracy, Mr. SIMS attributes to me a statement that was really made by Mr. GEORGE, in the hearing before this committee, when I made my former statement.

"Mr. GEORGE made the assertion that the price paid for the land in Rock Creek Park was eight times the assessment. I did not know whether that was the fact or not, and therefore I did not say whether it was the fact or not. When Mr. GEORGE first made the statement I answered, as in a question, with the word 'Yes?' and should have been so reported. He repeated the statement (p. 481 of the record of the hearing before this committee), as follows:

"GEORGE SAID PRICE WAS TOO HIGH.

"Mr. GEORGE. And the sum paid was $1,125,215, and the assessment was for $133,334; so that the Government paid 8.06 times the assessed value of the property.

"All I said was:

"Mr. GLOVER. Property was not looked upon as very valuable out in that section.

"And on page 426 of the hearing, when Mr. Chairman JOHNSON asked me a direct question as to the assessment of the land taken for Rock Creek Park, I said:

"Mr. GLOVER. I do not know what the assessed value of the property was, but I know it was taken at vastly more than its real value.

"SAYS HE QUOTED NO VALUE.

"So I put no value upon it before this committee or elsewhere.

"The latter portion of Mr. SIMS's extraordinary speech of January 15, 1913, on page 1570 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, contains some of his most extraordinary statements. He says that he is, and has been, opposed to taking advantage of options on land secured for the benefit of the Government, and prefers that the land should be acquired by the power of condemnation, and that the owners should get the full value for it. Speaking of this particular case, he says:

"I do not think it reflects any credit upon a banker of large means to have acquired an option on land at not much more than one-third of its value from private owners, and then sell it to the Government even without profit, which is abundantly able to pay all that it is worth.

"CITES ANOTHER 'INSINUATION.'

"In that last sentence he stuck in the phrase, 'even without profit,' in furtherance of the insinuation upon which I have already commented. But leaving that out, he says that he would rather pay three times the value of land acquired by the Government than take it under an option secured to save the Government two-thirds of its value. This will be interesting reading to his constituents and to all who talk about economy in Government expenditures, and to all who desire to get things cheaply for the Government.

"He says in the next sentence:

"Another thing: I do not approve of the members of the District government going around and getting options on land in this District and then lobbying in either House to have us purchase it.

"This is his ungrateful allusion to the methods by which the District commissioners have gotten better bargains for the District government in purchasing lands for public uses, by securing suitable options, than could possibly have been obtained under condemnation proceedings, as the record of condemnation proceedings here and elsewhere abundantly proves.

"LAND NOW WORTH MILLIONS.

"Finally Mr. SIMS, after once more claiming credit for saving to the Government $70,000 for the ravine now dedicated for park purposes by the owners of the tract—$70,000 if it had been obtained under the option, and, as he says, 'in round numbers, $200,000 if the property had been acquired by condemnation'—winds up by saying that the owners of the property ought to be thankful for the defeat of the bill, since their land 'is now worth to them $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.'

"Of course, if Mr. SIMS had not defeated the bill the Government would now have had that land, according to his statement, worth from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000, the National Capital would now have a 100-acre addition to the Rock Creek Park, preserving all the remarkable natural beauties in the vicinity of the Connecticut Avenue Bridge and the Massachusetts Avenue Causeway (which, together, cost the District of Columbia $1,250,000); and also the beginning of the park connection that must be made, and that will be made, but at far greater cost, with the Potomac Park on the south.

"SIMS PROUD BILL WAS DEFEATED.

"It is hard to see how even Mr. SIMS, as a Member of Congress, a representative of the people of this great country, who desire their National Capital to be the most beautiful on earth, and who desire their Government to acquire land on the most reasonable terms, can say, 'To the extent that I had any part in defeating that bill I am proud of it.'

"Still less is it possible to understand how any man fit to sit in the House of Representatives could take pride in so misusing his privileged position as to malign a private citizen for his years of effort to serve the National Capital.

"The very last words of Mr. SIMS's speech of January 15, 1913, are these:

"Now, I have not said any unkind word in the way of adverse comment on Mr. Glover, but I will leave the question to you as to whether Mr. Andrus or myself ought to be expelled.

"I am perfectly willing to leave the matter just where Mr. SIMS left it, without further comment.

"OPTION WAS EXTENDED.

"Articles of agreement made and concluded this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1908, by and between Charles J. Bell, Amos H. Plumb, and John Cassels, trustees, under decree entered April 15, 1903, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in equity cause 23345, parties of the first part, and Charles C. Glover, of the city of Washington, party of the second part.

"Whereas by an agreement bearing date the 9th day of March, 1906, an option was given to Charles C. Glover to purchase two certain parcels of land, a copy of which agreement is hereto attached and made a part hereof; and

"Therefore it is hereby mutually agreed to and with each other that the said option shall be held and considered as continuing and being in full force, operation, and effect until the termination of the first session of the present Congress (the 60th Cong.), and for such time thereafter as may be necessary to obtain the payment of any sum or sums of money appropriated at said session of Congress, and shall then cease and determine and be of no effect.

"Witness:
"CHARLES J. BELL.
"Witness:
"A. H. PLUMB.
"Witnesses:
"J. DONALD CASSELS,
"JOHN CASSELS, *Trustees.*
"Approved.

"AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
"*Trustee Estate of J. W. Thompson.*
"C. J. BELL, *President.*
"CARRIE S. PLUMB,
"By A. H. PLUMB.
"MARY IDA THOMPSON.
"ROSS THOMPSON."

"TEXT OF OPTION.

"Articles of agreement made and concluded this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1906, between the persons whose signatures are hereunto attached as owners of interests in the pieces or parcels of ground hereinafter described, constituting a part of what is known as the Thompson syndicate property, title to which said property was vested in Charles J. Bell, Amos H. Plumb, and John Cassels by decree entered on the 15th day of April, 1903, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in equity cause No. 23345, parties of the first part, and Charles C. Glover, of the city of Washington, D. C., party of the second part:

"Whereas the parties of the first part are the owners of the pieces and parcels of ground hereinafter described; and
"Whereas the parties of the first part are willing that the said pieces and parcels of ground shall be made and shall become a public park upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated; and
"Whereas the party of the second part desires, without compensation, and in consideration of the public interests to be thereby promoted and subserved, to aid so far as he can properly do so in having said pieces and parcels of ground made a public park on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated:

"This agreement witnesseth that the parties of the first part, each for himself or herself, and in respect of their several and respective interests, each for himself and not one for the other, in consideration of the sum of $1 lawful money of the United States to each of them in hand paid by Charles C. Glover before the signing and sealing of this agreement, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in consideration of the other payments, and the performance of the conditions hereinafter specified, do hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Charles C. Glover to sell to the United States or to the District of Columbia, for the purpose of a public park, for and in consideration and at the rate of $4,000 per acre and fraction of an acre, all those pieces and parcels of ground in the District of Columbia described as follows:

"Parcel No. 1: All that part of the aforesaid property lying to the south of the south building line of Massachusetts Avenue and to the east of the center line of Rock Creek drive, as said drive is shown on the plan of the permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia, and containing 3½ acres more or less.

"Also parcel No. 2: All that part of the aforesaid property described as follows: Beginning at the center of Rock Creek Drive, as shown on the said plan of the permanent system of highways, where said center line crosses the property line between the said property of the Thompson syndicate and Woodley Park; thence southerly along said property line to the boundary of the said property of the Thompson syndicate at or near Rock Creek; thence along said property line down Rock Creek to the north building line of Massachusetts Avenue; thence northwesterly along said building line of Massachusetts Avenue to the point where the property line of the said property of the Thompson syndicate leaves said avenue; thence following said property line in a northerly and northwesterly direction to its intersection with the north building line of the Observatory Circle; thence along said building line of said circle in a westerly direction to its intersection with the center line of Thirty-fourth Street, as said Thirty-fourth Street is shown on said plan of the permanent system of highways; thence due north along the center line of said Thirty-fourth Street to the center line of Garfield Street, as said Garfield Street is shown on said plan of the permanent system of highways; thence due east along the center line of Garfield Street to a point 325 feet distant at right angles from the center line of Cleveland Avenue, as said avenue is shown on said plan of the permanent system of highways; thence southeasterly and parallel to said center line of Cleveland Avenue and 325 feet distant therefrom to the point where said line intersects the center line of Twenty-ninth Street, as said Twenty-ninth Street is shown on said plan of the permanent system of highways, said line running parallel to Cleveland Avenue to be the center of a 90-foot street; thence southeasterly by a reversed curved line to the intersection of the center line of Rock Creek Drive, as said Rock Creek Drive is shown on said plan of the permanent system of highways, said reversed curved line to be the center of a 90-foot street; thence about 350 feet along the center line of said Rock Creek Drive to the point of beginning; and containing 84½ acres more or less; the pieces or parcels of land aforesaid containing together 88 acres of land more or less.

"A further condition and consideration for the conveyance by the aforesaid trustees to the United States of the pieces or parcels of land above described is that that portion of Benton Street, as shown on said plan of the permanent system of highways, shall be abandoned by the United States from where said Benton Street intersects the reversed curved line referred to in the aforesaid description of the land to be taken for a park eastwardly to the junction of said Benton Street with said Rock Creek Drive, the purpose of said abandonment being that the reversed curved street is to be the boundary of the park at this point and shall take the place of that portion of Benton Street proposed to be abandoned.

"A further condition and consideration for the conveyance of the above-described pieces and parcels of land by the aforesaid trustees to

the United States is that wherever the park line follows the center of a street as now laid out on the said plan of the permanent system of highways or a street to be laid out as provided herein, a strip of land 30 feet wide on each side of said center street line shall be dedicated for roadway and sidewalk purposes by the United States, and the aforesaid trustees out of and from any piece or parcels of land within said 30-foot strips owned or that may be owned by them severally.

"The covenants hereby made and entered into are upon the express condition that they shall be executed in their entirety, and that all and not a portion of the pieces and parcels of land herein provided to be set apart and become a park shall be taken and paid for according to the terms herein set forth.

"Upon the performance of the conditions herein prescribed and the full payment of the purchase money herein provided for to John Cassels, Charles J. Bell, and Amos H. Plumb, the trustees who hold the title to the above-described property, the said trustees and the survivor or survivors of them shall and they are hereby directed to make, execute, and deliver proper conveyances, and to do and perform all acts necessary in their judgment to carry into effect the purposes of this agreement.

"It is further agreed that this agreement shall continue in force until the end of the first session of the present Congress, the Fifty-ninth Congress, and shall then cease and determine and be of no effect, unless the legislation herein contemplated and specified be obtained and an appropriation made for the purchase money herein designated at said first session.

"This agreement is to bind as well the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of the parties hereto as the parties themselves.

"Executed in duplicate.

"Witness the following signatures of owners:

"[SEAL.] "JOHN W. PILLING.
"AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
"Trustee Under the Will of John W. Thompson.
"[SEAL.] "C. J. BELL,
"President and Trust Officer.

"Witness:
"WALTER J. PILLING.

"Approved.
"MARY IDA THOMPSON.
"ROSS THOMPSON.

"[SEAL.] "HARVEY DURAND.
"[SEAL.] "JOHN T. GARVER.
"[SEAL.] "JOHN T. GARVER, *Assignee.*
"[SEAL.] "LAURA R. GREEN.
"[SEAL.] "CARRIE S. PLUMB.

"Witness:
"A. H. PLUMB.

"Attest:
"AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
"C. J. BELL, *President.*
"[SEAL.] "ALDIS B. BROWNE,
"Trustee of the Estate of A. T. Britton.

"Witness:
"JAMES F. HOOD, *Secretary.*

"[SEAL.] "WARNER MOORE.
"[SEAL.] "WARNER MOORE, *Executor and Trustee.*
"[SEAL.] "WM. J. LOCKE,
"Executor and Trustee Under Will of William A. Allison.

"Witness:
"MARY P. STEINLEIN.

"[SEAL.] "A. S. WORTHINGTON,
"Per J. C. HEALD.
"[SEAL.] "J. C. HEALD.
"[SEAL.] "GEORGE W. WINGATE,
"Per J. C. HEALD.

"Witness:
"C. J. BELL."

The Tariff.

SPEECH

OF

HON. BURTON L. FRENCH,

OF IDAHO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, April 26, 1913.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, it now seems to be the very settled policy of the Democratic majority of the House to bear the full responsibility of shaping the tariff legislation that it proposes to give the country.

The Democratic Party for the first time in 20 years is placed in control of the House and the Senate and the Executive branch, as well, of the Government. In view of that, I recognize the point of view, at least, of the majority in this House when that majority decides to pass a measure without giving to the Republicans, or the members of any other party for that matter, the opportunity of submitting amendments with any reasonable hope of their receiving consideration.

I do not defend the caucus method of arriving at a conclusion upon the part of our Democratic friends. It was the method that they condemned so earnestly when followed by the Republicans when the Republicans were in control.

However, this question is one that the country will hold the Democratic Party responsible for in the same way that the country will hold the Democratic Party responsible for the particular tariff bill that it will pass.

I desire to-day to call attention very briefly to my position upon the tariff question. We can not, if we would, approach the question of the tariff as though we had not had a tariff in the history of the country or as though there had not been a protective tariff. I do not know, if the question were to be raised for the first time, whether or not it would be the best policy to adopt a protective tariff. I believe that had there been no protective tariff granted by act of Congress for the encouragement of the various industries of our country more than 100 years ago and had no protection been granted since that time our country would not be the country that it is to-day. Our population would possibly be one-half as large. Instead of many transcontinental lines of railroad there might be one pioneer railway connecting the East with the West. The great cities of our Central and Western States would to-day be towns and villages and hamlets or else have no existence whatever. So in our Eastern States. Conditions would be very similar to the conditions that existed the middle of the last century, with, of course, some impetus that would have been given by modern inventions and discoveries.

On the whole, I believe that as regards population and as regards industrial development our country would be one-half a century behind what it is to-day if we had not adopted the policy of a protective tariff.

Maybe had this been the case our country would have been just as well off. Maybe our country would have been better off if we had made progress more slowly, if we had not adopted a system that in itself tended to encourage people by the thousands and millions to immigrate to our shores. Maybe our country would have been as well off if the great States to the west could have remained Territories for another 25 or 50 years. All this discussion, however, is beside the mark. The fact is, we adopted the policy of a protective tariff when the first tariff law was passed that received the approval of the first President of our Republic. From that time, with more or less fidelity, with more or less vacillation, we have maintained the policy of a protective tariff.

It is, then, from the standpoint of industries developed, of a population that equals almost 100,000,000 people, certain definite wages paid for employment of labor, certain prices paid for the products of the mines, the mill, the farm, from which in return these wages are paid and profits yielded to the employer of labor or the captain of industry—it is with these considerations that we must view the question of maintaining the principle of a protective tariff.

It would be elementary for me to discuss the question of a tariff and the theoretical influence that a tariff has upon industries. From the examination that I have been able to make I have not the slightest doubt that a protective tariff does protect. It may protect too much. Having committed ourselves to the policy of a protective tariff, or, rather, I would say, having been committed to the policy by our fathers during more than 100 years, the true problem is, Shall we scale down the tariff at once, so that there shall be no protection? Shall we have regard to industries, to wages, to certain standards of living that have been attained under the application of the protective principle, or shall we, without regard to all these considerations, adopt a principle that a new people might adopt, untrammeled and unhampered by the actions of any predecessors?

I said a few moments ago that a tariff might give protection enough or it might protect too much. Having committed ourselves to the policy of protection, we can not in good conscience abandon the policy for such a one as will bring disaster upon the people interested in any line of business. On the other hand, I am as earnest as any Member of this Congress in my desire to see to it that our tariff schedules shall be scaled down in every instance so that in not one of them will there be represented in the duty placed upon commodities imported from foreign countries one iota of protection in excess of the difference in cost of production within this country and the cost of production in foreign countries.

What, then, is the basis that should be followed in determining this difference? In my opinion the question has already become so involved that the facts can be ascertained only by the most careful and painstaking examination by those who may be intrusted for a considerable time with the responsibility of inquiry into the questions of wages, cost of raw material, amount of raw material that enters into various commodities, and so forth, such as can be ascertained through a tariff commission of permanent character.

ELIMINATION OF COMPETITION.

We are living in a remarkable age. Nearly everything that enters into the home in the way of commodity or luxury is produced by a comparatively few persons engaged in that particular line of production. Realizing our great development as a nation, realizing that our population has doubled since the middle of the last century, realizing the fact that commodities are consumed in an even greater increase of ratio than is suggested by population, we are amazed to find that in nearly every line of production, aside from agriculture, there are less agencies engaged in production than there were at the middle of the last century. There are less manufacturing establishments producing woolen goods than there were in 1850. There are about two-thirds as many producing boots and shoes; less than one-fifth producing leather; less than half as many producing agricultural and farm implements; less than half as many producing the salt that goes upon our table as there were in the middle of the last century. And I could amplify this many times, and then I could call your attention to other lines of activity where there has been scarcely a perceptible increase in the number of producing agencies in spite of the fact that during this time there has been an increase of more than 100 per cent in population and a still greater increase in the consumption of the commodities produced.

It is not difficult to find the reason for this. The inventive genius of man has been given tremendous encouragement in our country, with the result that the sickle has been superseded by the combined harvester; that the ox wagon has been superseded by the automobile; that the log chains and teams that hauled the logs to the mill have in part been superseded by the overhead wire, along which by electric power is conducted log after log from the heart of the forest to the bank of the stream or to the railroad to be hauled to the place where they will be manufactured into lumber.

And so we can go to all the various lines that have to do with supplying the wants of mankind either upon the farm, within the mine, the forest, or the mill, and there we will discover these agencies of a more up-to-date world. It is also apparent that it costs more money to equip a sawmill with the machinery of the present day than it cost to equip a sawmill with the machinery that was in vogue 50 years ago. It costs more money to construct a railroad from New York to Chicago than it cost to establish a freight line with horses and wagons and drivers that would connect New York with some interior city in the early part of the last century. It costs more money to establish a great steel plant than it cost to open up a blacksmith shop or a forge, from which were wrought the various implements made of iron and of steel in the days of our fathers.

The result of all this is that the many can not engage in these various lines of production because they do not have the means. Only a few working individually can engage in them, and only a comparatively few, measured by the population of the country, can engage in them when combining and associating their money, having then the capital of one gigantic institution necessary to conduct the business.

The country generally believes, however, and I think we may all believe, that this development has meant for good, not for ill; that the average citizen to-day has comforts of life that kings did not dream of a century ago, and that all things considered the very development has been in the way of progress.

However, with this progress one great agency that we had almost believed to be a true law and that had to do with the fixing of prices for finished products has been more and more nearly eliminated. That great agency is competition. If the freighter with his dozen mule teams and several freight wagons charged too high a price for hauling goods from some center of trade to a smaller business community some miles away, another freighter could engage in business with half as many mules and horses and half as many wagons, and he, at any rate, could force down the price and probably they both could make an honest living.

If the shoemaker on the corner making boots and shoes for the people of one community charged too high a price for his product, public-spirited citizens of the community saw to it that another shoemaker opened up a shop just across the street and prices were reduced. If the buyer of hides did not pay enough to the farmers for the hides that had been curing in the old shed during the past season, some other buyer was induced to come in and the prices of hides would go up. If the sawmill man did not pay as high wages as he should to his engineer, his sawer, and his men to stack lumber or to drive logs, they would leave him and go to some other manufacturer of lumber where their services could be better appreciated in dollars and cents.

In fact, we had come to think of competition as rather an invariable law—rather, a just law—and on the whole I think that so far as the masses of the people were concerned it was a law quite to be commended. Under competition it mattered little, so far as the producers were concerned, just what the tariff might be so long as it was enough to protect. If it furnished a margin of protection to such an extent that in the production of boots and shoes the manufacturer could make a profit of $1 per pair, and manufacturers generally could get along with a profit of only 50 cents per pair, the profit through competition was held down to 50 cents per pair and not $1.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

With the elimination of competition in large part, with the consolidation of industry in large part, the relation of industries to a protective tariff is absolutely changed. Shall we strike down the protective tariff entirely? No; that does not seem the way to meet the situation. That might bring ruin and disaster to the industries, few in number though they may be, engaged in the production of certain commodities. The industries, we must remember, have been built up with respect to a tariff policy.

If the people can not be protected without striking down the industry, then undoubtedly the rights of the people should prevail. But there is a way to protect the people, whether they be laborers engaged in mill or mine or factory or the farmers selling their raw material to the vast body of consumers of the country or purchasing the products of industry or those who have invested much money in productive enterprises, and that method does not consist in maintaining a tariff duty that is one whit above a duty needed for protection. That method does not consist in striking down all protection. That method does not consist of making any sliding reduction, reducing the tariff a little this year and a little next year, and so on, until it shall be reduced to the point necessary. That policy does consist in striking down at once the duty upon every schedule to the precise point that represents the difference in cost of producing here and in foreign countries.

This should be the measure of our protection, and I believe that the way to obtain the information necessary to enact a tariff law that will recognize this is through a tariff commission. Sometimes a guess made upon a very complex problem will be found to be correct and the person who makes the guess will receive something of the praise that might otherwise go to him who, as a result of careful, painstaking effort, discovered the same answer. It may be that our Democratic friends, upon the basis of the report of the Tariff Commission touching a few schedules and upon the basis of what general and common information we all have, will be able to prepare a tariff bill at once that, enacted into law, will be perfect. If so, they will undoubtedly receive their measure of applause just as though they had prepared the bill as the result of grave research and inquiry into every schedule.

THE PRESENT PROGRAM.

But, gentlemen, I do not think that such a happy termination will result. I do not know what ratio the possible right guesses may bear to the possible wrong guesses. My idea is that you have a small possible chance of guessing right.

We are a great country, and every section of our land is interested in one tariff schedule or another. The manufacturers of New England, of the South, the agriculturalists of the Middle West, and the farmers and miners of the great West are all bound in interest alike. Take the State that I have the honor to represent in part upon this floor—the State of Idaho. Probably no State is more vitally interested in the tariff schedules than is that State. Our lead mines produce nearly one-third of all the lead produced in the United States. The miners receive good wages. A large section of country is dependent upon the industry. The zinc industry is carried on with it. Both are dependent upon a tariff, and without it many of our mines would be forced to reduce their wages paid or cease to operate. Just where the line of protection might be drawn is somewhat difficult to determine, but it is our duty to assume difficult tasks. To strike the duty down entirely would mean not only the closing down of most of our mines but the checking of development. To maintain the schedules where you have placed them in the pending bill may be almost as disastrous.

Our sugar industry is of vast importance. We have but a few factories in Idaho, but last year there was paid out a million and a half of dollars to the farmers for sugar beets and to the laborers for their services. To carry through the program that you have outlined on sugar will mean the dismantling

of our factories and the forcing of our people to seek other lines of thrift and industry.

Turn to our stock industry and it is the same. We produce annually millions of dollars' worth of live stock and the products of live stock. Last year we sold between six and seven million pounds of scoured wool. The schedules which you propose spell ruin and disaster. Your bill is in the interest of foreign countries and against the well-paid laborer of our own. So we could continue. In industry after industry it is the same, and the main question seems to be, How much havoc will your measure bring?

Mr. Chairman, if I were mean enough to place the welfare of my party above my country, I could hardly wish anything better than the passage of the pending measure, that has been considered for a few days and which, it is understood, will be passed within the next few weeks by a Democratic majority in Congress and approved by a Democratic President. I believe, however, that I am broad enough and large enough to place the welfare of my country, the welfare of 100,000,000 people, above the advantage to any organization, no matter how long a time it may have been favored by the people of this country. For that reason I could wish that the majority party in this Congress would do that which from my standpoint would be the most patriotic thing that could be done by any political party intrusted with responsibility.

The great parties of the country in the last campaign told the people that they would consider the tariff question and indicated to the people something of what they proposed to do. I believe that party responsibility is something that the people of this country have come to expect, and that the majority party in Congress to-day has resting upon it the duty of meeting the question that was discussed during the last several years, and especially in the last two campaigns. There are two ways of meeting that question, gentlemen, that are presented to this Congress to-day. One of them is to meet it in the way that you are meeting it—to guess off a tariff bill; to enact a tariff statute without regard to the true understanding of conditions that exist in this country and in foreign countries and in absolute disregard of the facts that a nonpartisan board has placed before the Congress and made available to the thoughtful people of the United States. I believe that the other way, however, is the way that would commend itself to thoughtful people in the Nation. That way is to meet in extra session, as we are met, and within 60 days from the time of the meeting enact a tariff statute touching Schedules K and I—the wool and cotton schedules—and provide for a duty that would follow the line that can be clearly marked as indicated to the people of this country by the Tariff Board that reported upon both of these schedules only about one year ago. That could be done within 60 days. Then I would follow that up and within another period of 60 days—you having control of the House, the Senate, and the Presidency—by another law touching other features of the tariff question that you can reasonably modify and rely for information in framing it upon the Tariff Board's incidental findings and upon what information is available to all of us. This all should be accomplished within a period of about four months. And, third—and I think this should be done immediately—provide for a permanent tariff commission, not of partisan but of nonpartisan character, not bipartisan, not tripartisan, but of nonpartisan character, I say, whose duty it would be to inquire into the conditions of our labor, the conditions touching industries, the conditions concerning the consumers of this country, the producers here and in foreign countries, and then indicate to the country that the Congress proposes in the future to hold to tariff laws that will be in line with the facts that such a commission would report.

INCOME TAX.

And now a word upon the income-tax feature of the bill, for you have incorporated the question of an income tax with the question of the tariff.

With the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States under which an income-tax law may be utilized for the purpose of raising revenue by the Federal Government, it can probably be accepted as quite certain that this species of tax will constitute a definite and permanent part of our revenue system for the future.

This is as it should be, for, regardless of whether or not it has been found in times past to be in part unsatisfactory in places where it has been tried, conditions to-day are vastly different from conditions that existed prior to the last generation and there is undoubtedly a class of people who are abler than the average citizen to bear a reasonable portion of the burden of government which, as a matter of fact, is bearing the minimum of that burden simply because our revenue laws were enacted to meet conditions that existed at a time when the laws were passed and have not been brought up to date.

Essential principles that must be considered in the enactment of any revenue-producing law are fairness and uniformity, together with the reasonableness and certainty with which collection may be made.

Probably the first essential of government in its beginning was to constitute some organization that would serve to protect human life, to ward off a common foe, to protect and sustain the individual earnings of the members of society or the earnings of society as a collective body. The beginning was so simple that in the few words that I have used to describe the end to be attained by government I have indicated the essentials. With the development of society, however, the wants of mankind expanded, and more and more it was found that there could be done collectively to great advantage much that it had been thought could be best attained by private initiative, or yet which to attain there was no demand at all. With the development of government and the taking over of responsibilities from time to time, with the adding of the responsibility of building highways to the responsibility of protecting life, with the adding to these responsibilities further responsibilities in the way of public libraries, schools, improvement of rivers and harbors, maintenance of institutions for the encouragement of art and science, maintenance of courts, and agencies, in fact, either for the service of the public as agencies or for the purpose of protecting the public against private organizations upon which society had come to depend, such governmental machinery was necessary as to call for tremendous expense upon the part of organized society supporting its government.

For this purpose we must raise revenue. To this end we must provide systems by which money may be collected from the people generally to sustain a government that has to do with so many ramifications.

In primitive government, more nearly than under modern, the individual units were more nearly identical, so far as their ability to bear a part of the responsibility of government was concerned.

The result was that the poll tax was adopted as probably the best means of raising revenue, or, in other words, a system that exacted the identical contribution from each member of society. Maybe it was work; maybe it was money; maybe it was the fruits of work. At any rate, the responsibility rested fairly equally upon the members of society. By and by, with the responsibilities of government, and without attempting to indicate which anticipated the other, functions of government or amplified enterprises upon the part of the citizens, private citizens began to assume, and government came to protect them in assuming, title to land, rights of one kind and another that were not possessed by the people generally. The result was that here and there an individual was found who owned vastly more than his neighbor in the way of property. The building of a road helped him and his property in far greater ratio than it helped his neighbor and his property. The same principle applied generally to society caused a demand that some type of raising revenue be adopted that would apportion the responsibility of government more equitably, and the result was the adoption of the property tax.

Until the last comparatively few years property taxation was regarded as equitable, and it was regarded as a system that with much certainty exacted taxes from those who were capable of paying them. Under this system A, whose property was worth twice as much as the property of B, was expected to pay twice as large an amount of taxes as was exacted of B, and it was right that he should be asked to do so.

Conditions, however, developed that made it necessary for government to reach out for other methods of taxation. Among these conditions were, first, the enlargement of the function of government and the consequent necessity for vastly greater revenues than had ever been required in the past.

To meet the additional revenue required by calling upon the people to bear each an equal part of the expense of government, was to impose a burden upon those who were least able to bear additional burdens. Again to ask that the revenues be raised from taxes upon land or physical property was to place a burden that could be seen and felt and keenly realized by those who were the owners of physical property, and as well to make the burden heavy upon the poorer landowners.

The result was that governments began to cast about for some system of raising revenue that would be indirect, that would, if possible, result in the collection of the money necessary to defray the expenses of government, but that in its collection the smallest burden would be imposed upon the person contributing his share of the revenue. Accordingly various kinds of taxes that might be called consumption taxes were

adopted. We provided excise taxes. We provided for the raising of money by placing duties upon commodities imported from foreign countries. We provided even that a small fee should be paid by the purchaser of a stamp for the mailing of a letter or upon recording an instrument, requiring a stamp to be placed upon the instrument, or before a check could be cashed requiring a stamp to be placed upon the check. In fact, so completely did we become impressed with the advisability of indirect taxation that the vast part of the taxes for the Federal Government has been raised in this manner.

A second condition that contributed to the demand for a change in our revenue system has made itself manifest a few times in the history of other countries. It is especially a condition that compels our attention to-day, and probably in the future, during the years that we can reasonably anticipate, will continue to demand the attention of our country in an ever-increasing degree.

Property used to be considered as something physical, something real. To-day property has come to be recognized as vastly more than this. It oftentimes consists of rights or of privileges. More than this, we have approached a time when many of the wealthiest citizens of our country have their wealth invested in property that is other than real. It is invested in franchises, for which a minimum charge has been made. It is invested in institutions that have become vastly profitable on account of the special privileges that either law or natural monopoly has conferred upon them, without regard to the amount of the original investment.

The question, then, that presents itself is, Shall we adhere to the old system of raising revenue? We abandoned the idea of raising revenue alone by requiring each unit of society to contribute his part as under a poll-tax system. We abandoned this as individuals began to own property and their ability to bear the burden of taxation increased.

We abandoned these as agencies alone for raising revenue, and adopted the indirect methods when the demands of government and the expenses of government reached the point where direct taxes would have been intolerable to a large part of our population.

We are now face to face with new conditions, and the Government in enacting an income-tax law is merely asking one class of society to bear a share of the burden of government that under our former system it may have in large part avoided.

We hear it said that the system of indirect taxes—excises, taxes on imports, and so forth—is the system that should prevail. It is probably true that this system will continue to be an important one in our Government, but I submit that under this system the burden of taxes rests unequally upon the members of society measured by the ability of the members to bear each his part in government.

A tax upon bread might raise sufficient money to run the Government, but would anyone contend that the poor man earning his wages by his day's labor would eat less than the millionaire? Would anyone contend that the clothing worn by the banker or the dealer in stocks and bonds bears anywhere near the ratio in cost to the clothing worn by the bookkeeper in the bank or the carpenter working at his trade as the wealth of the one bears to the wealth of the other?

It is true that the expenses of families of wealth for food which they must eat, clothing which they must wear, and homes within which to live are greater than the expenses of the poor man for food for himself and family, for clothing, and for his habitation, but it is not true that there is a ratio of difference between the cost upon the one side and upon the other that can be measured by the wealth of the one when compared with the wealth of the other.

So long as government relies upon this method of indirect taxation, so long will it place the responsibility of government in an unequal manner upon the shoulders of those who are not so capable of bearing the responsibility of government as are their more fortunate fellows in society.

The income tax is a departure from this system and it is a departure against which nothing can be said, providing the system is practicable. I probably should not fail to mention the fact that to require a tax upon income is also to require the citizen to bear the responsibility that he ought to bear when measured by the responsibilities required of other citizens of wealth whose investments have been made in classes of property that can be readily located and upon which taxes may be levied.

IS THE INCOME TAX JUST?

A few days ago in writing a friend with regard to possible legislation of the present Congress, I facetiously congratulated him that his income was not in excess of $4,000 per year.

It had never occurred to me that anyone would seriously contend that a limit fixed by law below which incomes may be exempted and above which an income tax may be levied could in anywise interfere with the laudable ambitions of citizens of this country to better their condition. Yet apparently there are some who contend that such is the case.

There has come to my desk a copy of an article that is signed by a very responsible citizen of Atlanta, Ga., and which appeared in the Atlanta Constitution on April 2 last, which takes this very point of view. The author raises the question that if $5,000 be fixed as the minimum below which an income tax shall not be required—

> A man would say to himself, "Why should I strive to have an income of $5,000 or more per annum when I must begin to pay a direct tax to the Government for enjoying that privilege? Why should I not be content to make $4,000 or $4,500, or even $4,900, and escape taxation?" It is evident that such an exemption would put an arbitrary limit upon his ambition and stunt the possible commercial growth of the citizen.

That statement seems to me to carry its own refutation upon its face.

If the income tax equaled or approximated the amount of a man's earning in excess of the minimum fixed by law, the logic might be good; but in view of the fact that no income tax is suggested that even proposes more than an exceedingly low rate of taxation upon an income, it certainly occurs to me that the average citizen will not limit his energies when his income shall reach the minimum provided by law simply because if he exceeds the minimum he will need to pay 1 per cent or a small per cent, not of his income but of the excess income above the minimum, in the way of taxation.

Is it possible that any citizen who may be earning $4,000 per year and who may be exempt from the income tax would refrain from expending such energies as might be necessary to raise his income to $10,000 per year, even though by so doing his taxes would actually amount to $60 upon his excess income? So I say the proposition is too extravagant to receive great consideration.

The same writer, however, raises another question that is deserving of some consideration. He says:

> It seems but just and right that if a man has an income of $1,000 per year he should pay for the benefits he enjoys as a citizen, and on a basis of 1 per cent income tax it would be no harder for him to pay $10 per annum to the Government than it would be for the man whose income is $10,000 to pay $100. They would and should be on a parallel basis, the Government treating everyone alike.

If the income tax were the only tax that the citizens of the Government were called upon to meet, there would be much merit in the argument that has been suggested; but such is not the case. Does anyone believe that a flat capitation tax would be reasonable that would place the same burden upon the day laborer as upon the president of a great railway or a man worth $10,000,000? Not at all. Yet aside from the income and inheritance tax our methods of taxation suggest this principle.

We might place a tax upon coffee imported into the country. Here is a tax that is borne by the users of coffee everywhere. The day laborer who earns $3 per day drinks his cup of coffee in the morning before leaving for his work, as does the president of a bank, whose salary may be $10,000 per year, or as the multimillionaire, whose annual income may be $5,000,000. It may be true that the man of wealth purchases a somewhat better grade of coffee than does the poor man. It may be true that the poor man pays for his coffee 30 cents per pound; but if the man of wealth paid at the same ratio for the coffee that he uses his coffee would cost him $1,000 per pound, $2,000 per pound, or possibly even an amount far in excess of that. Does anyone pretend that such is the case? Absolutely not. Worse still would be the contention that the rich man by any possible means uses 1,000 or 5,000 times as much coffee as does the poor man; and, as a matter of fact, the difference in cost is not great between that which goes upon the table of the poor man and that which goes upon the table of the man of wealth. The fact is the poor man pays vastly more in proportion than does the rich.

If our system of taxation is to be one that apportions taxes not according to ability to pay them, not according to amount of property owned by individuals, but so that each member of society shall pay an identical amount with his fellow, we had better abandon the income-tax idea altogether. But such is not the case. We have largely abandoned the capitation tax because it was unjust. We are trying as much as possible to ease those least able to bear the burden of taxation. The principle that is fast becoming recognized as cardinal or basic, and in which I firmly believe, is that the members of society shall pay taxes in proportion to their ability to pay.

The great question, then, is, How shall we attain a knowledge of what that ability may be?

The writer of the article complains because the man who earns his bread by day labor in such an amount as can be measured in a few dollars per day is not asked to pay from that income a share of his taxes, when he is forgetful of the fact that the common poll tax that means one or two days' labor upon the part of the poor man represents but a few minutes income upon the part of the rich, and not as much as he might pay for the use of a taxicab to convey him from his office to his home at night.

He forgets that the poor man pays his full share of taxes upon property. He forgets that the poor man pays far more than his share of taxes collected in the way of duties and excises, and that under any of these methods it is wholly impossible for the man of wealth to be required to bear his burden of taxation.

The writer says that both are citizens of the same Republic and that they are served to the same extent by the same public agencies, and yet the writer is forgetful that this same service makes it possible, on account of different ability or circumstances or conditions over which the individual may have little to do, for the one man to attain an income of thousands or even millions per year, while it is all the other man can do to earn food and clothing for those who by the ties of kinship are dependent upon him.

If the writer does not think that such is the case, may I ask what success would he be making in his business if government could be abolished? As we approach the absence of government among the people of the world to-day, in the most primitive corners of the earth, we find the minimum of difference between the individual members of society.

In lands where there is no government, or where the government is merely tribal, there are no millionaires and there are no beggars. Government as we know it, and as we are proud of it, in a certain theoretical sense does mean the same to all citizens of the country, but in another sense it does not mean the same, for it does not guarantee that all shall succeed to the same extent.

In a government that is so constituted that an individual member of the society of that government may be able by his own initiative to bring about such a condition as will yield him profits annually to the extent of thousands of dollars or millions of dollars, surely the beneficiary of such a condition can not with any degree of justness complain because he is asked to pay a tax to his government for its maintenance upon so much of his income as may be regarded as the margin above which it reasonably may be said that it will cost a family to live.

After all, the reason for a minimum above which an income tax is required is that there may be a figure establishd that may be regarded as the measure of living for the American family. It may be that the figures that have been placed in the bill—$4,000—are too high. That is not the question here. The question is one of principle, and, as a matter of principle, I have not the slightest doubt in the justness of an income-tax law that will provide a margin below which the income tax shall not be required.

From an examination of the various features of the pending bill I am convinced that several of them should be modified. These features will be considered later on under the five-minute rule, and I shall not discuss them now. I have tried merely to indicate in a brief way my approval of the principle involved and to meet a few of the chief criticisms directed against the legislation.

IN CONCLUSION.

And now a word in conclusion. In a comparative way it would cost but little to maintain government if the policing of a people were all that government need consider. But government means more than that, and civilized peoples demand more because there are some burdens and problems that can be met by society in a collective sense instead of by society laboring through its individual units.

Experience has demonstrated abundantly that expenses far greater than those that are borne to-day by government for the maintenance of certain institutions that we have developed would need to be borne by the individuals as members of society in supplying the various wants of mankind that are supplied by government.

The principles suggested by our Socialist friends argue, in fact, that we are doing but part of the great work that we might do in a collective manner. I do not care to discuss that question. I merely want to say that probably, with scarcely any exception, the people of our Nation approve of the work that is being carried on by us as a Nation for the benefit of the Nation's people.

We approve of our splendid educational system, although it costs millions of dollars every year to maintain the same. We approve of the building of roads and bridges, although the purposes for which they are maintained are different from the purposes for which the original highways were constructed by men. It costs millions again every year to maintain these highways. We approve of the great work that is being carried on by the Agricultural Department that has meant for the development of better grains, better forage plants, better foods, better stock, and more wholesome conditions generally for those interested, especially in farm work, although the budget necessary to maintain this great department of government represents millions and millions of the people's money.

In the same way and for the same reason we approve of the Post Office Department. We approve of the improvement of rivers and the maintenance of harbors, and facilities necessary to the marketing of the products of the mine, the factory, and the farm. And so we could continue, and we could turn to the various agencies with which government has to do, and looking at the agencies, one after the other, we would pronounce upon them the approval of the Nation, even though it means vast expense to maintain these agencies for the benefit of society.

Who shall maintain these agencies? Who shall maintain government? Upon whose back shall the burden be placed? That is the vital question, and that has been the question that has probably caused no small amount of dissension and discord and war with all its carnage during the centuries that have gone by.

Who shall bear this responsibility? There are those who say it should be borne by people generally in proportion to the benefits received. The rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, need the protection of government. They need the protection of life and of property; they need the advantages that may be afforded by schools, by the various agencies of government, and it is urged that all alike need these things and actually share them in almost equal degree, and consequently the burden of taxation should be placed upon them all alike, or in proportion as nearly as may be to the benefits received from government.

In fact, there are some who go further than this and say the poor and the weak need the protection of government in far greater degree than the wealthy and strong, because the latter may themselves supply that in the way of schools and libraries and roads and even protection to life and property that the poor and the weak may not. And yet I can not find myself in accord with this idea of proportioning the responsibilities of bearing the burden of government.

Another theory is that the burden of government should rest upon the individual members of society in proportion to the ability of the individual members of society to meet that responsibility.

This after all is the true measure of duty that a citizen owes to government. It is the true measure of service to be performed by the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, and, in my judgment, whatever methods of taxation may be considered to-day, regard should be given to the placing of the burden of taxation upon those who can best bear that burden.

The rich would not exchange their places with the humbler members of society. Organized society running perhaps through the hundreds of years has made it possible for them to assume their place of superior eminence among their fellowmen, and falling heir as they have to the untold blessings of organized society through the countless years, ability to serve should be fixed as the measure of service that every member of society owes to the organization of which he is a part.

It is for this reason that I believe in an inheritance tax. It is for this reason, referring to the tariff law, that I have always favored the idea of requiring the heaviest burden of taxation to be borne by those who purchase the luxuries of life.

It is for this reason that I have favored the amendment to the Constitution of the United States making it lawful for our Government to maintain an income tax, and that I believe an income-tax law should be enacted.

If such a law will do as many have assumed, cause the public to be vitally interested and watchful of the way in which public funds are expended, and bring the representatives of the people in the various offices of public trust to be more solicitous of public welfare, another service of vast importance will have been attained. Our patriotic citizens do not begrudge the money that they pay in taxes provided there be returned to them dollar for dollar of service.

A New Tariff Policy.

This new tariff policy will put in motion a train of misfortunes that will travel along every avenue of trade, commerce, and business, touch every profession, avocation, and calling of life, and visit with its unwelcome shadow every household, fireside, and home in the land.

SPEECH

OF

HON. DICK T. MORGAN,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 28, 1913.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, we have met in an extraordinary session of Congress. We have come together at the call of the President. The chief work before us is the revision of the tariff. We now have under consideration H. R. 3321. Judged by its title, this is "A bill to reduce the tariff." But the title is misleading. This is not a bill to reduce tariff rates, but a bill to revolutionize our tariff policy. The real purpose of this bill is not a reduction of tariff duties, but the introduction of a new tariff system. The main question is not the percentage of duty levied, but the principle of political economy involved. If this bill shall become a law, we will have abandoned the great national policy of protection; we will have committed this Government to the policy of a tariff for revenue only. Such a change is not revision; it is revolution.

Personally, I have no objection to any reasonable reduction in our tariff rates. I believe that from time to time duties may be lowered, schedules may be readjusted, rates may be changed. But I do not believe in a change of policy. I am not in favor of abandoning the principle of protection. I am opposed to a tariff for revenue only. I believe that the passage of this bill would threaten our industrial independence, endanger our national prosperity, check the growth of our country, decrease employment of labor, reduce wages, and lead the country from its splendid position of safety and security out upon the perilous rocks and reefs of an ocean of doubt and uncertainty.

THE PRESENT LAW.

The present tariff law is a protective tariff measure. It has been upon our statute books nearly four years. It has gone through the ordeal of criticism. It has stood the test of time and experience. Four years of probation have largely vindicated the measure. Conditions in the country to-day are most favorable—times are good, business is prosperous, commerce is flourishing. All our industrial forces are active. Capital is employed, labor is in demand, and good wages are paid. There never was a time in our history when our people were better clothed, better fed, and better housed. There never was a time when they enjoyed superior advantages, had greater opportunities, or were more richly and abundantly blessed with all the good things of life.

This protective tariff measure, enacted four years ago, did not close a single factory, destroy a single industry, or bankrupt a single individual. It did not restrict the employment or reduce the wage of a single American laboring man. It did not disturb business, destroy confidence, retard enterprise, or block progress. It did not depress trade, discourage commerce, or frighten investors. It made no bankrupts, paupers, tramps, or beggars. It caused no depreciation in the value of property, and did not multiply debts, mortgages, or incumbrances.

Under this protective tariff law our farmers have received good prices for their products, and the value of their lands have been enhanced. Our merchants have extended their trade, increased their business, and augmented their profits. There is something for every man to do at remunerative wages, and there is a demand for every product at good prices; in brief, throughout the length and breadth of the land there abounds peace, plenty, prosperity, and happiness.

A NEW POLICY PROPOSED.

In face of this happy condition the party in power proposes to repeal the present law and establish a tariff for revenue only. The advocates of this measure certainly do not realize what this change in our tariff policy will mean. This revolution in the economical policy of the Nation will require the readjustment, reorganization, and remodeling of our industrial fabric. A long period of doubt, uncertainty, and gloom is inevitable. Prices, values, rents, incomes, wages, salaries, earnings, profits—all must change to square with the new order of things. As the tariff goes downward, everything else must travel the descending scale. Our standards of living, prices, values, and wages—all must seek the level prevailing in foreign countries. This new tariff policy will put in motion a train of misfortunes that will travel along every avenue of trade, commerce, and business, touch every profession, avocation, and calling of life, and visit with its unwelcome shadow every household, fireside, and home in the land.

DISLOYALTY TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

In the majority report upon this bill the statement is made that this bill has been prepared "without thought of protection." This is tantamount to saying that the authors of this bill are wholly indifferent as to the effect its provisions will have upon the farmers, the manufacturers, the wage earners, and the general business interests of this country. This to my mind sounds like rank disloyalty to American business interests and to the 35,000,000 men who constitute our industrial army. In my judgment, the authors of this bill have misinterpreted the voice of the people. There are thousands of people who believe in the reduction of the tariff, but who do not believe in the abandonment of the principle of protection. The vast majority of the voters of this country believe in the principle of protection. They will not approve a measure that has been drawn "without thought of protection" to the great industries that support and sustain our own people, and to which we must look for our industrial strength and independence.

AN INCREASE OF IMPORTATIONS.

The majority report declares that in the preparation of this measure the attempt has been made "to introduce in every line of industry a competitive tariff basis, providing for a substantial amount of importation."

This declaration reveals the principle underlying this bill. Importations of all kinds are to be largely increased. The bill is designed to encourage our people to purchase more largely from abroad, to consume an increased amount of goods manufactured in foreign countries, to patronize more liberally the institutions, the establishments, and the industries of other countries, and to send more money across international boundaries and over the seas to enrich the farmers, the manufacturers, and the wage earners of other lands.

This is a strange doctrine. I can not support such a policy. We should patronize home institutions. The less we buy abroad the better. Money sent to another country never returns. Every dollar we pay for foreign-made products means one less dollar at home. Consumption of foreign-made goods means less demand for homemade goods. Less demand for homemade goods means less employment for home labor. Less employment for labor inevitably means lower wages. To increase foreign importations means loss on every hand. If this bill becomes a law we will send abroad many millions of dollars annually that should remain at home to bless and benefit all our people, to build up our industries, to add to our wealth, and to increase the sum of human happiness under the Stars and Stripes.

A BOON TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

The increase of importations under this bill will be a great boon to the farmers, the manufacturers, and the wage earners of other countries. They will have an increased demand for their products, for their goods, and for their services. This will mean to them higher prices, better wages, and augmented profits. What they gain our farmers, manufacturers, and wage earners must lose. Under such conditions capital will flow to other countries, our farmers will be encouraged to emigrate to Canada and other countries where land is cheaper, where taxes are less, and where farm labor is not so expensive, but where under our new tariff policy they will still have access to our American markets. So we go on from bad to worse. You have adopted a tariff policy that drains our country of wealth, that cramps, cripples, and dwarfs our fundamental industries, that curtails production on the farm and in the factory, that lessens the demand for labor, lowers wages, and decreases the earning capacity of our people; that tends to stagnate business, demoralize enterprise, and impede progress, and that will impoverish our country, weaken our national strength, and bring on an endless train of misfortunes, calamities, and disasters.

FOREIGN COMPETITION NOT A CURE FOR THE TRUSTS.

A tariff for revenue only is presented as a cure for all the ills with which our business and industries are afflicted. The authors of this bill propose, through foreign competition, to destroy the trusts, annihilate monopoly, suppress combinations and conspiracies, and eradicate all other existing evils in our commercial, financial, and industrial affairs.

Competition from abroad is not a remedy for monopoly at home. To cure the trust evil we should apply a remedy that will act on the trust alone. The reduction of the tariff to a competitive basis will act upon all industries alike. The good and the bad, the guilty and the innocent, the just and the unjust, the individual and the corporation, the farmer and the manufacturer, the independent concern, and the illegal combination must take the same medicine. The good must go down with the bad, the innocent must suffer with the guilty, the farmer meets the same fate as the manufacturer, and the small business concerns must take the same dose of foreign competition that is intended to strangle the gigantic industrial corporations of our Nation. The result is obvious. The trust can stand foreign competition that will destroy the independent concern. The trust has the advantage in capital, in credit, in organization, in markets, in raw material, in transportation facilities, in the amount of its product, and many other important factors and elements which affect the cost of production.

The three indisputable propositions—first, that trusts flourish in free-trade England; second, that trusts control products in this country that are upon the free list; and, third, that there are trusts in articles upon which the tariff duty levied is not protective—demonstrate two things: First, that protection has not created the trusts, and, second, that a tariff for revenue only will not cure them.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORGAN] permit me to suggest that he explain the relation of the tariff to the Baseball Trusts?

Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma. That would be an example.

Mr. LOBECK. He would make a hit if he does.

Mr. THOMPSON of Oklahoma. I take it, of course, that the gentleman from Oklahoma is opposed to the Underwood tariff bill. What I would like to know is if he is opposed to that provision which provides for free lumber.

Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma. I will say that when the Payne tariff bill passed upon five different roll calls I voted for free lumber.

Mr. THOMPSON of Oklahoma. I would like to know, now, if the gentleman is opposed to the income-tax provision of the Underwood bill.

Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma. If you will present that separately, so that I can, I will vote for that. [Applause.]

Now, I can not yield any longer.

The point I wish to make is this, that the enactment of this bill into law will not destroy the trust. The fact is that the trust is the last business concern this bill will destroy. Our great industrial corporations, commonly called trusts, are business concerns that have the least need of protection. The United States Steel Corporation, with its immense capital, splendid organization, efficient equipment, will cope with foreign competition and be doing business when the small concerns are in the scrap pile and their employees are tramping through the country hunting for jobs.

We have in this country 268,000 manufacturing establishments. They employ nearly 7,000,000 persons, and 30,000,000 people depend upon these concerns for support. Not as many as 500 of these manufacturing establishments are trusts or corporations that possess any monopolistic control. The 267,500 smaller manufacturing establishments will be the first to go down in competition with foreign concerns that employ cheap labor. These smaller concerns are in competition with each other and with the large establishments. You propose to introduce foreign competition, but in doing so you will destroy the establishments which constitute our home competition. We may then have competition, but it will be the competition of the foreign trust against the home trust. Then will follow the international trust, and our country is worse off than ever before.

I do not know how others feel about it, but, so far as I am concerned, if I must buy of a trust I do not want to buy of a foreign trust. I prefer to buy of a trust that pays taxes to an American Commonwealth, that employs American labor at good wages, that is amenable to the laws of the United States, and that does business under the Stars and Stripes. [Applause on the Republican side.]

FEDERAL COMMISSION NEEDED.

I have said that the reduction of the tariff will not solve the trust question. This, to my mind, is self-evident. The greater part of the monopoly of this country exists wholly independent of the tariff. If we would destroy the trusts and place proper and effective control over our large corporations, many of which possess dangerous monopolistic power, we should enact additional laws to prevent the formation of monopolies and create some kind of a national commission, which shall have jurisdiction and control over our great industrial corporations similar to the control the Interstate Commerce Commission has over the railways, express, telegraph, and telephone companies. Most of our monopoly is the result of business methods and not the result of the tariff. The Sherman antitrust law should be supplemented with additional laws to regulate, restrict, limit, and control the methods and practices of our big corporations, and then all of our gigantic corporations, possessing any considerable degree of monopolistic control over any particular business, should be placed under the strict supervision of a Federal commission. This will be practical legislation and will bring real, practical results.

Mr. Chairman, on the 25th day of January, 1912, I introduced in this House H. R. 18711, which was entitled "A bill to regulate the commerce of certain corporations, and for other purposes." I have reintroduced the bill this Congress. This bill not only creates a national commission with jurisdiction over the big corporations but contains a number of important provisions which will destroy existing monopoly and prevent the formation of additional monopolistic concerns. On February 21, 1912, in the House of Representatives I delivered a speech in which I advocated the creation of such a commission. So far as I know this was the first bill introduced in the House to create such a commission, and so far as my knowledge goes I was the first to advocate in a formal address on the floor of the House the creation of such a commission. When the Republican national convention met in Chicago in 1912, in referring to the control of our great industrial corporations, it declared in its platform, June 22, as follows:

> In the enforcement and administration of Federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein, there is much that may be committed to a Federal trade commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

The Republican Party was the first to recognize in its platform the necessity of a Federal commission to deal properly and effectively with big business. The Progressive Party was organized in August following, and in its first platform declared on this subject as follows:

> We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. * * * To that end we urge the establishment of a strong Federal administrative commission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the Government now does for the national banks and what is now done for the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Two of our national political organizations have indorsed the idea of creating a national commission as a governmental instrument with which to deal with our giant corporations commonly called trusts. We are losing valuable time. It is, as I think, unfortunate for the country that the Democratic Party now in power apparently stands for the idea that a change of the tariff policy will destroy the monopoly existing in our business and will be a remedy for the so-called trust evil. The people are doomed to disappointment. We might have years of absolute free trade and the trust and gigantic corporation would abide with us still.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

A tariff for revenue only is presented as a remedy for the high cost of living. The great increase in the cost of living during recent years is due to the higher prices of food products. And what we eat constitutes about 60 per cent of the cost of maintaining a family. Any legislation enacted to reduce the cost of living is legislation to reduce the price of food products. Food products come from the farm. If a tariff for revenue only reduces the cost of living, it will reduce the price of farm products. To this I am unalterably opposed. I am against any legislation that has for its object the reduction of the prices of farm products. First, because it is unjust to the farmers; and, second, because I believe any injury or loss inflicted upon agriculture will react and redound to the detriment and loss of every other trade, occupation, and business.

It is true that in 10 years farm products have doubled in values. But 15 and 20 years ago farm products were too low to give the farmer a legitimate return for his labor. Farming was unprofitable, lands decreased in value, and the farmers and their families suffered untold loss and privation. Farm products are not too high. I am opposed to reducing the tariff upon the farm products, with a view to reducing the prices of farm products by importations from abroad. One thing is certain, the prices the farmers receive are not the result of a farmers' trust. There is free competition among the 6,500,000 farmers of the United States. If there is any monopoly in food products it will be found among the middle men who handle farm prod-

ucts. The farmer gets only 46 per cent of the price the consumer pays for food products. Over half the price the consumer pays goes into the pockets of the middle men who handle farm products. If food products are too high, if the prices of food products are the result of monopolistic control, the trouble is with the transportation, manufacturing, storage companies, or with the wholesale, retail dealers, commission men, and distributors of these products. Transportation companies, storage companies, wholesale and retail dealers, commission men, and distributors of food products are not protected by the tariff. There is no protective duty on their business. A tariff for revenue only will not give them any additional competition or destroy any monopoly they now possess. These facts illustrate the absurdity of adopting a free-trade tariff policy to reduce the cost of living. The remedy will not be effective. The innocent farmer will be the only one to suffer from foreign competition. His market will be filled by products from other lands. He will be compelled to compete with the farmers of other countries, but the railway companies, storage and elevator companies, wholesale, retail, and commission men will go on unmolested by any foreign competition, wholly unconcerned and oblivious about any changes made in our tariff policy. If the prices which people pay for food products are the result of combinations, conspiracies, illegal agreements, or of monopolistic control in any form, can we not discover a remedy that will reach the diseased spot, that will punish and control the guilty, without inflicting injury and loss upon the innocent? If living is too high we ought to ascertain where the trouble is. We ought to find out who is to blame. We should learn the cause. We have the power. The Congress of the United States is clothed with ample authority. Then let us adopt a remedy that would be effective and a remedy that would not inflict great injury and loss upon the 45,000,000 people who reside upon our farms, and let the real culprits, the actual conspirators against free competition, go undisturbed, unmolested, and unpunished.

WHY NOT RAISE WAGES?

There has been much said about reducing the cost of living. I have pointed out that the effect of this agitation is the creation of a belief among many people that the prices of farm products are too high. Hence, the nonfarming population are inclined to favor any proposed legislation that promises to reduce the prices of food products. If, however, the wage-earning classes do not receive a wage that enables them to live according to American standards, why can we not reach the same end by raising the scale of wages and salaries? Why not inaugurate a movement to raise wages, instead of demanding a reduction of the prices of farm products? Why not raise wages to the level of our prices? This would accomplish the same purpose. More than that, this would be the logical and natural procedure, and is a safer process for our business affairs. Because when you reduce prices of food products, by the introduction of foreign competition, the reduction may go to a point that will bring great and irreparable loss to agriculture and work untold injury to our farmers. The farmers of this country should clearly understand what is the purpose of reducing the tariff upon farm products. There can be but one purpose, and that is to increase the supply of food products by importation of farm products from abroad and rely upon the increased supply of such products to reduce the price. In other words, by bringing into the markets of the United States large quantities of food products from other countries, the law of supply and demand will naturally and inevitably lower the prices of such products. When prices once start downward, no one can tell when or where the downward movement will end There will be no power to arrest the downward movement until the farmers have suffered untold and irretrievable loss. I am opposed to any such policy. I am opposed to trying experiments upon the farmers of this country. Let us enact laws that will compel those who employ labor to pay a wage scale that will enable our wage earners to pay farmers reasonable prices for the food products that come from the farm, and supplement such laws with legislation that will prevent middlemen from arbitrarily controlling prices, and we will have solved the real problem, preserved the prosperity of our farmers, and yet distributed to labor its just share of wealth by the payment of wages commensurate with the service rendered and the wealth produced.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURING.

Agriculture and manufacturing are the two great fundamental industries. Trade, transportation, commerce, mercantile pursuits, banking, insurance, professional employment, personal service, and similar occupations are subsidiary, secondary, and supplemental industries. About 75,000,000 of our population are supported by the two fundamental industries. In the grand parade of our industrial progress agriculture and manufacturing constitute the main performance. All the subsidiary industries live by tribute levied upon the wealth primarily produced by agriculture and manufacturing. For many years the economical policy of this Government has been founded upon the principle that the prosperity of agriculture and manufacturing meant prosperity to all other industries. Through the levying of protective tariff duties we have encouraged and promoted the growth, development, enlargement, and expansion of these two great basic industries. Experience has more than justified the wisdom of this policy. In every line of human activity we have had an era of unparalleled growth and development. We lead not only in agriculture and manufacturing, but we have surpassed all other nations in the production of wealth, in the development of internal commerce, and in the variety, extent, and volume of internal business transacted.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, in no other great country is wealth so evenly and widely distributed among the masses of our people. In face of this record the administration in power—the political party that controls both the executive and legislative branches of the National Government—proposes to abandon the policy that has made this country rich, great, and prosperous. Protection is to be withdrawn as a pillar of support to agriculture and manufacturing. Our farmers and manufacturers are to be placed in competition with the farmers and manufacturers of other countries. Who will be benefited by this change of policy? What good will be accomplished? What will be the result? You can not help the subsidiary and supplemental industries by injuring agriculture and manufacturing. The 20,000,000 people supported by trade, transportation, commerce, banking, insurance, mercantile pursuits, clerical and personal service can not prosper unless the 75,000,000 people supported by the farm and manufacturing establishments are prosperous. When you strike at agriculture and manufacturing, you deal a blow at all other industries. When you cripple, embarrass, hinder, or burden agriculture and manufacturing, you adopt a policy that will dry up the very fountains of wealth from which all prosperity flows. When you take out the prop that upholds, sustains, stimulates, safeguards, and protects our farmers and manufacturers, you are inviting disaster to the people in every other business, calling, avocation, and profession of life.

It may be asked why should we protect agriculture and manufacturing and not protect other industries. There are two main reasons:

1. Because agriculture and manufacturing are fundamental industries upon which all others are built and from which all others draw their support.

2. Because agriculture and manufacturing are the only great industries that are subject to competition from abroad.

The banks, mercantile establishments, express, telegraph, and telephone companies, public-service corporations, storage companies, hotels, theaters, newspapers, professional occupations, and many other occupations are not subject to competition from abroad. The nature and character of the business exclude competition from abroad. Our people can not deposit their money in foreign banks; they can not trade with local merchants in other countries; they can not patronize public-service corporations in foreign lands; they can not transport their freight on the transportation companies of Europe; they can not get the news from newspapers printed across the ocean; and from necessity must patronize our home lawyers, doctors, teachers, and preachers. But the farmers and manufacturers of other countries, if protection shall be abandoned, may ship their goods and products by cheap ocean freight to this country, distribute them throughout the Nation, and sell them in every hamlet and home in the land. If we rely entirely upon our home competition in trade, transportation, commerce, banking, merchandising, personal service, clerical and professional pursuits, why is it necessary to have foreign competition in agriculture and manufacturing? Why is it unjust, inequitable, or unfair to give to agriculture and manufacturing, through protective tariff duties, some exemption from foreign competition, when other great industries have complete protection from such competition by the very nature and character of their business? But aside from its fairness, protection to agriculture and manufacturing is in harmony with sound economical principles and wise statesmanship, because increased prosperity will come to all through greater prosperity to agriculture and manufacturing.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Chairman, in these remarks I have discussed general principles. I have not considered the bill in detail. Later on I hope to discuss some of the provisions of this bill as they

affect some of the products of my own district and my own State.

So far as I am concerned, I would like to see our country and our people benefited by any changes that may be made in our tariff policy. There is so much at stake that no one for mere party advantage can wish for failure to the administration now in power in the new tariff policy about to be inaugurated. But it is, nevertheless, the duty of those who constitute the minority in this House, before it is finally too late, to point out the defects of the measure, to call attention to its probable effect upon the country, and warn the majority in this House of the imminent danger in abandoning the principle and policy of protection, under which our country has made its greatest strides of progress and attained its highest plane of prosperity, and in substituting for protection a tariff for revenue only, under which when last tried, during the Cleveland administration, our country suffered its greatest business depression, our industrial development met with its severest and most bitter reverses, and when our people felt most keenly the awful scourge of poverty and hard times.

Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin on War.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BARTHOLDT,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, June 13, 1913.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert the following:

[From an address on "The Principles of the Founders" before the city government and citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall, July 4, 1903.]

(By Edwin D. Mead.)

Independence for the sake of independence, a new nation for the sake of a new nation—that was not the aim and motive of the founders of this American Republic. Their dream was of a new nation of juster institutions and more equal laws; a nation in which should dwell righteousness, and which should mark the beginning of a new era among men. It should be especially an era of peace and brotherhood among the nations. They hated war. They believed that the time had come when the bloody dispensation of war, with all its terrible wickedness and waste, should cease; and their ambition and high hope was that their new Republic might lead in the new dispensation of peace and order and mutual regard. This abhorrence of war was a cardinal and controlling sentiment with the men who achieved our independence, and no eloquence can be so powerful and persuasive as the simple presentation of their words.

We call Samuel Adams the "Father of the American Revolution." He first clearly foresaw it, and he did most in the days before 1775 to determine its character and direct its course. Of all the statesmen of the Revolution he was the one whose views were closest to those of the great author of the Declaration of Independence. When in 1801 Jefferson prepared his inaugural address as President, he wrote to our venerable Boston patriot: "In meditating the matter of that address, I often asked myself, Is this exactly in the spirit of the patriarch of liberty, Samuel Adams? Is it as he would express it? Will he approve of it? I have felt a great deal for our country in the times we have seen, but individually for no one so much as yourself." Among the manuscripts of Samuel Adams there exists one of the most remarkable and prophetic documents of that prophetic time. Whether it ever became a legislative act we do not know; but it is in the form of a letter of instructions from the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Delegates in Congress, and it apparently belongs to the period between the close of the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution. The General Court in this letter declares the instruction to be one "which they have long had in contemplation and which, if their most ardent wish could be obtained, might in its consequences extensively promote the happiness of man." The instruction is as follows:

You are hereby instructed and urged to move the United States in Congress assembled to take into their deep and most serious consideration, whether any measures can by them be used, through their influence with such of the nations in Europe as they are united with by treaties of amity or commerce, that national differences may be settled and determined without the necessity of war, in which the world has too long been deluged, to the destruction of human happiness and the disgrace of human reason and government.

If it was found that no definite action could then be taken, it was urged that it would redound to the honor of the United States that its Congress attended to this subject, and that it would be accepted as a testimony of gratitude to God for his signal blessings upon the States; and the Delegates were instructed to have the letter entered in the Journals of Congress, to remain for the inspection of Delegates from Massachusetts in future time.

This proposition from the father of the American Revolution—whose severe general exposures of the banefulness and inconsistency of militarism in democracy are so well known—for some regular and permanent arrangement for international arbitration among the nations of Christendom to make an end of war was penned more than a century before the similar proposition of the Czar of Russia resulted in the conference at The Hague and the establishment of the permanent international tribunal, whose creation is the distinctive historical event and the crowning glory of the present age.

Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson—these are the three names of world-wide fame in connection with the achievement of our independence and the birth of the Nation. What was their attitude toward war and the military system? What was their ideal and desire for the United States? By fortunate fatality the history of Jefferson's administration has been written by a descendant of John Adams, the great defender of the Declaration of Independence on the floor of Congress, and nowhere else have the political purposes and aspirations of the great author of the Declaration been so well stated briefly as by Henry Adams in this history:

Jefferson aspired beyond the ambition of a nationality, and embraced in his view the whole future of man. That the United States should become a nation like France, England, or Russia or should conquer the world like Rome, was no part of his scheme. He wished to begin a new era. Hoping for a time when the world's ruling interests should cease to be local and should become universal; when questions of boundary and nationality should become insignificant; when armies and navies should be reduced to the work of police, he set himself to the task of governing with this golden age in view. Few men have dared to legislate as though eternal peace were at hand, in a world torn by wars and convulsions and drowned in blood; but this was what Jefferson aspired to do. Even in such dangers he believed that Americans might safely set an example which the Christian world should be led by interest to respect and at length to imitate. As he conceived a true American policy, war was a blunder, an unnecessary risk; and even in case of robbery and aggression the United States, he believed, had only to stand on the defensive in order to obtain justice in the end. He would not consent to build up a new nationality merely to create more navies and armies, to perpetuate the crimes and follies of Europe; the central government at Washington should not be permitted to indulge in the miserable ambitions that had made the Old World a hell and frustrated the hopes of humanity.

To Thomas Pinckney, in 1797, Jefferson wrote a word which suggests an utterance of John Bright's forescore years afterwards giving the truth a broader application to the United States and her opportunity as the great peace power of the world. Wrote Jefferson to Pinckney:

War is not the best engine for us to resort to. Nature has given us one in *our commerce*, which, if properly managed, will be a better instrument for obliging the interested nations of Europe to treat us with justice.

John Bright, in the House of Commons in 1879, speaking by interesting coincidence on the Fourth of July, set forth to England and the nations of Europe the folly of their burdensome armaments and exhausting taxation, and the terrible disadvantage under which they labored in competition with the United States, unhampered as she was by such taxation, by costly armies and navies, and a "spirited foreign policy." Her resources were all free for constructive purposes. If the United States persisted in her political wisdom and commercial common sense for a quarter of a century, the nations of Europe would be compelled, he believed, to throw over their costly military system in mere commercial self-protection. Incredible to the great English statesman and lover of America would have been the intimation that before the quarter of a century rolled by we should see the growth among us of a movement recklessly seeking to throw away this very commercial advantage and our chief lever for pressing downward the disarmament and peace of the nations; incredible that we, too, should be wasting hundreds of millions on needless and wicked wars, we, too, shouting for a "big navy" and organizing "navy leagues," descending to meet the nations of Europe on their own terms and plane instead of forcing them up to ours, tempted to put on their hoary old plumes and arms and false prides and ambitions just when the best minds among themselves are striving so earnestly to make them put them off.

One year after his letter to Thomas Pinckney, Jefferson, in a letter to Sir John Sinclair, gave memorable expression to his abhorrence of the war system.

I recoil with horror—

He said—

at the ferociousness of man. Will nations never devise a more rational umpire of differences than force? Are there no means of coercing injustice more gratifying to our nature than a waste of the blood of thousands and of the labor of millions of our fellow creatures? Wonderful has been the progress of human improvement in other lines. Let us hope, then, that the law of nature, which makes a virtuous conduct produce benefit and vice loss to the agent in the long run, which has sanctioned the common principle that honesty is the best policy, will in time influence the proceedings of nations as well as individuals, and that we shall at length be sensible that war is an instrument *entirely inefficient toward redressing wrong;* that it *multiplies instead of indemnifying losses.*

And in this striking passage he proceeds to urge the economic argument against war:

Had the money which has been spent in the present war in Europe been employed in making roads and conducting canals of navigation and irrigation through the country, not a hovel in the highlands of Scotland, or mountains of Auvergne would have been without a boat at its door, a rill of water in every field, and a road to its market town. * * * A war would cost us more than would cut through the Isthmus of Darien; and that of Suez might have been opened with what a single year has been thrown away on the rock of Gibraltar.

The word comes with new and added force just as we are preparing to cut through that Isthmus of Darien by the taxation of the people, after wasting three times its cost in damaging and demoralizing war.

Jefferson became an honorary member of the Massachusetts Peace Society almost immediately upon its founding, and his letters to Noah Worcester, the founder of the society—especially his treatment of wars as the duels of nations and his prophecy that they would run the same course and come to the same end as dueling among gentlemen—are among the most significant papers in the first volume of the peace society's journal, "The greatest of human evils." That was Jefferson's verdict upon war.

It was to Jefferson that the new Republican Party appealed and dedicated itself in its Philadelphia platform of 1856; it declared its purpose to restore the action of the Federal Government to "the principles of Washington and Jefferson.' Abraham Lincoln, the year before his election as President, wrote to a great Republican gathering in Boston to celebrate Jefferson's birthday:

The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them "glittering generalities," another bluntly calls them "self-evident lies," and others insidiously argue that they apply to "superior races." These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting the principles of free government and restoring those of classification, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them or they will subjugate us. This is a world of compensation; and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God can not long retain it. All honor to Jefferson—to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth applicable to all men and all times and so to embalm it there that to-day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumblingblock to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.

Could the words of Lincoln reach to-day the Republic which Jefferson dedicated, and which he at Gettysburg rededicated in Jefferson's words, what other words than Jefferson's would he choose to bring home to us the enormity of the subjugation by the Republic of a protesting, struggling people, and the enormity of all unjust and unnecessary war?

To the common sense of Franklin we should naturally expect that the military system would seem folly; and as matter of fact we find that his condemnations of the wickedness and waste of war are even more numerous and more energetic than Jefferson's. Some of them are well known; but it will be useful to bring this strong body of testimony together. First, Franklin's letter to Dr. Richard Price, in 1780. This was in the very midst of the war, and Dr. Price was a London clergyman, a subject of King George; but Franklin and he remained warm friends throughout, and this letter is one of many which Franklin sends from Paris:

We make daily great improvements in *natural*, there is one I wish to see in *moral* philosophy: The discovery of a plan that would induce and oblige nations to settle their disputes without first cutting one another's throats. When will human reason be sufficiently improved to see the advantage of this? When will men be convinced that even successful wars at length become misfortunes to those who unjustly commenced them and who triumphed blindly in their success, not seeing all its consequences?

In 1782, in a letter from Franklin to Dr. Priestley upon man's common inhumanity to man occurs the following famous passage:

In what light we are viewed by superior beings may be gathered from a piece of late West India news, which possibly has not reached you. A young angel of distinction, being sent down to this world on some important business for the first time, had an old courier spirit assigned him for his guide; they arrived over the seas of Martinico in the middle of the long day of obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse. When through the clouds of smoke he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies of dead or dying, the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air, and the quantity of pain, misery, and destruction the crews yet alive were thus with so much eagerness dealing around to one another, he turned angrily to his guide and said: "You blundering blockhead, you undertook to conduct me to the earth, and you have brought me into hell."

"No, sir," says the guide: "I have made no mistake; this is really the earth and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense and more of what men vainly call humanity."

The next year, 1783, the treaty of peace was signed which recognized the independence of the United States; and Franklin writes as follows to Sir Joseph Banks:

I join with you most cordially in rejoicing at the return of peace. I hope it will be lasting, and that mankind will at length, as they call themselves reasonable creatures, have reason enough to settle their differences without cutting throats; *for, in my opinion, there never was a good war or a bad peace.* What vast additions to the conveniences and comforts of life might mankind have acquired if the money spent in wars had been employed in works of public utility. What an extension of agriculture, even to the tops of the mountains; what rivers rendered navigable, or joined by canals; what bridges, aqueducts, new roads, and other public works, edifices, and improvements, rendering England a complete paradise, might not have been obtained by spending those millions in doing good which in the last war have been spent in doing mischief—in bringing misery into thousands of families and destroying the lives of so many working people who might have performed the useful labors.

In the same year he writes in the same strain from Paris to David Hartley in London:

I think with you that your Quaker article is a good one, and that men will in time have sense enough to adopt it. * * * What would you think of a proposition, if I should make it, of a compact between England, France, and America? America would be as happy as the Sabine girls if she could be the means of uniting in perpetual peace her father and her husband. What repeated follies are these repeated wars You do not want to conquer and govern one another. Why, then, should you be continually employed in injuring and destroying one another? How many excellent things might have been done to promote the internal welfare of each country; what bridges, roads, canals, and other public works and institutions tending to the common felicity might have been made and established with the money and men foolishly spent during the last seven centuries by our mad wars in doing one another mischief. You are near neighbors, and each have very respectable qualities. Learn to be quiet and to respect each other's rights. You are all Christians. One is *The Most Christian King*, and the other *Defender of the Faith.* Manifest the propriety of these titles by your future conduct. "By this," says Christ, "shall all men know that ye are My disciples, if ye love one another." "Seek peace and ensue it."

In 1783, when peace was uppermost in his thoughts, he wrote also to Mrs. Mary Hewson:

All wars are follies, very expensive, and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced and agree to settle their differences by arbitration? Were they to do it even by the cast of a die, it would be better than by fighting and destroying each other.

Four years later, in 1787, just after the close of the Constitutional Convention, he returns to this aspect of the subject in the following impressive letter to his sister, Mrs. Jane Mecom:

I agree with you perfectly in your disapprobation of war. Abstracted from the inhumanity of it, I think it wrong in point of human providence. For whatever advantages one nation would obtain from another, whether it be part of their territory, the liberty of commerce with them, free passage on their rivers, etc., it would be much cheaper to purchase such advantages with ready money than to pay the expense of acquiring it by war. An army is a devouring monster, and when you have raised it you have in order to subsist it, not only the fair charges of pay, clothing, provision, arms, and ammunition, with numberless other contingent and just charges to answer and satisfy, but you have all the additional knavish charges of the numerous tribe of contractors to defray, with those of every other dealer who furnishes the articles wanting for your army and takes advantage of that want to demand exorbitant prices. It seems to me that if statesmen had a little more arithmetic, or were more accustomed to calculation, wars would be much less frequent. I am confident that Canada might have been purchased from France for a tenth part of the money England spent in the conquest of it. And if, instead of fighting with us for the power of taxing us, she had kept us in a good humor by allowing us to dispose of our own money and now and then giving us a little of hers by way of donation to colleges or hospitals or for cutting canals or fortifying ports, she might easily have drawn from us much more by our occasional voluntary grants and contributions than ever she could by taxes. Sensible people will give a bucket or two of water to a dry pump that they may afterwards get from it all they have occasion for. Her ministry were deficient in that little point of common sense; and so they spent one hundred millions of her money, and after all lost what they contended for.

To Alexander Small, in England, he wrote in 1787:

You have one of the finest countries in the world, and if you can be cured of the folly of making war for trade (in which wars more has been always expended than the profits of any trade can compensate) you may make it one of the happiest. Make the most of your own natural advantages instead of endeavoring to diminish those of other nations and there is no doubt but that you may yet prosper and flourish. Your beginning to consider France no longer as a natural enemy is a mark of progress in the good sense of the nation.

Finally, in 1788, he wrote as follows to M. Le Veillard in France:

When will princes learn arithmetic enough to calculate, if they want pieces of one another's territory, how much cheaper it would be to buy them than to make war for them, even though they were to give a hundred years' purchase? But if glory can not be valued, and therefore the wars for it can not be subject to arithmetical calculation so as to show their advantage or disadvantage, at least wars for trade,

which have gain for their object, may be proper subjects for such computation; and a trading nation, as well as a single trader, ought to calculate the probabilities of profit and loss before engaging in any considerable adventure. This, however, nations seldom do, and we have had frequent instances of their spending more money in wars for acquiring or securing branches of commerce than a hundred years' profit or the full enjoyment of them can compensate.

With these remarkable letters, showing Franklin, as does so much besides, so far in advance of his time, or for that matter of ours, should be read his Observations on War. Remarking upon the fact that Europe till lately had been without regular troops, he lays his finger on the reason for the portentous growth of armaments in our own time and the great difficulty of disarmament save in concert: "One powerful prince keeping an army always on foot makes it necessary for his neighbor to do the same to prevent surprise." He laments the frightful loss to the world of the labor of all men employed in war, and notes that the soldier loses habits of industry to such degree that he is rarely fit for sober business afterwards. It is for the interest of humanity that the occasions of war and the inducements to it should be diminished; and he urges the nations to hasten in better mutual organization:

By the original law of nations, war and extirpation were the punishment of injury. Humanizing by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death. A farther step was the exchange of prisoners instead of slavery; another, to respect more the property of private persons under conquest and be content with acquired dominion. Why should not this law of nations go on improving? Ages have intervened between its several steps; but as knowledge of late increases rapidly, why should not these steps be quickened?

If it is ever permitted the departed to come back from the other world to this, then surely the spirit of Franklin must have hovered over the peace conference at The Hague, where the law of nations took a step so momentous and sublime; and it must have been present in the great church at Delft when, on that 4th of July in 1899, by invitation of the commissioners of the United States, the members of the conference gathered there about the tomb of Grotius and the silver wreath was laid upon it in tribute to the father of international law, in behalf and by instruction of the Government of the great Republic which Franklin and Adams and Jefferson and Washington brought into being with the prayer that it might bring a new era to the world, an era of peace on earth and good will among men.

Washington, the father of his country; what of him? From him, too, we have the strong, constructive word. As in other things, so here, Washington unites the common sense of Franklin and the vision of Jefferson. "Cultivate peace and harmony with all nations" was one of the charges of his Farewell Address; and his cautions against those policies and entanglements which so naturally lead to war are known, or ought to be, by every American. His admonition to keep ourselves always in a "respectable defensive posture," when strained, as it so often is by our militant folk, to cover their schemes is wantonly misused. He knew, as well as John Bright knew a century later, how happy is our position and how impregnable we are so long as we act like Christians; and the measure of his idea of a "respectable defensive posture" is the fact that the total expenditure for national armament under his sanction during the entire eight years of his administration was less than $8,000,000. In the last half dozen years we have spent in direful and needless war $800,000,000, and we are multiplying battleships by the dozen—surely not needed for "respectable defense"—a single one of which costs almost as much as our whole Army and Navy appropriations during Washington's long term as President. In the Farewell Address itself he denounced great armaments and spoke with deepest feeling of their dangers to democracy. "Overgrown military establishments are, under any form of government, inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican liberty." Washington was no parochial statesman. No man in his great day saw so far west as he; to-day his vision would sweep around the world. Freeman wrote of him as "the expander of England," because he first drastically and effectually taught England that her empire could expand and endure only by justice. He was much more the great expander of the Republic, and he would be the great expander of the Republic's true influence among men. He would tell the Republic to-day that it is no longer boy, but man, and that it must acquit itself like a man. While he was yet with us, he foresaw the time "when, our institutions being firmly consolidated and working with complete success, we might safely and perhaps beneficially take part in the consultations held by foreign States for the advantage of the nations"; and he would tell us that a hundred relations are imperative for us to-day which were not expedient for us a hundred years ago. But he would also tell us that there are truths which do not change with the centuries and with which the nation that measures its power on a continental scale may no more trifle with impunity than the new man child. There is an indissoluble union, he would still repeat to us, between "an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity"; and the smiles of heaven can not be expected on a nation when it "disregards the eternal rules of order and right."

A nation never does this more flagrantly, he held, than in unjust and unnecessary war, and the war spirit is the subject of his constant rebuke. One of the points which he puts down to urge among the early hints for the Farewell Address is "That we may never unsheath the sword except in self-defense so long as justice and our essential rights and national respectability can be preserved without it." To David Humphreys, secretary of the commission sent abroad to negotiate treaties of commerce, he wrote, in 1785, concerning war:

My first wish is to see this plague to mankind banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.

In the same tone, he wrote in the same year to the Marquis de la Rouerie, an officer just appointed to the command of a French army corps:

My first wish is (although it is against the profession of arms, and would clip the wings of some of your young soldiers who are soaring after glory) to see the whole world in peace, and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers striving who should contribute most to the happiness of mankind.

To Rochambeau, in 1786, he expressed his abhorrence of the "rage of conquest" among the nations of Europe, and of the "effusion of human blood for the acquisition of a little territory." To the Marquis de Chastellux, in 1788, he wrote, while the "great personages" of the north of Europe were "making war under the infatuation of Mars":

It is time for the age of knight-errantry and mad heroism to be at an end. Your young military men who want to reap the harvest of laurels do not care, I suppose, how many seeds of war are sown; but for the sake of humanity it is devoutly to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture and the humanizing benefits of commerce would supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest; that the swords might be turned into plowshares, the spears into pruning hooks, and, as the Scriptures express it, "the nations learn war no more."

In the same year he writes to Lafayette:

Would to God the harmony of nations were an object that lay nearest to the hearts of sovereigns, and that the incentives to peace, of which commerce and facility of understanding each other are not the most inconsiderable, might be daily increased!

And again:

There seems to be a great deal of bloody work cut out for this summer in the north of Europe.

If war, want, and plague are to desolate those huge armies that are assembled, who, that has the feelings of a man, can refrain from shedding a tear over the miserable victims of regal ambition? It is really a strange thing that there should not be room enough in the world for men to live without cutting one another's throats.

At the same time he wrote to Jefferson:

In whatever manner the nations of Europe shall endeavor to keep up their prowess in war and their balance of power in peace, it will be obviously our policy to cultivate tranquillity at home and abroad and to extend our agriculture and commerce as far as possible.

To Rochambeau he wrote the next year, 1789:

Notwithstanding it might probably in a commercial view be greatly for the advantage of America that a war should rage on the other side of the Atlantic, yet I shall never so far divest myself of the feelings of a man interested in the happiness of his fellow men as to wish my country's prosperity might be built on the ruins of that of other nations.

To the merchants of Philadelphia he said in 1793:

The friends of humanity will deprecate war, wheresoever it may appear, and we have experienced enough of its evils in this country to know that it should not be wantonly or unnecessarily entered upon.

In his speech to Congress just before this, in 1792, he spoke the following serious word, which it becomes his countrymen never to forget:

It would be wise, by timely provisions, to guard against those acts of our own citizens which might tend to disturb peace with other nations and to put ourselves in a condition to give that satisfaction to foreign nations which we may sometimes have occasion to require of them. I particularly recommend to your consideration the means of preventing those aggressions by our citizens on the territory of other nations and other infractions of the law of nations, which, furnishing just subject of complaint, might endanger our peace with them.

Such were the sentiments of the leaders of the American Revolution and the founders of the Republic concerning war; such their solemn warnings to us against its wickedness and waste; against great armies and navies, against the indulgence of the military spirit so hostile to democracy; against the rage of conquest and the lust for territorial aggrandizement—that "original sin of nations," as Gladstone so well called it—and against injustice to any people; and such their lofty summons to the Nation at its birth to make itself the great peace power of the world and hasten the day when the arbitrament of reason should supplant everywhere the arbitrament of arms.

Commodore Perry's Flagship Niagara.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MILTON W. SHREVE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, June 28, 1913.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert the following:

[From an address on Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration, delivered in the city of Erie June 7, 1913, by Hon. MILTON W. SHREVE, on the occasion of the second launching of Commodore Perry's flagship *Niagara*.]

"The impressment of our seamen by Great Britain, her disregard of neutral rights and unwarrantable seizure of our merchant marine, so inflamed the public mind that on June 18, 1812, the Congress of the United States declared war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This famous ship now being launched for the second time played an important part in that war.

"The first nine months of war had witnessed the fall of Detroit, the evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and the massacre of the River Raisin. In fact, the events of the war up to the early part of 1813 had been particularly disastrous, and the settlers of the frontier were left practically defenseless from the savage outrages of the Indians.

"In this impressive ceremony there are two characters that stand out preeminently in the history of this historic ship—Capt. Daniel Dobbins, who first apprised the National Government of the situation on the Great Lakes in the summer of 1812, and Commodore Perry, who won the splendid victory in the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

"Capt. Dobbins, a resident of Erie, then a hamlet of four or five hundred, with the schooner *Salina*, was lying in the harbor at Mackinac during the summer of 1812 when the post was captured by the British. His schooner fell into the hands of the enemy, and it was with difficulty that he made his way back to Erie. On his return he immediately reported to Gen. Mead, and was at once dispatched to Washington, where President Madison was so taken with his appearance that he called a meeting of his Cabinet, before whom Capt. Dobbins gave in detail his experience and strongly urged the President and Cabinet to lose no time in fortifying the frontier border on the Great Lakes and at the same time to begin the construction of a fleet to meet the advances of the enemy.

"Capt. Dobbins, as a result of this meeting, was commissioned sailing master in the Navy; was given $2,000 and ordered to return to Erie and begin the construction of a navy. He immediately sought the services of Noah Brown, one of the most skillful shipbuilders of his time, and together they began building the fleet, the five vessels not being completed for 10 months thereafter.

"In the spring of 1813 Gen. Proctor, commander of the British forces, was assembling his army, augmented by several thousand Indians, on the northern shore of Lake Erie, while Gen. Harrison, commander of the American forces, was camped near Sandusky with a body of men, most of whom were Kentuckians. Commodore Barclay was reconstructing his fleet at Malden, and the American fleet was being built in the landlocked harbor of Erie. It was evident that a great battle was soon to take place on Lake Erie, and Commodore Perry, a young man of 26, asked the War Department to be assigned to service on the Great Lakes.

"Before making the perilous trip to Erie in March, 1813, he had been 12 years before the mast as midshipman, lieutenant, captain, and post commander, and just prior to his departure for Erie had charge of a flotilla of 17 gunboats in the harbor of Newport and was fully equipped for the important position assigned him, and impartial historians have given him a place among naval heroes which time can not destroy.

"Oliver Hazard Perry was born on the 21st of August, 1785, at South Kingston. The chief characteristics of Oliver's early years were an uncommon share of beauty and a sweetness and gentleness of disposition and a perfect disregard for danger. At an early age he learned to read under the tuition of his mother and was removed to a private school for the education of the children of the neighborhood. Afterwards he was sent to Tower Hill, distant 4 miles from Judge Perry's farm, where Oliver's father continued to reside. He was so proficient in his studies that his father, desiring to secure for his children a better education than South Kingston afforded, established his family at Newport.

"Here Oliver was placed in the private school of Mr. Frazer, under whose careful and judicious tuition he made rapid progress in all his studies.

"In Newport, Oliver attracted to himself no less attention and good will than among his friends in South Kingston. His modesty and gracefulness of manner won for him many friends, among the number Count Rochambeau, son of the distinguished general of that name, who commanded the French auxiliary army during our Revolutionary War. This noble, being driven by the terrors of the revolution from his own country, had established himself in Newport, where his father's previous residence prepared for him many friends.

"Newport offered many attractions to persons of refinement, and many of the inhabitants were wealthy and highly educated, and the tone of society in which Oliver early mingled was elegant and intellectual. At 11 years of age he was confirmed in the Episcopal faith.

"It was Oliver's father's wish that his son should become a naval officer, and his school days, though well improved, were short. At the age of 14 he left school to become a seaman. His residence in Newport and the occupation of his father brought him much in connection with ships and seamen and blended with his inclination for a military life a desire to make his home upon the sea. Oliver's name was placed upon the list of midshipmen on board the *General Green*, and in April, 1799, he received his warrant and order to report for duty.

"The young midshipman made several cruises with his father. His health and strength increased with life in the open air. He soon developed great capacity and courage, and participated in the action that resulted in the reduction of Jacmel with great credit to himself, receiving for his skilled service the approbation of his father. This was the last active service of the *General Green*. Perry then served as lieutenant in the Tripolitan wars in the squadron of Commodore Morris and later with Commodore Rodgers as lieutenant commander of the U. S. schooner *Revenge*, employed to prevent infraction of the embargo laws. After he returned to America at the conclusion of peace with Tripoli he served in various capacities, proving himself an efficient leader.

"The first service upon which the young commodore was employed after the commencement of war with England was taking charge of a flotilla of gunboats stationed at Newport. This service was not strenuous enough for Perry to satisfy the deep desire for action. To the north of the shores of the great chain of inland seas there was an impending conflict. Every indication pointed to the concentration of power on the Great Lakes. Perry was impatient, and went to Washington and asked to be ordered into active service against the enemy. He also wrote Commodore Chauncey and offered his service. Commodore Chauncey, knowing Perry and knowing his worth, asked the War Department to send Perry to Lake Erie; and, accordingly, on the 18th day of February, 1813, Perry received his orders to proceed to Sacketts Harbor with the best men of his flotilla. So anxious was Perry to carry out the order that on the very day, before nightfall, he had started his first detachment of 50 men under one of his lieutenants. Two days later another detachment of 50 men followed, and five days later 150 men had been dispatched, fully one-third of whom were held on Lake Ontario by Chauncey, and never reached Erie.

"On February 22 Perry set out for his command over mountains and hills and through a trackless forest. It was a severe journey at that season of the year. Perry had with him his little brother, a lad of 13, whom he was taking to be a midshipman on his ship. After 11 days' traveling, much of the way through a dreary country where the only evidence of human life was fleeting glimpses of savages as they hovered around the white man's trail, the two brothers reached their destination and reported at Sacketts Harbor.

"Sacketts Harbor was a mere hamlet possessing a few houses and was the official headquarters of the Army of the North. It is said that the principal business of the community was smuggling, and the arrival of the United States officials was looked upon with suspicion and displeasure. The English were in undisputed control of Lake Erie, and at Sacketts Harbor Perry learned that they were preparing plans for extending the Dominion of Canada along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf so as to permanently separate the United States from the great undeveloped country to the west.

"It was Perry's duty to regain control of Lake Erie, a task that would tax his skill and ability as a naval commander to the utmost. At the time of his arrival at Sacketts Harbor it was expected that the English would make an attack on the

place, so Perry remained two weeks to assist in its defense. The attack did not materialize, and on the 16th of March he set out for Erie. On the 24th he arrived at Buffalo, and from there made his way in a sleigh to Erie, and arrived on March 27 and established his headquarters at Duncan's Hotel. Capt. Dobbins, who had been in charge of the American naval affairs on the Lakes, had, with the assistance of Noah Brown, laid down several vessels, which were now nearly completed. Maclay, the historian, tells us that 'the two brigs, *Niagara* and the *Lawrence* were being constructed at the mouth of Cascade Creek at the time Perry arrived'; that they were being built with white and black oak and chestnut frames, the outside planking being of oak, while the decks were of pine; that many trees found their places in these vessels the same day they were felled in the forest; that the brigs were 110 feet over all, and had a 39-foot beam; that the '*Lawrence* was so named by order of the Secretary of the Navy; and that two gunboats nearly planked were at the mouth of Lees Run, while work on the schooner *Scorpion* was just begun.' McKenzie writes:

"In the evening of the 27th Perry reached Erie, and immediately called around him the persons engaged in building and equipping the squadron. These were Mr. Noah Brown, of New York, the master shipwright, and Sailing Master Dobbins, who was a resident of Erie, and who superintended the construction by direction of Commodore Chauncey.

"I am satisfied that much of the preliminary work of constructing the fleet had been accomplished under Capt. Dobbins, and I do not find that Perry ever claimed credit for the planning, designing, and constructing the ships here referred to. Capt. Dobbins, to my mind, has never received full credit for the distinguished service he rendered his country during that period.

"At the time Perry arrived satisfactory progress had been made in the construction of the ships, and it was practically to their equipment that Perry turned his attention. Perry at once sent Capt. Dobbins to Buffalo, and went himself to Pittsburgh in search of needed supplies.

"Capt. Dobbins was with Perry in June, 1813, when he returned from his expedition against Fort George, bringing with him the five vessels which had been blockaded by the British in the Niagara River. He was also with Perry during the engagement of September 10, 1813. Sailing Master Dobbins, as he was then called, was in charge of the *Ohio*, a boat used in supplying the wants of the Navy, and at the time of the battle was returning from a trip to Erie for supplies, and it was in consequence of being a few miles away from the scene of the conflict that he was lost sight of by the historians of that period.

"I will not attempt to follow Perry through the various vicissitudes incident to equipping the fleet, securing men and material to man his ships. Neither will I attempt to describe the celebrated battle, so familiar to every schoolboy—a battle that brought great fame to him who won it. It was the first time a whole British fleet had been taken in open conflict. Perry was applauded throughout the land. He became a national hero, and so remains to this day. The enthusiasm and excitement when the news was received at Newport, his home and where his family resided, knew no bounds, and all were anxious for his return, but it was not until November that he reached Newport. His triumphant march home was a continuous ovation, the people seeking every opportunity to honor him. Every town from Boston to Savannah praised him. The legislatures of the various States, including Pennsylvania, passed commendatory resolutions. Pennsylvania also voted a gold medal, but it was not completed until after the death of the commodore, and was given to his wife on the 29th day of November, 1819, by Col. U. N. Irvine, who was intrusted to perform that duty. Medals of every kind were voted Perry. New York City gave him the freedom of the city in a gold box, on the cover of which was a view of the battle he had so bravely fought and won. Boston gave him a silver service, and his home town gave him a silver vase surmounted with emblematic figures. On one side was engraved a view of the battle, where Perry was passing from the *Lawrence* to the *Niagara*.

"No conquering hero ever returned with greater honor than did Commodore Perry. During the remaining years of his life he continued to uphold the reputation he had won.

"While on a diplomatic mission to South America, on the evening of August 23, 1819, his thirty-fourth birthday, he died at Trinidad of yellow fever. At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the following day the body of the dead commander was laid to rest with military honors amid a large concourse of people, all joining with the American seamen in their sorrow in the great loss the Nation had sustained. Seven years later the American Government sent a ship of war for the honored remains of Perry, and on the early morning of the 27th of November, 1826, the vessel entered the harbor of Newport with its sacred burden. A few days later the body was buried in the cemetery at Newport with imposing ceremony, where the State of Rhode Island has erected a monument befitting his memory.

"Dr. Usher Parsons, a resident of Providence, who was surgeon on the *Lawrence*, said of him:

"His literary acquirements were respectable, his taste refined; he united the graces of a manly beauty to a lion heart, a sound mind, a safe judgment, and a firmness of purpose which nothing could shake.

"The first memorial to the memory of Perry and his brave men was erected in 1862 by popular subscription by the people of Cleveland. The inauguration was one of the great events of that period. The ceremony was inspiring and bequeathed to posterity a rich heritage relating to the events of the Battle of Lake Erie. Many distinguished Americans who were with Perry participated in that event. The old colored fifer was there. Mr. Quinn, of Pittsburgh, who made the cordage; Capt. Brownell, who commanded the *Ariel;* and Dr. Usher Parsons, surgeon of the flagship *Lawrence*, at that time the last surviving commissioned officer of the fleet.

"Gov. Dennison, who welcomed the Rhode Islanders, quoting President Madison, in speaking of the Battle of Lake Erie said:

"It was never surpassed in luster however much it may have been in magnitude.

"Gov. Sprague, the war governor of Rhode Island, who is still living, replied in part as follows:

"I thank your excellency very sincerely for the kind welcome which you have given to the Rhode Island delegation. That delegation consists of two veterans who served in the Battle of Lake Erie; Capt. Brownell, on my right, as second officer of the *Ariel;* and Dr. Usher Parsons, on my left, whose services on board the *Lawrence* in ameliorating the sufferings of the wounded have become historical; a son of the heroic Perry, bearing the honored name of his father, and two nephews; our secretary of state; a large delegation of the State legislature; the gentlemen of my personal staff; the general staff of the State; the major general of the State; and a brigadier general of the line, staff officers, and 101 members of the First Light Infantry Company of Providence, whose ranks are filled to-day by some of our most valuable and eminent citizens; the mayor of the city of Providence, as their guest; the line and staff officers of the Battery of Light Artillery in Providence; and the former chief engineer of the fire department in their ranks. It will, sir, I am sure, be considered as giving special interest to the presence of the Infantry who have accompanied me here to-day when I state the fact that they bore the remains of the heroic Perry to his last resting place. Such the State of Rhode Island sends here to represent her on this great occasion, with her cordial greetings to the people of Ohio.

"Nearly a century has rolled around since the living participants of that struggle for liberty received the plaudits of their countrymen, and it is eminently fitting and proper that the centennial celebrating 100 years' peace with Great Britain and in memory of the honored dead should be observed. By reason of our history, tradition, and location we are particularly interested in the proposed memorial.

"Probably its most conspicuous adornment will be a bronze tablet bearing the names of the commissioners who drafted the treaty of Ghent, which is the greatest peace achievement in international history. The prominent Americans who composed the commission were John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Joseph Russell, Senator Bayard, and Albert Gallatin. It was a commission made up of statesmen.

"John Adams, at the age of 11, accompanied his father on a diplomatic mission to Paris and got his first introduction into distinguished society. At 17 he accompanied Francis Dana as envoy to Russia as his private secretary. Later he joined his father in Paris, where that gentleman was engaged with Franklin and John Jay in negotiating the treaty of peace between the Colonies and the mother country. He aided as additional secretary in the preparation of that instrument which settled the question of the independence of our country. After the signing of the treaty his father was appointed as minister to the Court of St. James, and the young man had another opportunity to mingle with men of public affairs. However, he concluded to go home and enter Harvard College, where he was graduated in high standing. He studied law in Boston, and in 1794 was nominated minister to The Hague. His nomination was confirmed and on his twenty-seventh birthday he received his commission.

"Adams had rendered such valuable diplomatic service to his country that in 1797 he was transferred to Berlin, where he accomplished a treaty of commerce between Russia and the United States. He was recalled in the closing days of his father's administration and returned to Boston and resumed the practice of law, but was soon elected to the Senate of Massachusetts, and in 1803 the legislature of that State elected him to the United States Senate. In 1809 he was appointed minister to Russia. During the whole period of his stay in Russia the great wars of Napoleon were in progress. He saw the burning of Moscow and the disastrous retreat of the haughty invaders. He was the personal friend of Alexander, who in 1812 suggested his willingness to act as mediator be-

tween the United States and Great Britain in bringing about peace. However, this offer, although rejected by Great Britain, was the means of Great Britain submitting a proposition to the United States to consider terms of peace.

"Henry Clay was a Member of Congress from Kentucky, fiery, patriotic, and a great lover of his country. It was Clay, who probably more than any other man, while Speaker in Congress, should be given the credit of inciting the American people to a full realization of the wrong and cruelties that had been heaped upon them by the mother country. It was Clay's irresistible effort and determined spirit that inspired the American people to patriotism and love of country and a declaration of war.

"Albert Gallatin, born and educated in Geneva, Switzerland, first settled in Boston and soon went to Virginia, where he took the oath of allegiance to the United States; afterwards came to Pennsylvania and purchased a large tract of land in Fayette County, where he made his future home. He was several times a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and introduced a system of county taxation that endured for many years. He also proposed a plan for county schools that was afterwards adopted.

"In 1793 he was elected to the United States Senate, but after taking his seat was excluded from that august body because he had not been a resident of the United States 9 years, the length of time prescribed by the Constitution, although he had been actually 13 years in this country, some 4 years or more before taking the oath of allegiance.

"Gallatin had so endeared himself to his people that he was elected to Congress from the Fayette County district, where he remained some time. In Congress he established the Ways and Means Committee, and was recognized as one of the greatest financiers of his age.

"He was Secretary of the Treasury during the War of 1812, and, although foreign born, had acquired a keen perception of the needs and requirements of the American people, while Adams, born an American citizen, had spent most of his time abroad and was not in touch with the common people.

"Russell was a minister to Sweden, and largely under the influence of Clay and Bayard, a United States Senator from Delaware, while having opinions of his own, usually agreed with John Adams.

"With this brief survey of the members of the commission, so different in character, habits, and experience, it is easy to understand how to make them agree among themselves was as difficult as to make a satisfactory treaty with Great Britain.

"The first proposition made by England was to the effect that the great Northwest Territory should be ceded to the Indians under an English guaranty or protectorate, and should renew the treaty rights giving the English the right to navigate the Mississippi. To the first proposition all of the members of the commission dissented, but to the second Adams was inclined to agree. Clay strenuously objected, and with the same tenacity and fixedness of purpose that he fought for the declaration of war he now fought not only to preserve the totality of our country but also to protect the rights of navigation on the Mississippi River, and thereby save from further oppression the great western part of our country.

"And so for five long months they contended, during all of which time it was the master mind of Gallatin who, by his logical reasoning and accurate conclusions, persuaded the members of the commission to agree.

"I will not attempt to recount all of the propositions and counter propositions that passed between the parties, nor the many altercations between Clay and Adams.

"The treaty when signed did not contain a single word regarding the impressment of seamen, order of council, or neutral rights. However, it was hailed with delight by both countries and brought great credit to those who participated in its confirmation. And for a hundred years, along the 3,000 miles of imaginary boundry line between the United States and Great Britain there has not been a single regiment or company or soldier to protect either nation.

"We have enjoyed nearly a century of peace with Canada and the mother country, and to-day 10 great States of the Union and the National Government are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the 100 years of peace with Canada and Great Britain and fittingly commemorate those who took part in the great northwestern campaign under Gen. Harrison and the Battle of Lake Erie won by Commodore Perry. A magnificent monument will be erected at Put-in-Bay which will surpass that of Brock at Queenstown, which, from the English point of view, will forever stand as a monument to his bravery and valor in capturing Hull's American army August 16, 1812, at Detroit. He was killed at Queenstown October 15 the same year.

"The memorial will be grander and more imposing than the monument in Trafalgar Square, London, perpetuating the memory of that great general, Nelson, whose name is honored in every country and under every flag.

"The memorial will be more beautiful than the celebrated statue of Frederick the Great opposite the Emperor's palace Unter den Linden in Berlin, probably the grandest monument in Europe and perpetuating the memory of one who, at the age of 33 years, was the most conspicuous sovereign of his time.

"The memorial will be more magnificent than the Hotel de Invalides, Napoleon's tomb, on the banks of the River Seine in Paris, which will forever tell of the remorseless ambition of the hero of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Paris; of his defeat and disaster at Leipzig, of his banishment to Elba; of his escape and retaking an empire, and the awful carnage upon the battle field of Waterloo, where Napoleon's army suffered final defeat. It will tell of Napoleon at St. Helena, where, when approaching his end, he said: 'It is my desire that my remains be carried back to the land of my nativity and buried upon the banks of the River Seine among the people whom I loved.' His last wish was granted, and to-day his remains rest beneath the dome of a magnificent sarcophagus of black Egyptian marble, upon which is chiseled his inspiring words, which indicate that, notwithstanding his success and defeat, his joys and sorrows, notwithstanding the widows and orphans he had made and the fabulous sums spent for his glory, after all there was implanted in his heart a sacred love for his country.

"How different the story told by the Perry memorial. Perry never was engaged in many wars, and yet, at the age of 27, he achieved a victory in one battle that so endeared him to the American people that 100 years after that momentous event 10 States are engaged in erecting to his memory a monument that will be grander than any of these, grander than any monument erected to a hero of modern times save Washington. It will tell of honor, valor, and the noble achievements of Perry. It will also commemorate the campaign of the Northwest Territory under Harrison; it will be a reminder of the fearful havoc of the River Raisin, of the fall of Detroit, and of the Battle of the Thames. It will tell of the story of Erie Harbor; how Capt. Dobbins, cruising in the vicinity of Detroit, was captured; how he was released and went to Washington and informed the President of the situation on the Great Lakes. It will tell of Perry and his little band sailing out of Erie Harbor; how for days his fleet remained under the protection of the islands around Put-in-Bay; how anxiously they watched for the sails of the enemy, and how Perry on the eventful day, when the sails were seen in the distance, unfurled his battle flag bearing the inscription, 'Don't give up the ship,' and flung it to the breeze and gave his first order in the eventful struggle which was soon to follow. It will tell of the terrible attack sustained by the *Lawrence*, and how Perry, in an open boat, reached the *Niagara* in safety, and how in a brief space of time the battle was fought and won, American supremacy established upon the Great Lakes, and the Northwest Territory restored to the United States.

"The Perry memorial will not shelter the honored ashes of Perry. His remains, like Napoleon's, were carried back to the land of his nativity and buried among the people whom he loved.

"It will shelter the honored remains of American and British officers who died in the battle—Lieut. Brooks and Midshipman Laub, of the *Lawrence*, and Midshipman John Clark, of the *Scorpion*, of the American fleet, and the captain and first lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte* and the first lieutenant of the *Detroit*, of the British fleet.

"Immediately following the battle the men of both fleets participated in the solemn burial of their dead. At 4 p. m. the boats moved slowly in procession, with oars keeping time to the music of the fife and drum, the flags were at half-mast, and the signal guns were fired at regular intervals. The landing place was wild and picturesque. The graves had been dug beneath the spreading branches of a lofty willow near the shore. The American and British walked two by two in alternate couples to the graves of their heroes. The last gun was fired and the sorrowing company departed to their ships, and there for a century their remains have reposed in absolute solitude, American and English side by side and undisturbed. The wounded of both fleets, after the Battles of Lake Erie and the Thames, were sent to Erie, where Barclay was seen, with tottering steps, supported between Harrison and Perry, as he walked from the landing place to his quarters.

"From this monument the American people will catch a new vision of a united country, all free, all vitally related, bound in a universal brotherhood of peace and good will."

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY LANE,

OF OREGON,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Tuesday, June 17, 1913.

The Senate had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1917) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I am of the fixed and firm opinion that in authorizing the expenditure of moneys, as is done in the Indian appropriation bill, we, as Senators, act in the limited capacity of agents only, and that no liberty of action is granted to us or should be assumed by us greater than that which is allowed to any other agent. I believe also that we are in duty bound to use every means at our command, carefully and properly to safeguard the expenditure of such moneys. I go even further, and claim that by reason of the fact that we have been especially honored in being elevated to fill the positions of high estate which we occupy as members of this body, that our obligation is even greater than that of a business agent in the daily walks of life. Acting in this capacity, I am of the opinion that it is a matter of plain duty with us to deal fearlessly and openly with all measures presented here for our consideration, and mete out to them without prejudice the exact amount of respect and consideration to which they are entitled and no more. If a measure is presented which is of dubious character to begin with, and whose most persistently urged claim for consideration seems to be an urgent desire to secure its enactment regardless of the consequences which will ensue from the enforcement of its terms, I feel that if we do nothing else we should at least label it as accurately as we can, in order to call attention to its defects, and it is with this object in view that I undertake the disagreeable task before me today. I am fully aware of the fact that it would be much easier for me and more pleasing to numbers of others if I were to let this measure take its usual course without too much question concerning it, yet I feel that in fairness to myself I must pursue the other course.

The bill now before us is officially entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914." Right here I wish to call attention to the comprehensive grant of power contained in the right given to administer the affairs of this bureau "for other purposes" than those specified. For what "other purposes" we are asked to grant a general ukase I do not know, but I am beginning to harbor an increasing amount of respect for the long-headed gentleman, whoever he was, who so sagely and with such far-sighted wisdom added that portion of the enacting clause to the measure.

There are certain conditions which accompany the affairs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and this bill as it relates to them, which, it seems, have existed for years, and which, when compared to the ordinary affairs of life, are anomalous to say the least. I am willing to, and do, acknowledge myself to be in the dark respecting the working of many of its provisions, concerning which I have evinced some curiosity, yet I am of the opinion that I am not more ignorant in that respect than the majority of the Members of this body, some of whom are members of the Committee on Indian Affairs. If it were so that free access could be had to a full statement of the facts as they relate to the affairs governed by this measure, I have an idea that the Senate would have before it at this time a bill differing in many ways from the one which we are about to consider. In justice to the measure and the affairs with which it is concerned, it is due to them to state that they have the general and seemingly well-earned reputation of being about, if not actually, the worst with which we have to deal, which is no mean compliment, as you all must allow. In fact, I am told that, by sheer merit, they have attained to the great distinction of being in many respects the flower and the very fruition, as it were, of every variety of skullduggery that has ever been devised or suggested by the fertile mind of man.

The bill itself is a most interesting measure, and the rights conferred in its provisions as they appear upon the surface are by no means the most interesting portion of it; for, snugly ensconced under its not too discursive enactments, "full many a gem of purest ray serene" lies concealed to the eyes of all but the initiated. Withal, the condition in a general way is a pathetic one, for the reason that no man, however honest he may be, can hope to deal with its affairs officially in an effort to better conditions without having questions raised concerning his integrity, and no man familiar with its conduct in the past who cares to keep his name or his hands clean desires to have anything to do with it.

The measure authorizes the direct expenditure of between ten and eleven million dollars in cash during the next 12 months, and in addition thereto the personal and property rights of about 300,000 human beings are involved in it in one way or another. Just how many Indians are entangled in the web of its varying provisions I do not know, there being a difference of opinion, amounting to several thousand, between the Indian Bureau and the Census Bureau in regard to the same. In accounting for this condition it is claimed by some who say that they know whereof they speak that numbers of Indians who for years have dwelt in the "happy hunting grounds" still live upon the rolls of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and prove themselves in their disembodied forms to be even more useful to their pale-faced brothers in securing for them the titles to valuable allotments of lands than they were aforetime, when they roamed about in this vale of tears, encumbered with no "allotments" and no clothing other than a plug hat and a pair of spurs. How true all this may be I do not know, but that it is not impossible, reasoning by analogy, I am prepared to believe, for the reason that I once knew an enterprising gentleman who dominated a Republican convention by industriously voting the proxy of a man who had been dead for five years, and the diligent and effective work of the gentleman deceased, I am told, prepared the way for the election of one of my distinguished predecessors to a seat in this august body—but I am digressing.

What I wished to call attention to was the fact that under the provisions of this measure (which, like charity in that respect, but perhaps in no other, covers a multitude of sins) there rests the ultimate fate of property rights which are estimated to have a value of about $900,000,000. The many different kinds of things which can happen to $900,000,000 in cash and realty when resourceful men are turned loose upon it, authorized by law to administer upon it for "other purposes," and with no responsibility fixed upon them for so doing, is pretty well indicated by the continuous wail which goes up from the owners of the said property from all over the country.

In my short experience as a member of the Committee on Indians Affairs I have found that much interest is evinced in this bill by many persons, not all of whom are Indians, generically speaking. As a matter of fact, and without prejudice to anyone, it may be said, and I believe it to be conceded by the persons in charge of Indian affairs, that the condition of affairs in this bureau of the Government in many respects is one which at no time in the past has reflected any credit upon this Nation, and that those existing at this time are deplorable and not improving; that larceny, both petit and grand, is practiced upon the Indian, and that physical and moral degradation and disease and death by starvation and even by poison go hand in hand and blithely accompany and seemingly are directly, and at times even officially, attached to our supervision of the affairs of these, our unfortunate wards and hapless fellow creatures.

Where there is so much complaint coming from so many different quarters and from all classes of people, backed up and corroborated by circumstantial evidence which is seemingly irrefutable and apparent to anyone who cares to look at it, the conclusion is inevitable that there is something radically wrong and that, in one way or another, much of it owes its being and its continued existence to the authority which is granted in one way or another in this bill. It is the legislative casket, as it were, from which the Indian's Pandora looses all evils upon him.

Believing that if we could secure an analysis of its provisions such as would permit an insight into the reasons, financial and otherwise, for their existence, we would be in a position to aid in bringing about a better condition of affairs in this branch of the Government's affairs, and believing, also, that until this is done, and done thoroughly, no permanent relief will come to the Indian, I have urged the necessity of such a scrutiny. I have thought also that, accompanying each appropriation which was sought from the people in this bill, we, as their trusted agents, in authorizing the disbursement of some ten millions of dollars of their money and legalizing other rights and grants affecting so many, were entitled to a succinct statement to accompany each request for the different appropriations, such a statement as would set forth plainly the actual facts concerning the same—such a statement, indeed, of each specific appropriation as banks all over the world require of their customers before they advance money to them with which to carry

on the ordinary business affairs of everyday life. I am quite willing to concede that I have failed to secure such data, except in a few instances, and that I am unable to account for many things which puzzle me and others in connection with this important piece of legislation.

The first item of appropriation in the bill confers the right to survey, resurvey and classify, etc., the lands of the Indians throughout the country and appropriates $200,000 for such purpose. The object to be derived from the expenditure of this money is said to be necessary and of great importance to the Indians, and in the main, such may be and probably is the fact as it relates to that work. Upon the other hand, however, much complaint comes from the Indians concerning the rights which it loosely grants. They fear it worse than they do a rattlesnake for the reason they say that under its provisions, despite their protests, they can be and do sometimes find themselves resurveyed and alloted out of their best agricultural and other lands after they have improved the same. I am told in this connection that after an Indian has undergone such an experience two or three times and finds himself, to his indignant surprise and disgust, resurveyed out of his improved farm, and finally landed by allotment onto a sand dune, being constitutionally of a grave and rather serious turn of mind, and lacking that true sense of humor which is so essential in cases of this sort, he becomes unduly discouraged and undertakes the hopeless task of trying to drown his sorrow in fire water, "hoochinoo," peyote, or some similar intoxicant, and is no more a "good" Indian. With careful forethought no doubt for this ensuing condition, the very next item in the bill provides an antidote for his distemper by authorizing an appropriation of $100,000 for the "suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors." What more could anyone ask?

In this connection I present for your inspection at this time the blue print of a map which shows one of the said "resurveys" for which a similar appropriation was made. By an engineering feat which is not accounted for in the primitive system of logic current among Indians they find themselves separated from much of their best and most valuable timber lands on one well-known reservation. The untutored savage who loaned me the map requested of me as a favor to refrain from getting him personally involved in connection with any complaint concerning this "resurvey," for the reason that he desired to continue to dwell peacefully, if he could do so, on that reservation; and as a precaution, you will observe, I have carefully scratched his name off the exhibit. He also stated that the Indians on that reservation desire to send a delegation to Washington to see their "Great White Father" and explain to him the manner in which they have seemingly been "buncoed" out of their holdings in this respect. Having been refused the funds necessary to make the trip, their case has not been presented in due form, and for that matter it may never be.

The fact that a deficit which was incurred through the unauthorized expenditure of public moneys and is interwoven with and covered in an appropriation in this bill which specifically sets forth that the money is to be expended for work which is to be performed during the ensuing fiscal year, without a word of warning or explanation to this body of the existence of such irregularity, should be sufficient indication of the need for full and balanced official statements to accompany each item of appropriation which is asked to be authorized by this body. That deficits can be and are so easily disposed of is proof that something is radically wrong with our methods of handling the affairs of the people, and stern measures should be taken to rebuke the imposition of irregularities of such a grave character upon the Senate.

Among other appropriations authorized in the bill there are about 30 items which provide for the "support and civilization of Indians" at the different reservations scattered throughout the country, which in all authorize the expenditure of some $700,000 or $800,000 for these beneficent purposes. On examination, however, it is found that in some cases not a cent of the money specifically appropriated for that purpose is spent for either the "support" or "civilization" of the Indians, except and unless the payment of salaries to employees can be classed as such. Upon the contrary, it is frankly stated by those in charge of the bureau, who seek such appropriations, that there is no intention to expend any money for the "support" of Indians if it can be avoided. I have no objection to offer to the policy which encourages Indians to support themselves where such a course is proved to be practicable. I do object, however, to honoring requisitions for money for the specific and definitely stated purpose of the support of Indians when it is known by the persons asking for the money, before they ask for it, that they not only will not spend the money for such purpose but actually intend to, and will, expend it for something else. It smacks too much of false pretense and lying to suit me.

It is worth while to know also that under the cover of these authorizations of moneys for the "support and civilization of Indians" that there lie other things which are not apparent to the casual observer. For instance, in one item, in which the sum of about $35,000 is specifically set aside for the support and civilization of the Indians at one agency, an analysis of the item shows that it carries with it and under it, as an attachment and sort of a by-product, as it were, the authority to administer upon a fund amounting to $834,000 in cash, which is dismissed with the simple statement that it is "loaned" to "different banks." No names are given of the aforesaid "banks" in which the money is deposited by which they can be identified, nor is it stated upon what, if any, security the money is loaned, or what rate of interest the "different banks" pay the Indians for the use of the money, or anything else concerning the transaction—just the bald statement that $830,000 belonging to the Indians is "loaned to different banks." The addition of two letters would make it read to "indifferent" banks. Such matters of information are apparently considered to be unimportant and not worth the time which it would take to explain them, and they remain unexplained.

Besides this large amount of money, there is over $2,000,000 worth of other property belonging to the same Indians which is unaccompanied by as much as a "whisper" of information concerning the same. I must repeat, at the risk of tiring you, that such methods of conducting public business would not go far in private affairs.

Some data officially submitted should accompany transactions of such magnitude. Of the entire number of about 30 of these appropriations, we succeeded in getting statements pertaining to about half of them, concerning which we find that small details relating to minor matters are carried out in full, while those of large concern, such as I have quoted, receive but passing and cursory mention. It would be tiresome to go over all of these appropriations for the so-called "support and civilization" of the Indians. In fact, one of the heads of the bureau has frankly stated in one of the numerous "hearings" that the justifications do not show the itemized amounts which are supposed to be expended for such purposes.

In the "hearings," or "listenings," upon this bill which were held by the Indian Committee (true to the traditions of the past, I am told), such information as was secured by the committee was gleaned by a series of tiresome cross-examinations of witnesses, voluntary and otherwise, not all of whom agreed in respect to facts, upon questions which arose when individual members of the committee were engaged in fishing for information concerning the appropriations. To obtain even a general idea of the facts, as they relate to this bill, it is rendered necessary, in addition to the examination of such witnesses as voluntarily present themselves, to check through innumerable so-called "hearings" which have been evolved in the past. Necessarily, this method is ineffective, and merely skirts the edge of things, although sometimes something useful and illuminating does crop out. In the meantime those most nearly interested in the bill—the sophisticated—sit tight in possession of facts which would be invaluable were they known to those in search of them.

In another of the interesting appropriations for the so-called "support" and civilization of the Indians the entire amount, some $300,000 I am informed, is to be paid out to settle a lot of old bills which the Indians have incurred at traders' stores in the past. No specific showing was made to the committee concerning the transaction, nor was any definite reason volunteered showing why it was necessary for the Indians to go in debt in the first place, or why it would not be cheaper and better to change the plan and have them pay cash for their purchases of supplies in the future. In another instance where some "aged Indians" are said to be suffering from want, the statement shows an average of about $33 or $34 per capita spent last year for the sustenance of such aged and indigent Indians, and several hundred dollars expended for the purchase of "sheep dip," if you please.

In some instances in connection with these items appropriating money for their "support," it was shown that the Indians were actually self-supporting, that they were well-to-do; in fact, that they even possessed property worth above $20,000 apiece, and that not one-quarter of a cent was expended for the beneficent purpose of either their support or civilization.

In another case much more money was expended for "cement" sidewalks than was spent for the actual "support" of the Indians.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are authorized to be expended for reclamation projects in cases where the lands of the Indians are made responsible for repayment of the expenditure incurred in such work, although in many cases the lands of the Indians held responsible for the outlay can not be and never

will be watered, while the land of the white man can and will be irrigated.

In one section of the bill the creation of a commission is authorized to reestablish a roll and adjudicate certain matters concerning which there is some dispute on the part of certain Indians. The particular interesting feature pertaining to this item is that the identical membership of the commission has been named, I am informed, in advance of the passage of the bill which creates the commission—"taking time by the forelock," as it were. One of the members of the commission thus designated before the bill becomes a law is said to be an attorney who represented a large lumber company and drew contracts with Indians, which contracts are now being disputed in the courts regarding the fairness of their terms and the methods used in securing the same. Indians claim they do not like this and that they regard it as being a proceeding similar in nature to what is known among palefaces as a packed jury. They also say that there is power invested in this commission under this authorization which will make it hard for an Indian to ascertain what is going to happen to his property, or when it is going to happen; that he must keep on the qui vive and watch out for the notices and the form of the notices respecting his rights which the commission will send out for his information; and that they fear that the worst will come to them. They claim also that they are forbidden under another law to employ lawyers to defend their rights if they desire to appeal to a court of law from the decisions of this commission.

It does seem queer to one not familiar with that method of doing business that the identical membership of the commission should be selected and even be named in advance of the legislative action which creates the commission itself. That is, it seems so to me, but I will concede that I am unused to a whole lot of things with which, I presume, I will become better acquainted later on. In my opinion that provision ought to be stricken out of the bill unceremoniously on general principles.

As an illustration of what methods can be and are being pursued in the management of the ordinary affairs of this Government when Congress carelessly grants powers without responsibility or even asking for an accounting to its servants to carry out its wishes, I will call your attention to a condition which exists at this time in the affairs of the Chippewa Indians. These Indians have sold under contracts the timber growing upon a certain and definitely specific portion of their lands to a large lumber company, which is engaged in manufacturing it into lumber. The Indians allege in respect to this transaction that the contracts were secured and drawn in the first place in a manner which discriminated against them and unduly favored the lumber company. Be that as it may, they also state as a matter of fact that the said lumber company persistently enters upon other of their lands, which are not under contract, and cuts timber from it. They also claim that in order to derive profit from so doing, the same lumber company, either carelessly or by design, sets out fires which it allows to escape in places where such fires will burn, around lands containing good timber, and then designates and cuts all of the timber within the burned area, both dead and live timber, and pays for it on the false assumption that it is all burned and dead timber, such dead and burned timber being rated at a lower price in the contracts than is live timber, despite the fact that it frequently happens that the burned timber is but a small portion of the amount which is classed as such.

Upon making inquiry concerning these complaints, and not from any information officially submitted relating thereto or voluntarily tendered by the official guardian of these wards, we were assured by him that the aforesaid lumber company was actually engaged in "trespassing" upon and cutting timber from lands of the Indians, upon which they had no lawful right to enter for that purpose. As evidence of the vigilance and good faith of the Indian Bureau, however, the same official assured us that he had employed timber cruisers and set them to "counting the stumps" left upon the lands which had been unlawfully logged off, in order to ascertain, as nearly as he could do so, the amount of timber which had been removed, upon which information, when secured, he intended to base a claim for a settlement with the lumber company. In some places, if a person enters upon lands not belonging to him and removes the timber therefrom without first obtaining the permission of the owner to do so, the owner of the land thinks he has been robbed and designates the act by a harsher term than "trespass," and it is the other fellow who undertakes the task of "counting the stumps" and trying to make "terms of settlement" before the facts are brought to the attention of a grand jury; which method, it seems to me, might properly be followed in dealing with this lumber company in this instance. Poaching upon the timber lands of these Indians is cause sufficient to forfeit all contracts with the lumber company and could be used to compel it to be ejected from the reservation, and the Indian Bureau has both the right and the power to do so, and by right ought to rid the Indians of such neighbors, yet it has not taken any steps in that direction, so far as I can ascertain.

As the matter stands it is said to be more profitable for the lumber company to cut timber from the uncontracted lands of the Indians than from the contracted lands, and prolong negotiations with the Indian Bureau and keep it "counting stumps" in its wake as long as possible, for the reason that the price of timber has gone up since the contracts were entered into. I am informed that the Indian Bureau is incidentally, but perhaps ignorantly, engaged at this time in compounding a felony in its attempt to make a settlement for what is an unlawful act.

In closing—I know you are glad to hear me speak those welcome words—I would say, in passing a share of my interest in this matter over to you for your consideration, that I am informed it has been the custom heretofore in the final stages of this bill to throw the legislative machinery of Congress into the "high gear," as it were, and speed the measure through, and—after the evils which follow in its wake become entrenched behind the barriers of its enactments—to begin an "investigation" upon some far-distant agency, respecting some one or another of the individual charges of wrongs arising under it and consequent upon it, if you please. These investigations, it seems, have caused to be printed a set of so-called "reports" and hearings consisting of thousands upon thousands of pages of printed matter, and the net results seem to have been a large outlay of the money of the people to pay for printing the same. That this method is the exact and proper way to defeat every attempt to remedy conditions seems to be proved by the experience which has been obtained from it in the past and may have had something to do with its adoption. At any rate, it is an old game, if I may be pardoned for calling it such, and like the old-time English courts of chancery can be so prolonged and drawn out as to lead far afield, and fritter away both the time and the money of such as seek relief from it, until, becoming exhausted, they fold their tents and steal silently away.

Given 300,000 people, possessed among them of $900,000,000 worth of property, in cash and otherwise, it would seem on the face of the proposition that the affairs of such a people might be so handled as to bring to them a reasonable amount of health and happiness, instead of reacting upon them like a scourge visited by an outraged and offended God. Rich in property, yet helpless wards who may not benefit by its use, groping their way about in blindness, with eyesight seared out with trachoma, huddled into insanitary hovels, racking themselves to death with consumption, in dirt, destitute, unhappy, hopeless, and wretched to a degree, thousands of helpless women and little children are lifting their feeble hands appealingly up to you and to me to-day. On us rests in a large measure the responsibility—and we can not evade it—for the unhappy state of these our unfortunate fellow creatures.

It seems to me that in one way and another it all comes back home to us here for our careless methods of legislation. We are the power which grants and bestows the right to administer these affairs. We make large grants loosely drawn and without any responsibility attached to them or fixed anywhere and, as a result, the Indian loses his property, and no sophistry of reasoning can evade the logic of the deduction that in the last analysis the responsibility comes back here, right under this roof, into this Chamber, and rests upon us, you and me.

Protest Against the Raker Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DENVER S. CHURCH,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, June 6, 1913.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD I submit the following:

MODESTA, CAL., *May 27, 1913.*

Hon. DENVER S. CHURCH, *Washington, D. C.:*

Whereas a determined effort is being made all over the United States for the conservation of water and other natural resources for the development of contiguous territory; and

Whereas San Francisco is making a determined effort to divert the waters of the Tuolumne watershed for its uses, much to the detriment of the welfare of the San Joaquin Valley; and

Whereas it has been clearly proved that San Francisco can secure an adequate supply for its own use from other sources where the water is not needed for the contiguous territory: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Stanislaus County Board of Trade protest against the diversion of any and all waters from the watershed of the Tuolumne and call upon our Representatives in Congress to use all legitimate means to protect the interests of the San Joaquin Valley and thereby assure the proper development of its semiarid lands as well as make permanent the development of the natural resources of the State.

STANISLAUS COUNTY BOARD OF TRADE,
By GEO. T. MCCABE, *Secretary*.

—

MADERA, CAL., *May 28, 1913*.

HON. DENVER S. CHURCH, *Washington, D. C.*:

The Madera County Chamber of Commerce to-day indorsed the resolution of the Stanislaus County Board of Trade, protesting against the appropriation of the waters of the Hetch Hetchy or Lake Eleanor or any waters of the San Joaquin Valley watershed by San Francisco, and urging the people of San Francisco in their own interest and the interest of California to seek their water supply from available sources that will not permanently injure the agricultural interests of California depending on irrigation.

MADERA COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

—

VISALIA, CAL., *May 31, 1913*.

Hon. DENVER S. CHURCH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

The Tulare County Board of Trade, representing 11 civic organizations, heartily indorses the resolution passed by the Stanislaus County Board of Trade, relative to the diversion of the waters of Tuolumne River from the San Joaquin Valley to San Francisco.

J. SUB JOHNSON, *President*.
A. E. MIOT, *Secretary*.

—

DENAIR, CAL., *May 31, 1913*.

Hon. DENVER S. CHURCH, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

The Denair Board of Trade heartily indorses the resolutions adopted and wired you by Stanislaus County Board of Trade.

A. M. MORTON, *Secretary*.

—

WATERFORD, CAL., *May 29, 1913*.

Hon. DENVER S. CHURCH, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

We hereby ratify the action taken by the Stanislaus County Board of Trade in their protest wired to you on May 27.

WATERFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
GEO. W. COLLINS, *President*.
C. C. HORSLEY, *Secretary*.

—

PATTERSON, CAL., *June 4, 1913*.

DENVER S. CHURCH, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

We hereby indorse resolutions adopted and wired you by Stanislaus County Board of Trade, protesting against granting to San Francisco any right to waters of the Hetch Hetchy. We earnestly request that you make every effort to protect the water interests of this valley by opposing San Francisco claims.

PATTERSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Lobby Investigation.

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLEMENT C. DICKINSON,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, July 9, 1913,

On House resolution (H. Res. 198) directing the Speaker of the House to appoint a select committee of seven Members to inquire into and report upon all matters of an alleged lobby organized by and on behalf of an organization known as the National Association of Manufacturers for the purpose of improperly influencing legislation.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I care not so much for the form of the resolution to be passed by this House, seeking to provide for the investigation into the truth of the charges made in said resolution regarding unlawful and corrupt efforts of certain lobbyists, who have sought to influence either this or other bodies, as I do that the investigation be speedily and thoroughly made, and I care less about the mere wording of the resolution and the country cares less than it does about the personnel and strength and character of those who shall compose the committee to be appointed to make such investigation. The country desires and demands a real investigation and has a right to expect it at the hands of this House. The honor and integrity of this House and of Congress demands an honest and searching inquiry. The country is entitled to know the whole truth, and that speedily.

A failure to make a thorough investigation and an earnest effort to put an end to unlawful lobby influence will be hurtful not only to this body but to every Member thereof.

For years the press and magazines of the country, read recently with so much interest, have continually charged the presence and influence of an ever-present lobby in Washington, seeking to influence legislation, and the country has believed in the existence and activity not of one but of many lobbies, organized by and on behalf of great business concerns for the purpose of improperly influencing legislation by Congress, and no small per cent of the people of the country have believed that the efforts of these lobbyists in a measure have been successful; that the lobby would not exist and the agents of these great interests would not be in attendance in Washington when Congress is in session unless their efforts bore some fruit.

In recent years, prior to this date, it was charged that Mr. Archbold and the Standard Oil Trust were guilty of great crimes against the public. In a recent magazine, speaking of a period five years prior to this date, the following language was used, which I quote:

> Steel, sugar, tobacco, coal, every trust on the black-flag list, had been and was buying Senators and House men, judges, and governors, as industriously as were Mr. Archbold and Standard Oil. The only difference between them and Mr. Archbold was that no one had come forward thus far with their letters. They had not been found out.

Such a condition is charged to have existed prior to this date. A very short while ago, there came an utterance from the White House in which President Wilson said:

> Washington has seldom seen so numerous, so industrious, or so insidious a lobby. The newspapers are being filled with paid advertisements calculated to mislead the judgment not only of public men, but also public opinion of the country itself. There is every evidence that money without limit is being spent to sustain this lobby, and to create an appearance of a pressure of public opinion antagonistic to some of the chief items of the tariff bill.

The country reads the utterances of the press and reads greedily the magazines of to-day, and President Wilson to-day has the listening ear of the public and the country is ready to read, and will read with interest, what is being brought out in these investigations, and will want to know how much of proof there is in the charges made by Mulhall and Lamar and other confessed corrupt agents of special interests, and the country is entitled to know at the hands of this body the real facts, if possible, and nothing less than a fearless, vigorous, and impartial investigation will satisfy the country. The failure to satisfy the demands of the country for such an investigation as it is entitled to have at the hands of Congress will make vacant many a seat in this legislative body.

Let the inquiry be so impartial and so searching and so honest that an end shall come to all efforts at corrupt lobby influence. The corrupt lobby has become a stench in the nostrils of the American people, and it will ever be so. The main purpose of a lobby or the presence of agents of special interests seeking to influence Congress or its organization or any part of its membership is due to the desire to prevent legislation useful and beneficial to the public interest.

I believe in the honesty of this body, and in the honesty and good purpose of the overwhelming majority of the Members who compose this House of Representatives, but I believe it is up to this membership to convince the country, by its own courageous conduct in this lobby investigation, that it is absolutely free from the corrupt influence of any outside agencies. It is the duty of this House to give evidence to the country that however numerous and however industrious and however insidious the lobby spoken of to-day by President Wilson may be, that it has and will fail utterly to stay legislation demanded by the public, and this Congress demands that a most searching investigation be made. It is the duty of this Congress to show to the country that whatever success in the past has attended the steel, tobacco, coal, and other great industries that were charged with buying Senators, Congressmen, judges, and governors, that these great special interests are powerless to-day to corruptly influence the American Congress.

Let the measure be passed and passed quickly, and then let the committee of strong, courageous, able men be appointed to carry out the mandate of this House without delay, and from time to time speedily report to the House the result of their investigation, so that the country may know all of the facts while it is fresh in their minds. Let not the public be wearied by long-drawn-out investigations.

Let it not die of dry rot. Let not the conduct of this committee be such that the press and magazines of the country, or anyone, charge that the investigation was a failure. Let it not be believed that the investigation is other than a true, honest, searching, determined inquiry to the end that the utmost publicity regarding what has been going on may be had, so that the devilish actions of those who would strike a corrupting blow at the law-making body of the country may be unfolded to the eager gaze of all the people, and to the end that effective legislation may be enacted by virtue of which no corrupt agent of any selfish interest shall ever dare again, in daytime or night, to corrupt or attempt to corrupt any Member of Congress.

The press, the pulpit, and the stump orator have poured into the willing ears of the public charges of corruption in high places, until many have believed that their public servants are absolutely unworthy of their trust. Charges of shortcomings

have not only been made against those who wore the robes of justice, but Federal judges have been charged so long and without end of having been reached by the agents of selfish corporations, and executive officers from time to time have been believed to be unworthy of public confidence.

The Senate of the United States has purged its body and driven from its halls recently a United States Senator believed to have been corruptly elected to his place in the Senate, and the public in the past have believed that other men have come to Congress by corrupt methods and expenditure of large sums of money and undue influence of great corporate interests, until great cries of wrongdoing in high places went out over the land. The Senate of the United States was denounced throughout the length and breadth of all the country. Cries also went up for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the end that Senators could be elected by direct vote of the people.

We hear less to-day about the evil influence in connection with that great body than we have heard in the past. A wonderful change in a brief, short while. Very recently a Federal judge has been tried by this House before the Senate, found guilty, and he was stripped of his judicial robes and driven from his high place on the Commerce Court.

In several States of the Union very recently members of legislative bodies have been prosecuted and convicted and ousted of their membership because they have yielded to the corrupt influences of agents of vested interests. The country demands that this House protect its honor and its integrity and its virtue, and protect the honor, integrity, and virtue of this country by punishing those who seek to corrupt.

If the evidence shall show that any Member has yielded to the influence of any corrupt lobby or lobbyist, the committee and the House should act upon it. Go on with the investigation fearlessly, courageously, and searchingly, so that the country shall believe and know that there has been an honest and real investigation.

The country has read with interest the utterances of Lamar, the wolf of Wall Street, and the vile utterances made by him and Lauterbach, his associate, against public men, who enjoy the confidence of the public and will perhaps discount much said by him against others held in less favor by the public; but much of what they have said about Wall Street will be believed. Though Lamar be a self-confessed liar, he may know Wall Street and tell the truth in some things. But more particularly will the country read the confessions and disclosures made by Mulhall, the long-time agent of vested and corporate interests, who have sought to control legislation for many years, and to the extent that Mulhall is corroborated his testimony is valuable and will be taken seriously by the country.

The public has believed and the Democratic Party has charged in its party platforms and through its public speakers and accredited leaders that these interests have been controlling affairs at Washington and preventing legislation desired in the public interest, and the Republican Party went out of power largely because of the settled belief in the public mind that there was a close alliance between special interests and many Republican leaders and that legislation was being prevented and influenced by the agents of corporate wealth.

Do not discard the testimony of Mulhall and others merely because of the source from which it comes, but let the country have the benefit of the disclosures, and let the committee sift the evidence, so that the real and full truth be known, to the end that good shall result and Congress and the country be the better by reason of this investigation.

I know that a committee of the highest character and of determined purpose will be named by the Speaker, who knows the membership of this House and believes in the honesty of its membership, and I feel confident that such committee will respond to and vindicate the hope of Congress and of the country.

The Sugar and Wool Schedules.

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS,

OF NEVADA,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Friday, June 13, 1913.

The Senate had under consideration the motion of Mr. MARTIN of Virginia to recede from amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to the bill (H. R. 2441) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, regarding the attitude which I took in my recent speech of May 16 with reference to the transfer of sugar and wool from the dutiable to the free list, I have received from my constituents numerous letters and telegrams, of which some are critical and some commendatory, but all of which express the hope that dissensions will be avoided. No one indulges this aspiration to a greater degree than myself; but I believe that party harmony is to be secured by party justice, and that party justice involves an equitable adjustment of tariff burthens and benefits as between industries and sections.

The earnestness of that speech was regarded by some as indicating antagonism to the administration, but this is not so. The warmth of my expression on that occasion was prompted by the unjustifiable contention of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES] that the party platform bound all loyal Democrats to free sugar.

NOT BOUND TO FREE SUGAR.

I served on the platform committee of the Baltimore convention as a substitute for Mr. Belford, of my State, who approved a tentative platform which I had drawn, and who desired me to have the opportunity to press it. Mr. Belford's views regarding the gradual reduction of tariff duties were in harmony with my own and were embodied in a plank which I drew and which he approved. That platform, together with numerous others, was presented to the committee, and the result was a composite platform, the tariff plank of which I regarded as substantially embodying the views which I had entertained for years, and which I have repeatedly urged upon Congress as to a gradual reduction by a sliding scale.

I shall append to my remarks the tentative platform referred to and quote therefrom the following:

THE TARIFF.

Fourth. The protective tariff is one of the chief sources of high prices. Whilst refusing to indorse the principle of protection, we recognize the fact of protection, and that under a protective policy industries have been stimulated which it would be unwise violently to disturb. We therefore favor the gradual reduction of tariff duties toward a revenue basis, so accomplished as to disarm the charge that reduction of excessive duties will cause a flood of importations which will displace American labor and impair American industries. We declare our purpose to feel our way prudently and with a due regard to American wages and industry toward a revenue basis.

I also quote from the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore in 1912, as follows:

TARIFF REFORM.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and in many cases prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

QUESTION LEFT OPEN.

I served on both the main committee on platform and on the subcommittee at the Baltimore convention and shared in all the deliberations relating to the tariff, and I state most emphatically that the subcommittee, realizing that the House Democrats of the Sixty-second Congress, though differing in view, finally declared for free sugar and dutiable wool, whilst the Senate Democrats favored dutiable sugar and wool, though at reduced rates, determined to indorse neither contention, but to leave the whole question to the party councils after anticipated victory. It was for this reason that the platform declared only for material reductions on the necessaries of life and for the ultimate attainment of the principles of the Democratic Party by legislation that would not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

Upon the subcommittee which framed the tariff platform were Mr. Bryan, Senator O'GORMAN, Mr. WALSH, now Senator from Montana, Senator CULBERSON, myself, and four or five others whose names I do not now recall. I have recently consulted Mr. Bryan, Mr. O'GORMAN, and Mr. WALSH, and I find that their recollection as to the framing of this platform accords with my own; namely, that the party platform was not intended to, and did not, commit the party either for or against free sugar or free wool.

The Democratic Party realized that we had lost in every campaign mainly through the defection of the industrial workers, who, though naturally sympathetic with our party, indulged the fear, sedulously cultivated by our opponents, that if we were placed in power we would act so radically regarding the tariff as to imperil industry and wages.

TOOK MIDDLE GROUND.

The very purpose of our action was to avoid the hysterical outcry against needed economic changes, which had so often beaten us, and to steer clear of business depression and panic, than which nothing could be more prejudicial to our success,

either at the election or in subsequent control and administration of the Government.

It is true that in a plank not relating specially to the tariff the Baltimore platform indorsed the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in the last Congress, but it specifically stated the particulars in which it indorsed that action, referring to numerous reform measures which passed the House, and there was no expression—in fact, it studiously avoided any expression regarding the contention which existed among Democrats as to whether sugar and wool should be entirely taken off the dutiable list, some contending for a low revenue duty and others for free listing.

It is also true that the Democratic House of the last Congress declared in favor of free sugar and dutiable wool. Obviously, then, if the Baltimore platform, by indorsing the action of the Democratic House in the previous Congress, declared in favor of free sugar, it also declared in favor of dutiable wool, for the House bill of that Congress put wool upon the dutiable list. And so the present Underwood bill, if this contention be maintained, would be a violation of the Baltimore platform, because it places wool upon the free list.

THE SENATE DEMOCRATS.

As a contemporaneous construction of the Baltimore platform it is well to add that immediately after the adjournment of the Baltimore convention the Democratic Senators and Congressmen who were present there returned to their unfinished duties at Washington, and thereafter the Senate Democrats by a unanimous vote, both in the Committee on Finance and upon the floor of the Senate, declared that wool and sugar had throughout the entire history of the party been dutiable articles, and that they should be maintained as such in the bill then pending. I shall insert an extract from this report of the Senate Democrats on sugar:

[Senate Report No. 763, pt. 2, Sixty-second Congress, second session.]

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following views of a minority:

The tariff on sugar is peculiarly a revenue tariff. Very much the major part of the tax levied upon the consumer of sugars and sweets goes actually into the United States Treasury for the use and behoof and benefit of the American people. A minor part of the tax goes into the pockets of the producers. Upon numberless articles in the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill the duties are either prohibitive, or very nearly prohibitive, or highly exploitive, and in all these cases very much the major part of the tax levied upon the consumer goes into the pockets of the American producers, a special and favored class, and very scantily, and sometimes not at all, reaches the Treasury. In the next place the majority of the tariff schedules which have been adopted by the House and sent over to the Senate during this Congress make a reduction of about one-third. In the face of its record in connection with other bills, the House reduced the duties upon sugars and the products of cane and sugar beets 100 per cent; in other words, entirely canceled the existing duties. It seemed to us that this was not in keeping with the promise of Democratic platforms to reduce present protective duties "gradually" toward and finally to a revenue basis. We have seen no reason why sugar should have been excepted from the general policy advocated by the Democratic Party and believed by us to be right.

Again, in levying an import duty upon sugar for revenue purposes, we are imitating the time-honored and time-justified precedents.

The abolition of the Dutch standard and of the differential, together with the reduction of duties upon refined sugar, will strike a serious blow against one of the great American trusts, which has not been scrupulous either in its dealings with the Government or with the people. We do not believe that the reduction of duties which we propose will seriously disturb any legitimate or fair business. We think the only effect will be to reduce excessive and undue profits made by sugar-beet factories, some of which have been enormous, while cheapening the product to the household.

With regard to cane sugar, the cost of the production of sugar from which is greater than the cost of the production of beet sugar, owing to the fact that the labor engaged in the production of beet sugar is intelligent, efficient white labor, and the labor engaged in the production of cane sugar is for the most part unintelligent and inefficient, there may accrue some disturbance to businesses not well equipped and not well managed, but none to any business well equipped and well managed.

That the reduction which we propose is a sufficient reduction our political antagonists confess by the fact that one faction of them does not propose any reduction at all, and the other faction proposes a reduction much smaller than the substitute which we advocate makes.

We have not felt that it was wise to surrender fifty millions of public revenue at one swoop by putting sugar and sugar-cane and sugar-beet products upon the free list, especially in view of the fact that there exist numberless other import duties prohibitive in their character from which the people's treasury does not procure any money at all, or else a negligible revenue, the practical operation of such taxes being to take money from the pockets of the consumer and put it into the pockets of the producers.

We feel confident that within a few years the duty which we propose will bring as much money into the Treasury as the duty now existing under the Payne-Aldrich tariff brings, owing to the cheapening of the product, the encouragement of its use, and the increase of the demand, and the increase of the importations to meet the demand.

JOS. W. BAILEY.
F. M. SIMMONS.
W. J. STONE.
JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.
JOHN W. KERN.
CHARLES F. JOHNSON.

The fact is, Mr. President, that at the Baltimore convention the question as to differences of opinion between Democrats regarding the policy of imposing revenue duties upon sugar and wool were discussed in the committee on platform itself, and we came to the conclusion that it would not do to carry these contentions into the campaign. They were left to be settled later on, after victory was secured, in the councils of the party.

RADICAL ACHIEVEMENT BY PROGRESSIVE STEPS.

Mr. President, I have long entertained the view, frequently expressed upon this floor, that the surest way toward reform in tariff matters is, whilst having a radical goal in view, to reach it by moderate and progressive steps, and that if violent readjustments should be attempted they would involve general business disturbance prejudicial to the country and to party success. I have contended that the Democratic Party should have a lease of at least eight years of power within which to accomplish its beneficent purposes, and that it should not take the risk by disturbing or radical action of being thrown out of power and thus defeating itself in accomplishment. I shall insert in my remarks quotations from certain of my utterances upon this subject, and particularly an article in the Independent, published shortly before the last election. The matter referred to is as follows:

[From remarks of Hon. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS in the Senate of the United States, June 22, 1911.]

HIGH CUSTOMS DUTIES—SHALL WE JUMP OR SLIDE DOWN?

As to customs legislation, we are very much in the position of a man who has climbed to the top of a high steeple and who realizes that he can not remain there long, that it is dangerous for him to remain there, and he hesitates as to whether he should jump down or slide down. The question now before us is, the American people having made up their minds that this tariff shall be reduced, and materially reduced, whether Uncle Sam, having reached this high and perilous pinnacle, shall throw himself to the ground or shall gradually slide down. So far as I am concerned, I believe in the sliding process. We have made so little progress during the last 50 years in tariff reform that if we should take 25 years to accomplish that which we desire I would not regard the time as very lengthy. In the history of governments and of great economic movements it does not make much difference whether a thing is accomplished in 1 year or in 25 years as compared with the great eras of time through which governments live and in which economic principles operate. So I would rather slide down slowly to a correct standard than tumble down or throw our entire economic and industrial system into confusion.

[Extract from an article in the Independent for Oct. 3, 1912, by Senator NEWLANDS, entitled "Possibilities of a Democratic administration."]

The Democratic Party is opposed to radical readjustments and has declared its purpose to feel its way gradually and prudently toward a revenue basis. Realizing that the American industries have become interlocked with a high protective system it has declared its intention to accomplish its ultimate purpose in a way that will not impair or injure any legitimate American industry. In giving this assurance it will disarm the fear of the workers in the protected industries, numbering several millions, who, naturally affiliated with the Democratic Party in sympathy, have been frightened by their employers into voting against that party on the ground that its policies constitute a menace to their employment and their wages. We will at the same time disarm the fear of wealth that radical increases will be made in its burdens. If we reduce our revenues from customs duties slowly there will be no reason for rapidly increasing the taxation of wealth. By pursuing this policy we will avoid the hysterical outcry against needed economic changes, which has so often beaten us; we will pacify labor, the manufacturer, and law-abiding wealth, and we will steer clear of business depression and panic, than which nothing could be more prejudicial to our success either at the election or in subsequent control and administration of the Government. We must break up the habit of swinging like a pendulum from reform to monopoly through the intermediate process of panic.

[Extract from legislative program for the extra session of 1913 offered by Hon. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, of Nevada, in the Senate of the United States, Mar. 13, 1913.]

TARIFF AND TAXATION.

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Finance report at as early a date as possible during the extra session upon the following questions:

(a) Whether the prices of any farm products in the United States are raised above the international level of prices by the duties now imposed on such products; and if so, what products, and whether such duties on such products can be abolished or materially reduced without injury to American industry, and to what extent. In such inquiry shall be included meats, cheese, wool, sugar, tobacco, wines, citrus fruits, and dried and preserved fruits.

(b) What products now on the dutiable list should be put on the free list.

(c) Whether it is practicable and advisable to change all duties from specific to ad valorem duties.

(d) The average percentage of the duties imposed by the existing tariff, and the average percentage to which it is desirable to reduce the duties imposed under the proposed revision of the tariff, and the maximum and the minimum duties which it is desirable to impose.

(e) Whether it is practicable and desirable to distribute the proposed reduction over a period of four years.

(f) Whether it is practicable and advisable after making the contemplated reduction in the tariff to organize an administrative tariff board, which, acting under rules fixed by Congress, shall have the power, either upon its own initiative, or upon the initiative of any importer, producer, or consumer, to further inquire into complaints of excessive duties prohibiting or unduly restricting importations, or of diminished duties permitting excessive importations, to the prejudice of existing domestic industries, and to the injury of the capital or labor employed therein, or of excessive duties prejudicial to domestic consumers, such board to present to the President and to Congress such recommendations as it may deem advisable.

(g) Whether it is practicable and advisable to give such tariff board, after full investigation and hearing, the power, with the approval of the President, to make reductions or increases in duties, within certain

limitations and under rules prescribed by Congress; and if so, what limitations and rules should be prescribed.

(h) Whether it is practicable and advisable to make such rules and regulations for the action of such a tariff board as will enable the Government to feel its way gradually from a higher protective to a revenue basis without readjustments prejudicial both to domestic labor and capital, and without denying to the consumers needed relief from the imposition of excessive taxes upon foreign imports and excessive prices for domestic products.

(i) Whether it is advisable to provide a graduated income tax and a graduated inheritance tax with a view to making up any deficit in revenue caused by a reduction in customs duties, and also with a view to extending the operations of the National Government in cooperation with the States in the improvement of post roads, the regulation of rivers in aid of navigation, irrigation, water-power development, and swamp-land reclamation, and also in cooperation with the States in the advancement of vocational education

MR. WILSON'S POLICY.

Mr. President, the great thing that attracted me in the candidacy of the President was his masterly expression of radical achievement through moderate and progressive action, and I now recall with pleasure the clearness of his expression when, prior to his nomination, he declared that it was the duty of the Democratic Party to cut out the corrupt without injuring the healthy tissue. His masterly conduct of the campaign was in line with that statement and did more than anything else to disarm the fears of the wage earners, who, though naturally sympathetic with the Democratic Party, had been repeatedly driven from its support at election time by the false alarm that Democratic victory meant the disturbance of employment and wages.

We won, Mr. President, and the entire administration of the President has thus far vindicated the high opinion which we formed of his abilities and policies. He has pursued his course with strength, with vigor, with dignity, with purpose. His very action regarding sugar and wool indicates that he had in view the adjustment of tariff reform to the business requirements of the country; for his suggestion to the House Democrats that the bill as agreed upon by them should be changed by transferring wool from the dutiable to the free list and by taking sugar off the free list and putting it upon the dutiable list for three years was doubtless inspired by the belief that immediate free listing would not harm the wool industry but would harm the sugar industry. The principle upon which his action was based indicated that if a similar extension of time were shown to be necessary in order to save the wool industry he would not oppose it, and that as to both of these industries he might be disposed to look with favor upon an extension of time beyond the three years if accompanied by gradual reductions to a lower or free-trade basis.

So I declare that I am not in antagonism to the administration in its general policy, but that, on the contrary, I am in sympathy with the declaration of the President before he was elected and with his actions since in proposing to so adjust these duties as not to make a violent wrench in any industry, but to save all, if possible, whilst reforming all.

Mr. President, regarding sugar and wool, the Democrats of the Senate will shortly enter into a great council, and we shall be called upon to exercise our unbiased and uninfluenced judgment regarding these questions. With reference to those two industries I wish to present these considerations:

It is announced that the recent action of the majority members of the Finance Committee has stricken almost all farm products, such as wheat, oats, barley, hay, butter, eggs, and so forth, from the dutiable list and put them upon the free list. I applaud that action, because it involves taking off the dutiable list sham duties which have neither produced revenue nor given protection, and which were placed in a protective tariff by the skilled minds of the Republican Party with a view to deceiving the farmers and making them believe that they were partners in the protective system. I am against all shams, and therefore I approve the action of the majority members of the Finance Committee. Yet this action accentuates the fact that almost the only far western products retained upon the dutiable list will be the citrus and fruit products of California. This, too, in face of the fact that nearly 4,000 articles competitive with the products of eastern manufacturers are retained by the pending bill upon the dutiable list, involving a total revenue of $260,000,000 to the Government, with the power to the manufacturers of similar products to increase their prices to the amount of the duty, thus imposing upon the consumption of the country a tax to the manufacturers of nearly ten times the amount paid to the Government, whilst practically no duties, either revenue or protective, are levied upon imported articles similar to the products of the far West.

REVENUE PRODUCERS SACRIFICED.

The party will thus be subjected to the charge that it has maintained the products of the Atlantic and Middle Western States upon a protective basis, whilst it has drifted the products of the Southwest and the West to a free-trade basis; and also to the charge of sacrificing two industries—sugar and wool—which are large revenue producers, whose prosperity is essential to the country, and whose prostration may make us depend upon foreign countries for two products entering into the daily use and comfort of our people.

The wool and sugar industries are essential to the prosperity of the West. The wool industry will gradually change in control from the large ranch and range owner to the small farmer, and the sugar industry will promote the intensive cultivation so essential to the success of our irrigation projects.

The arid West now produces annually over 600,000 tons of beet sugar, worth about $50,000,000, of which one-half goes to the farmers, one-fourth to the sugar factories and the labor employed in them, and one-fourth to the railway carriers and jobbers.

The arid West could in time, aided by our insular possessions, whose product amounts to about 1,000,000 tons annually, supply the entire consumption of the United States aggregating nearly 4,000,000 tons. This would be an addition to the productive capacity of the arid West of between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 annually.

A beet-sugar factory has recently been established in an irrigation project in my own State of Nevada capable of handling in a season 100,000 tons of beets, which would mean the production of about 12,000 tons of sugar, worth about $1,000,000, the larger portion of which will go to the farmers and the men employed in the factory. The process of establishing such a factory is a slow one. Although the mill had a capacity to handle 100,000 tons of beets in a campaign of 100 days, there were only 4,000 tons produced the first year, and about 20,000 or 30,000 tons will be produced this year. The progress of development is slow, and should meet with no discouragements. Fifty such manufactories could be maintained in the fertile valleys of Nevada, if fully developed by irrigation, and they would yield a revenue far greater than that of all Nevada's mines. Every beet farm would be an agricultural school, showing the value of intensive cultivation, and would aid in the industrial and commercial development of the State.

It has been the policy of all European countries to stimulate beet-sugar production by bounties and protective duties. Why should we deny this great industry the merely incidental protection secured by a low revenue duty, which will enlarge the revenues of the Government and contribute to its expenses?

HIGH DUTY NOT CONTENDED FOR.

It must be remembered that I do not contend for the maintenance of the present high duty on sugar. I believe in immediate reduction of one-fourth, and at the end of three years in a further reduction of one-half of the existing duty. All that I contend for is that the same graduated principle of reduction which has been applied to the Atlantic coast and middle western products shall be applied to the products of the far West.

And now, Mr. President, I wish to refer to a charge which has been made in my own State, that my suggestion of an ideal tariff which would involve a gradual reduction of the existing duties to the 25 per cent level fixed by the pending bill and a gradual imposition of duties on articles now on the free list, commencing at 1 per cent and ending at 5 or 10 per cent, would involve taxing the necessaries of life. I declare that the existing free list shaped by the Republican Party does not include the necessaries of life, but includes numerous chemicals and other articles which enter into manufacture, the free listing of which was intended as a further subsidy to the manufacturers. My critic in Nevada evidently supposed that the existing free list covered food products, whereas, on the contrary, almost all food products are on the dutiable list, and the free list simply covers articles which largely enter into manufacture and thus cheapen the cost to the manufacturers.

Mr. President, I have always favored putting food products either on the free list or on a low dutiable list, and the only exception I have urged was as to hothouse products, like sugar and wool and the citrus fruits, which have required tariff stimulation to maintain life; and as to those I have advocated simply a gradual reduction in the heat, so as to accustom them to a normal temperature.

I stand either for low duties or the free listing as to all necessaries of life; but I also stand for such gradual action in this line as will not destroy any stimulated industry which employs labor and whose product is necessary to the economic development of the country.

Whilst I have believed in a revenue tariff, Mr. President, I have also believed in gradual downward steps from a high

protective to a revenue basis, and I have believed in placing upon the dutiable list almost all commodities except food products. You may ask, then, Why should I not also except sugar and wool and citrus fruits from the dutiable list? Simply because they are all hothouse products, products which have been stimulated by a protective tariff, for the wool industry itself, though protected by a tariff duty, has not largely increased in this country and has barely been able to hold its own. As to sugar and citrus fruits, they would never have been built up as industries except under protection of a wall, either revenue or protective.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I would prefer, if the Senator will permit me, not to be interrupted.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I merely want to call attention to one fact which may be of some value in the discussion. The fact is that the highest price wool ever brought in the history of this country was during a period of free wool.

Mr. NEWLANDS. In what period was that?

Mr. SHEPPARD. About 1814.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That is a long time ago, Mr. President, and I am not, of course, prepared to meet contentions upon conditions of a century ago. I will merely say that wool has only been able to hold its own without increased domestic production, notwithstanding the high protective duty, and that for that reason I believe in lowering the duty gradually, in the hope that the character of the industry itself will gradually change from an industry pursued in the far West by great ranch owners, owning enormous ranges, to an industry followed by the small farmers, who, under the intensive cultivation of the new irrigation projects, are gradually taking the place of the large ranch owners. I hope that whilst this duty is being gradually reduced to a low revenue, or even to a free-trade basis, by a process of evolution, the industry will be saved and not destroyed, for I believe that a great Nation like ours should not be dependent upon other nations either for its food or for its clothing supply, and that it is the highest public policy in every way to see that self-development is secured regarding industries that affect the necessaries of life.

It is for this reason also that I hope to see the sugar industry maintained and developed, because I realize that sugar is not to-day the luxury that it was 50 years ago. It has become a necessity of life, and it has come within the reach of the humblest person by reason of the systems of bounties and protection which have prevailed in all the countries of Europe, under which beet-sugar production has grown within less than 100 years so that in tonnage it now equals the cane production of the world, accompanied by a reduction in price from over 10 cents to 5 cents a pound. This system of encouraged and stimulated production has steadily lowered the price of sugar, whilst all other food products within the last 15 years have been steadily rising in price.

It must be recollected, Mr. President, that I make no contention for high duties. I believe that so far as wool is concerned, instead of having a 45 per cent or a 50 per cent duty as under existing law, it should be reduced to 15 per cent, and later on, if the party wills it, to free trade, scattering the reduction over a series of years by a sliding scale. I believe that as to sugar the duty should be immediately reduced 25 per cent, and at the end of three years should be reduced 50 per cent, and that thereafter it should be reduced by a sliding scale until it reaches either a low revenue basis or, if the party wills it, free trade. I believe that as to lemons, an industry now approaching firm establishment on the Pacific coast, threatened under this bill with destruction by its Sicilian competitor, the duty should be reduced immediately one-third, that within three years it should be reduced another third, and finally to a low-revenue basis, if not to free trade, according to the will of the party.

I am not contending for high protective duties. I am simply contending that the temperature of these hothouse industries should not be suddenly reduced so as to destroy them, but that it should be gradually reduced so that they can become accustomed to a normal temperature.

MAGNITUDE OF INDUSTRIES.

The magnitude of these industries in the West is well known. One-half of the wool industry of the country belongs to the arid and semiarid region. It is one of the most important industries there, closely and intimately connected with the commercial, the transportation, and the banking life of that region. It will not do rudely to disturb it. It will not do to put it even in a disturbed state of mind. The treatment of this question is not merely economic; it is psychological. We should so legislate as to disarm the fears of the people engaged in these industries; and in order to disarm fears we must exercise caution in legislation.

As to the sugar industry, we all know that over 600,000 tons are produced annually in the arid and semiarid region; that the total consumption of this country approximates 4,000,000 tons; that of that consumption about a million tons are furnished by our insular possessions, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines; 300,000 tons are furnished by Louisiana; 600,000 tons are furnished by the arid and semiarid West, nearly 2,000,000 tons in all, and that the balance comes from the island of Cuba, which since the Spanish War has rapidly increased its production consumed in this country, notwithstanding a handicap of 1½ cents per pound, or $27 per ton, imposed upon that production through our revenue duties.

If Cuba, in order to meet the demands of our consumption, can rapidly increase her production in 13 years from 500,000 tons to 2,300,000 tons under the discouraging condition of an almost prohibitory tariff of $27 a ton, the tariff duty almost equaling the cost of Cuban production, what will Cuba do when she is relieved of that handicap? Her sugar, delivered in New York and New Orleans to-day at a cost of 2 cents a pound, will make its way to the centers of population in this country, after having passed through a cheap cleansing process called refining and having paid trifling rates for transportation, whilst the western sugar, for which the farmer receives in the beet 2 cents a pound—the same price paid for Cuban raw sugar at New York and New Orleans—has to pass through an expensive factory process of cutting and slicing and granulating and refining, and to suffer high rates of transportation over long distances, before it reaches the centers of population and competes with Cuban sugar.

How will it be with our insular possessions, whose production has increased under the stimulus of a protective tariff until it has nearly doubled within the last 10 years, but whose production has not increased by anywhere near the proportion that the production of Cuban sugar has increased under the most discouraging conditions? How will the industry suffer in those islands, with which we have built up 300,000,000 of trade, sugar representing almost the entire insular contribution to that trade? Can you imagine the readjustments there when Cuban sugar takes the place of their product, the readjustment in transportation from those islands to the mainland, the readjustment in commerce between our insular and our continental territory? Is it a thing to enter upon lightly and cheerfully, as if it involved nothing serious?

INQUIRY BY EXPERTS.

How do other countries conduct themselves in the face of such economic conditions? What did the European countries—Germany, Italy, Austria, France, Belgium, and Holland—do when England, disturbed by the economic conditions of her dependencies growing out of the condition of the sugar industry, applied to them for a conference? Did they dismiss the matter as lightly as we do? Did they give it the cheerful and accidental treatment which we accord to it? No. It was held to be a matter of sufficient importance to warrant a council of the nations; and diplomats met in Brussels to confer upon the economic question of the relation of sugar to the food supply of the nations, with a view to securing it at a reasonable price and maintaining an equilibrium of production. At that conference it was determined to do away with the bounties, to reduce the high protective duties to a moderate duty of about one-half cent a pound, and since then free-trade England has subjected her people to a duty approaching one-half cent a pound. To-day, throughout the civilized world, sugar is regarded as one of the most reliable revenue products, upon which moderate duties are imposed, not prejudicial to the consumers, but beneficial to the Government itself, and all involving an incidental protection that steadies the industry in the locality in which it is pursued.

Mr. President, whenever England considers a question that relates to her dependencies, her insular possessions, she enters upon the inquiry with grave and painstaking solicitude. A royal commission is generally appointed, to which the representatives of the islands are summoned for participation, and before which experts give their views regarding the proposed change or the development of an industry.

England acts upon judgment and inquiry. How do we act with reference to these insular possessions which fortune has thrown into our hands, all of them now subjected to high labor charges and high supply costs under our high protective system and suddenly to be thrown for the market of their products into unprotected markets?

It would be a wise thing if, right at this juncture, we should authorize not a royal commission but a democratic commission, consisting of the Secretary of War, who has charge of our insu-

lar possessions; of the Secretary of the Interior, who has charge of our irrigation projects and control over the island of Hawaii; and of the Secretary of Agriculture, whose jurisdiction extends over agriculture and that system of agricultural stimulation which public policy has decreed as the concern of the Nation. Take these three officials, authorize them by law within the next month to bring together their experienced men and their experts in sugar and wool as well as the officials of the islands, and let that commission make a report to the Senate before final action, which will be at least two months hence. We would then have action after deliberation, comparable to that of the Brussels sugar conference, which resulted in the abolition of bounties and high protective duties and the substitution of a low revenue duty, comparable also to the royal commissions which England always appoints in dealing with matters relating to the welfare of her dependencies. The report of such a commission, composed of high officials having jurisdiction, respectively, over our insular dependencies, our irrigation projects, and the development of farm industry, would be based upon inquiry, information, and deliberation with the aid of the experienced and expert judgment at their command. Such a report would either inspire caution or disarm fear.

POLITICAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

Mr. President, these questions involve not only economic but political embarrassments in the far western region, which heretofore has been strongly Republican and protective and which within recent years has increased its Democratic representatives in the Senate from 1 to 14—a region which, whilst it believes in the honest and downward revision of the tariff, will not favor the placing of two of its chief industries upon the sacrificial altar, whilst high though reduced protective duties are still maintained upon Atlantic coast and middle western products.

These questions also involve depressing readjustments in our insular possessions, unable to compete with Cuba on a free-trade basis; in Louisiana, the victim of recent floods; and in the arid and semiarid West, whose sugar, costing about as much in the beet as Cuba's raw sugar delivered at New York and New Orleans, has to pass through an expensive factory process and to suffer transportation at high rates before it can reach the centers of population, which Cuban sugar reaches after a cheap cleansing or refining process and at trifling rates for transportation.

The questions involved include also the possible monopoly of the sugar refineries, which, standing like sentinels upon our seaboard, absorb the imports of raw sugar and put them through the refining process, and whose interest is to destroy domestic beet-sugar production, which pays them no toll, and to promote external cane production, which pays them toll. They involve also the risk of turning over our sugar industry to Cuba, with its tendency to revolution likely, as heretofore, to interrupt our supply and raise the price. They involve also the wool-growing industry, of which over half belongs to the far West, where it is intimately interwoven with banking, commerce, and transportation. Although wool has had a high tariff duty, which should be materially reduced, the industry has not grown as was anticipated, and it would seem that it would require at least the same period for readjustment at a reduced duty as has been accorded to the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana.

A REFINERS' MONOPOLY.

What shall we do? Shall we pursue a domestic policy that will make the refiners the monopolists of sugar, controlling not only the profitable refining process, but controlling the markets of the country, as they have hitherto done, by most objectionable methods? Or shall we, obedient to Democratic policies, reduce the high protective duties which have unduly restricted the competition of foreign sugars and move gradually toward a revenue basis which will at least permit domestic industries to survive and struggle with foreign sugar and trust-produced sugar for the supremacy or, at least, the partial control of our markets?

Have we realized what monopoly means? What is it that has brought so much discredit to the very name of sugar? Has it been the action of the beet growers of the West? No; it has been the iniquities of the sugar refiners, commonly known as the Sugar Trust, who are now openly conducting an agitation for the promotion of foreign cane sugar and the suppression of domestic beet sugar.

Why shall we give the refiners a monopoly? How have they exercised it before? A shortage in the world's market during the year 1911 of only 1,000,000 tons out of 18,000,000 tons of the world's production gave our sugar refiners an opportunity to mark up the price from 5 cents a pound to 7½ cents a pound within two or three months, and that monopolistic price was only beaten down when the beet sugar of the West came into the fall markets and met the cane sugar in competition on the banks of the Missouri and the Mississippi and in New York and Boston itself, forcing down a reduction from 7½ cents to less than 5 cents a pound.

Mr. President, I have no fault to find with the general policies of our distinguished President. I believe that the humane action which he took in prolonging the life of the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana three years by his interposition, demonstrates that he is prepared to act with a calm, an equal, and a just mind regarding every industry in the country.

It is not to be wondered at that out of 4,000 items in the tariff, involving every complexity of production and marketing, no one man should be able to master the intricacies of every industry; and whilst I have no doubt he is sincere in his belief that these two industries can be rapidly drifted to free trade without injury to the country or without injury to the industries, I will expect, and the American people will expect, him to yield to the facts when presented in clear and orderly and convincing fashion.

We have as yet organized no tribunal to make this inquiry. We have been conducting it through the scattered energies of about 300 Democrats in the House and Senate, all of them pressed by multifarious duties and driven, through their special committees, into the swift and immediate consideration of economic questions of the highest importance.

Is it to be expected that under these conditions we can act with the calmness and deliberation with which the Brussels conference acted? Is it to be expected that we will pursue the inquiry with the certainty and the accuracy with which the English royal commission proceeds? Is it not now time for us to pause and to organize some kind of a commission, composed of such officials as I have referred to, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture, who, with the aid of their subordinates and their experts, easily accessible, will bring in a report that will either establish the confidence of the Democratic Party in the course which it has outlined for itself in the House or inspire caution, a report contributing either way to the peace of mind of the people engaged in these industries and assuring them that the final action of the Democratic Party would not result in their injury.

Can we not proceed in this course, holding in view all the time the ultimate purpose of Democratic achievement, a low-revenue tariff, planting in this very bill the seed that will bring ultimate achievement through a sliding scale, and thus fixing the will of the Democratic Party almost immutably in the pending measure, not to be varied by the changes of politics, not to be varied by the loss of the Senate next year or the loss of the House or the Presidency two years later, but immutable, or almost immutable, because it will require a change in the House and the Senate and the Presidency to alter the decree of the law?

I submit that this is the wise, the prudent, and the courageous way of meeting great economic conditions. It is wise because it will satisfy the country. No party will outstrip us in zeal in lowering the tariff. The party that will beat us will be the party that will come into power not because we have done too little but because we have done too much. Let the protective forces of the country marshal themselves under one leader two years hence under conditions of disaster brought about by violent economic readjustments and no one can predict with certainty Democratic success.

APPENDIX.

A TENTATIVE PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, SUGGESTED TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION BY SENATOR NEWLANDS, OF NEVADA.

First. We, the representatives of the national Democracy in convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in an indestructible Union of indestructible States and in the exercise of all powers of popular sovereignty, both National and State, for the common good.

Second. Whilst reaffirming our faith in home rule and in keeping the powers of government as far as practicable in the hands of the people in the municipalities and States, we also believe in the full exercise of the granted powers to the Nation and in the cooperation of the Nation with the States, within their respective jurisdictions, in the promotion of the general welfare.

Third. We declare that the Republican Party has drifted from the teachings of Lincoln and has become during long years of power the protector of privilege and abuse, whilst the Democratic Party still stands true to the doctrines declared by Jefferson of equal rights to all and special privilege to none.

THE TARIFF.

Fourth. The protective tariff is one of the chief sources of high prices. Whilst refusing to indorse the principle of protection, we recognize the fact of protection and that under a protective policy industries have been stimulated which it would be unwise violently to disturb. We therefore favor the gradual reduction of tariff duties toward a revenue basis, so accomplished as to disarm the charge that reduction of excessive duties will cause a flood of importations which will displace American labor and impair American industries. We declare our purpose to feel our way prudently and with a due regard to American wages and industry toward a revenue basis.

THE TRUSTS.

Fifth. We declare that private monopoly is indefensible and that combinations of plants and of capital having such monopoly in view should be restrained and broken up.

We declare against any modification of the Sherman Antitrust Act, but we favor supplementing it by the organization of a nonpartisan independent interstate trade commission possessing powers of investigation, publicity, and recommendation regarding interstate trade similar to those possessed by the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding interstate transportation and giving such commission the power to aid the courts in the disintegration of monopolistic combinations and to act independently upon complaint, or its own initiative, in investigations, with a view to bringing such combinations to justice where they fail to conform with the law.

We declare that the system of enforcing the Sherman law regarding monopolies in interstate trade through the Attorney General's office, with its shifting incumbencies and varying policies, has not been satisfactory, as compared with that of the Interstate Commerce Commission in enforcing the laws regarding interstate transportation, and that this experience constitutes a controlling reason for organizing an independent interstate trade commission, which, regardless of political exigencies or executive or political influence, will insure the steady and continuous enforcement of the laws relating to trusts and monopolies.

We also favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including among others the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Sixth. Whilst opposing the Aldrich plan for the organization of a central banking and reserve association, we favor the union, under national law, of both National and State banks within the boundaries of each State in reserve associations analogous to existing clearing-house associations, for the purpose of perfecting their reserves and cooperating in the prevention of bank panics, the membership of the State banks in such reserve associations to be made dependent upon their complying with the requirements of the national banking act regarding capital and reserves and upon their submitting to such examination as the national banks are subjected to.

We also favor federating under national law such reserve associations of the respective States by the organization of a central reserve commission, composed of nine members, to be selected by the various State reserve associations, one member thereof from each judicial circuit, such commission to have such powers in bringing the various State reserve associations into cooperation as Congress may determine and to be advisory to Congress and to the executive department.

We also favor the merger of the comptroller's office, with all its officials, funds, powers, and duties, in a nonpartisan national banking commission, to be appointed by the President, of which commission the Secretary of the Treasury shall be the chairman and the Comptroller of the Currency the secretary, such commission to have powers of investigation, correction, and publicity over banks engaged in interstate exchange analogous, so far as practicable, to those now exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission over carriers engaged in interstate transportation.

We favor a law which will bring such banking commission into cooperation with similar commissions organized by the respective States.

We also favor legislation which will gradually do away with the existing pernicious practice of allowing a large proportion of the reserves of the country banks to be deposited in reserve city and central reserve city banks, to be used there for purposes of speculation instead of exchange.

CONSTRUCTIVE POLICIES.

Seventh. We favor constructive policies under which at least one-fifth of the total revenue of the Government will be expended in constructive work of a durable character, and to this end we favor the expenditure of at least $50,000,000 annually in the regulation of our rivers for navigation and in supplementing bank and levee protection below by the diversion and storage of flood waters above in aid of the reclamation of swamp and arid lands and of water-power development; such work to be accomplished under the direction of a board of experts appointed by the President, of which board the Chief of Engineers of the Army shall be the chairman, to act, with the approval of Congress, in cooperation with the States in plans and works intended to accomplish the full development of our rivers for every useful purpose under the respective powers and jurisdictions of the Nation and the States. The recent devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley accentuates this movement and necessitates not only additional bank and levee protection below, but the control of the headwaters above.

We favor the expenditure of $25,000,000 annually in the construction of model interstate roads, such work to be conducted under a system of cooperation with the States, approved by Congress.

We favor also the appropriation of at least $30,000,000 annually for public buildings, the construction of which shall be conducted under a board of architecture and arts composed of experts in architecture, construction, and art, such work to be taken out of the spoils system and put upon the basis of adaptability to locality and use based upon public necessity.

We also favor the expenditure of at least $30,000,000 annually in the construction of a proportionate Navy, consisting of fighting and auxiliary ships, the latter to be used in time of war in aid of the fighting ships and in time of peace, so far as practicable, as training schools for the Naval Reserve and in opening up new routes of foreign commerce under lease to shipping companies.

We also favor the expenditure of at least $10,000,000 annually in the construction of fortifications and the expenditure of at least $10,000,000 annually in securing the national control and ownership of deforested areas within the watersheds of navigable rivers.

We insist that all the foregoing works shall be conducted continuously through the creation of funds in the Treasury for that purpose and without the breaks hitherto experienced through political change and exigency.

THE MILITARY DEFENSE.

Eighth. We favor high efficiency in our military expenditure by regarding the military defense as a unit and by uniting the Navy and the Army in cooperation, through a board of military defense, consisting of distinguished Army and naval officers, which board shall be advisory to the President and to Congress. We also favor the cooperation of our Army with the militia of the various States in securing discipline and drill that will result in a citizen soldiery able at any time to respond to the demands of war.

Realizing the importance of having officers trained in drill, sanitation, and care of troops to take charge of the citizen soldiery in case of war, we favor an increase in the military school at West Point, with a view to meeting such requirements.

RENEWAL OF PLEDGES.

Ninth. We renew the declaration made in our last platform relating to the neutralization of the Philippines, the development of waterways, the conservation of natural resources, the imposition of an income tax, the enforcement of the civil-service law, a generous pension policy, the organization of a Health Bureau, and the extension of agricultural, mechanical, and industrial education. We also favor cooperation with the States in the establishment of vocational schools which will serve as models for vocational training.

MERIT IN WORKS AND PROJECTS.

Tenth. We favor the abolition of the spoils system in projects and works as well as offices. We condemn the practices under which the apportionment of river and harbor improvements and public buildings are made dependent upon log-rolling rather than on merit. We favor the construction of all public works under the direction of a board of experts, to be organized by law, which will bring into coordination with it the various bureaus and services affected. And we favor the enlargement of the Engineer Corps of the Army with a view to increasing their employment in such public projects and works. We favor the enlargement of the functions of the National Art Commission, so that it may embrace all matters of art and architecture in national works and include cooperation with similar commissions organized by States and municipalities.

BUDGET COMMITTEE.

Eleventh. We favor the organization of a budget committee in each House of Congress, such committees to act in cooperation with the executive department in matters relating to efficiency and economy and to recommend the apportionment of revenue between the different departments and offices of the Government.

INCOME, OCCUPATION, AND INHERITANCE TAXES.

Twelfth. In addition to the income tax, we favor an extension of the occupation tax imposed on corporations to all individuals, firms, and persons, and also a graduated inheritance tax under which a deduction not exceeding one-half may be made in States now deriving a portion of their revenue from inheritance taxes, such taxes to make up any deficit in revenue caused by a reduction of customs duties and also to be applied to the constructive work herein demanded regarding river regulation, public buildings, and other public works.

LABOR AND INJUNCTIONS.

Thirteenth. We renew the declarations made in our last platform regarding labor and injunctions. We favor a workingmen's compensation act applied to common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. We favor the frank imposition of the expenditures under such an act of interstate commerce as a part of the transportation charge and as a compensation for the hazard of the occupation.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Fourteenth. We declare that the Nation has always regarded itself, and should now regard itself, as the trustee of the public domain, holding the great natural resources in land, water, timber, and minerals included in such domain as trustee for the interest of settlers of the West, both those who are there now and those who are to come; and whilst it is the duty of the Nation to guard these natural resources against combination and monopoly, it is also its duty to see that they are not unduly withheld from development or from the taxing powers of the States within which they are situated.

We therefore favor the passage of laws that will break the existing deadlock and which will secure the full development of western resources, at the same time guarding against monopolistic control.

The rapidly approaching exhaustion of the public domain and the increasing difficulty which would-be settlers on the land find in securing homes have created a condition which makes it the duty of the Nation to take charge of the settlement of the people on such lands. We favor the establishment of a homestead service with appropriate officials and machinery for aiding settlers in finding homes on the land, instructing them how to make a living from it, and making the remainder of the national domain available to the people on conditions favorable to successful settlement and cultivation.

The following plank is also presented for consideration:

THE RACE QUESTION.

Fifteenth. History shows that wherever two races differing in color have coexisted upon the same soil the result has been either amalgamation or the subordination of one to the other. Both are undesirable—the one resulting in the impairment of race integrity, the other in conditions that are incompatible with the maintenance of true democracy.

Experience has demonstrated that the granting of the franchise to the blacks under the belief that it was necessary for their protection was a mistake, and that it has led, and can lead, to nothing but their injury.

We declare that our whole policy regarding the blacks since the war has been a mistaken one; that their sudden elevation from a condition of slavery to that of political sovereignty was a cruel injury both to them and to the white race; and that the blacks should have been regarded as an infant race, wards of the Nation, entitled to vocational training and to intelligent and humane assistance in emigration from this country to the land of their origin under the plan proposed by Lincoln in 1862, and so gradually conducted, without injury to the industrial development of the South, as to result in the colonization of the blacks on African soil under such conditions of territorial control as would secure their advancement and progress.

Our country is peculiarly subject to race complications by reason of the residence of 12,000,000 blacks within our borders, whose constantly increasing numbers threaten our race integrity and our institutions. Confronting us on the Pacific are nearly 700,000,000 people who look upon the United States as the promised land of opportunity. Experience on the Pacific coast has demonstrated the danger of race complications and of race war resulting from their unrestricted immigration to this country.

Entertaining nothing but the most humane and helpful purposes regarding the blacks in our midst and the most friendly disposition to races differing in color and confronting us on the Pacific, we declare our purpose to maintain this as a white man's country, and to that end we favor a constitutional amendment confining the privilege of voting to the white race and legislation prohibiting the immigration to this country of all peoples other than those of the white race, except for such temporary purposes of education, travel, or commerce as comity between friendly nations may require.

New Nationalism—Presenting Addresses of Gov. William Spry, of Utah, and Gov. Elias M. Ammons, of Colorado.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD T. TAYLOR,

OF COLORADO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 29, 1913.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, at the conference of western governors at Salt Lake City on the 6th of last month, the rights and needs of the West for the proper settlement and development of that portion of our country were discussed at length by the governors and other public-spirited citizens, and a set of resolutions in the nature of a memorial to Congress was adopted, and I introduced that memorial in the RECORD on June 17, 1913, page 2340. In addition to the memorial, a number of prominent men delivered speeches that should be preserved in some permanent form. While I will not ask space in the RECORD for all of them, I do feel that the formal addresses delivered by Gov. William Spry, of Utah, and Gov. Elias M. Ammons, of Colorado, ought to be inserted in the RECORD as a fair and patriotic statement upon the subject of new nationalism as it is being practiced upon the West at the present time. I therefore ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting those two addresses, and I earnestly request all fair-minded people to carefully consider them.

CONSERVATION—THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

[By Hon. William Spry, governor of Utah.]

Conservation as developed under the Roosevelt administration is a beautiful theory. Gov. Spry tells in this article why it is impractical as administered in the West and points out what true conservation means and how to accomplish it. As the governor of Utah, Mr. Spry has had exceptional opportunity to see the new theory in practical operation. His argument is commended to those who have favored the new nationalism. This article was delivered as an address before the conference of western governors in Salt Lake City on June 6 and was approved as representing the sentiment of the Western States.

"The movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the Nation, which has been widely heralded and freely discussed, has raised a vital question of deepest importance to the people of the West—the most serious question, in my opinion, that has presented itself in the history of the West—the public-land question. The most important point in connection with the national conservation policy is the handling of the public lands. Our public domain is the corner stone of every policy of conservation that may be launched in the United States, and to a great extent every theory that has been given the dignity of a try out has involved primarily the handling of the public domain. Our public domain contains the agricultural, mineral, timber, coal, and hydrocarbon lands which are the chief national resources susceptible to the application of principles of conservation of these lands in the so-called public-land States and are largely in Government title.

"It is a striking fact that the application of this modern theory of conservation tends to upset a precedent in the disposition of the public lands, the strict adherence to which has been deviated from only in rare and, I may add parenthetically, unfortunate circumstances. The experiments thus far conducted with this conservation policy do violence not alone to the traditional use of the public domain; they violate the conditions of a sacred compact entered into between the original 13 States and work an injustice upon the younger States so patent as almost to prohibit a word of defense. The story of the formation of our Union is one familiar to every schoolboy. It need not here be rehearsed. It is sufficient to remind you of the wide differences and serious difficulties which arose in determining the relative power and strength, to be exercised in the confederation which was being formed, by the then colonies possessing great land grants and those which were to come in with land holdings equal only to the area within their respective boundaries. It is a historical fact that in a spirit of magnanimity the landed colonies eventually founded and cemented the Union through granting to the common fund the great tracts which they had acquired, with the express understanding that as population increased in the remote territory new States should be formed and admitted to the Union on terms of equality.

"The pages of history record that America's early statesmen were, above all else, believers in, if not children of, the soil. No man raised his voice in prophecy concerning the future of the Republic but predicated his faith in the strength, the power, the stability, and the endurance of the Union on the reclamation of the soil and the placing of title to a part of the public domain in the men and women who were to conquer the land. Vested ownership with a joint interest and with widely scattered individual responsibility was the rock upon which we builded. None, however, even dreamed of the richness and extent of the existing territory and that which was later to be acquired.

"The tide of immigration from foreign countries was received with favor, was even encouraged, if, indeed, it was not actually solicited; and the policy of those who were directing the affairs of government was always to locate the people upon the land. Thus it developed that instead of reserving the public lands to be used as security for the debts of the Nation or of disposing of them to meet the Government obligations the public domain came to be looked upon as the heritage of every man who would lend allegiance to his Government by cultivating the soil. The policy of disposing of these lands at a nominal figure to bona fide home seekers was encouraged and followed without material deviation, except in such grants as were made to the railroads, those made for the promotion of education, and the disastrous swamp-land grants which were made to certain individual States, the proceeds of the sale of which were intended to be used for the purpose of internal development.

"Under that benevolent policy the great East was built up; through the liberal homestead laws the South was settled and the North developed, and there was attracted to the Middle West a tide of immigration which brought that territory under cultivation. Meanwhile the revenues of the Nation increased by leaps and bounds, the credit of the United States, instead of being impaired, was strengthened, the products of the soil increased in volume, and the country generally was in a prosperous condition.

"As population increased in the Eastern States the public lands became more scarce and the adventurous began to push toward the West. With them came those who had speculated in land scrip and who had been largely instrumental in securing the passage of laws providing for lieu selections. Not content to satisfy their claims against the Government in the acceptance of the lands remaining in the East, they invaded the rich western portions of the country and exercised their lieu rights in the selection of the very choicest timber and other highly valuable lands. The forerunner of the bona fide western homesteader was the 'lieu-land scrip shark,' who had purchased these certificates at very small figure and, gathering them together, made blanket filings on the choice timberlands of the West. But the lumber camp was a small factor in the development of the West. The West needed substantial, permanent improvement. It needed the home seeker, and to secure the settler depended on a continuation of the Government's liberal policy of disposing of its unoccupied public lands.

"Recognizing a disposition on the part of certain great corporations to gobble up the timberlands, the National Government inaugurated the policy of withdrawing from public entry certain timber areas and setting them apart as forest reserves. It became strikingly apparent that some of the very choicest lands in the public-land States had been and were being secured and held by corporate interests under Federal sanction and that the resources were being exhausted; and there shortly developed a well-defined feeling that steps should be taken to at least prevent the waste of these resources.

"Personally I believe that the motive that inspired the conservation movement, which was more or less crystallized in the first conference of governors, held at Washington during President Roosevelt's incumbency, was an unselfish one. I believe that its true aim was to preserve as far as possible the public resources from waste and destruction.

"A perusal of the addresses which were given at this conference indicates that the men who gathered there were actuated by the highest motives and the sincerest desires on behalf of the Nation. But in the light of subsequent developments it is apparent that the participants were not impressed with any uniform and well-defined method of correcting a recognized evil. So far as my information discloses, the moral support afforded by the men who took part in that conference was seized upon by the promoters of the gathering and utilized in putting into operation, under national direction, certain theories without that calm and careful consideration that should enter into questions of so great concern. And in the meantime little has been accomplished by the individual States in the way of effective measures for saving the resources. What has been accomplished by the National Government has been accomplished at the cost of the development of the States and at the increasing expense of that cordial and close relationship that should exist between the States and the Federal Government.

"We have progressed far enough with the problem to determine that the intelligent discussion and application of princi-

ples of conservation involve the discard of elaborate theories and popular fads and the resort to good, sound, wholesome, old-fashioned first principles. The past is altogether too filled with experience to permit of radical changes, and the future is altogether too full of promise to justify revolutionary experiments with an administrative policy which is fundamental.

"In the light of experience and on the record of the past no one can honestly question that theoretically, and in most cases, practically speaking, our attitude toward the public domain has been right. Our conservation policy as enunciated and urged by the enthusiastic conservationist has grown into a high-sounding theory that is riding and would continue to ride to death one of the basic principles and best policies of our National Government.

"If we can not utilize our resources to produce valuable results, then we are poor, since poverty is the lack of property and the adequate means of support. In government the profit is what is really good, helpful, and valuable.

"Of what value to a State, present or future, is a tract of land dedicated and set apart as a forest reserve, whose meandering boundary lines, aside from incorporating within their limits a small stand of timber, include agricultural lands upon which the evidences of former timber growth are entirely lacking and upon which the hope of the forest culture is an idle dream and reforestation a misnomer? In all sincerity I assert that you can be taken to forest reserves in Utah through which you can be piloted for days without encountering trees in profusion sufficient to afford adequate shade to shelter you from the burning sun during the noonday meal. And searching through the rank growth of sagebrush—that is the principal product of some of our forest reserves—I venture to assure you that I will locate for you cedar posts, transported thither over many weary miles, and planted by the hand of man, alone, forsaken, in strange company, sentinels marking the boundary line of some United States forest reserve. From the top of these posts you will find the customary warning to beware of forest fires, etc.

"Picture, if you will, no less a distinguished person than the Chief Justice of our Supréme Court, halted in the waste between the railroad and St. George under the burning August sun with a disabled automobile that had been laboriously threading the dusty road cut through sagebrush and magnanimously extracted from the forest reserve to afford a trailing way for cattle and sheep—picture him in the scorching sun, reading through the shimmering light the warning not to trespass upon Uncle Sam's forest reserve; his longing search of the conservation forest landscape for a tree to shelter him from the burning rays; his discovery in the distant vista of either a scrub cedar or an overgrown sage, and his desire to avail himself of the protection it afforded. Imagine the judicial weighing of the necessities to make the spot and questions of endurance and physical ability to do so—literally torn between suffering and doubt and the forest warning to remind him of the theories of the office conservationist. Had you been present on that occasion you would have learned more of conservation in forcible language than you ever heard before.

"I am unable to reconcile the high-sounding objects of the withdrawal of timberlands with the cold fact that in Utah the forestry department stands ready to release for sale certain timber if the people will pay the price it demands, which price the dealers feel is a dollar a thousand too high and which price constitutes a dollars-and-cents proposition standing between the timber supply of our children and the Treasury of the Government.

"I grant you that wise foresight has not characterized the handling of the lands at the headwaters of the Mis ssippi, for instance. The denudation of the ranges at the tributaries of this mighty river has resulted in erosion, and the precipitous run-off of snow deposits and rainfall, to the disadvantage, the disaster, and the untold expense of those living in the lower Mississippi Valley. But what has occurred in the Mississippi Valley can not occur in Utah, as, indeed, it can not be repeated in many of the public-land States. In the first place, our high mountains afford cool depositories for the snows; in the second place, our precipitation is light as compared with eastern sections; in the third place, our rivers are small and the topography of the country is such that we have no such vast areas that find their drainage into one channel as are found in the East.

"It is none the less true that we are deeply interested and vitally concerned in the adequate protection of our watersheds, all of which can be accomplished by reasonable regulation and supervision, which I hold can be administered quite as effectively by local authorities as by agents of the Government, and which I am convinced can be handled more sensibly and economically by the States than by the departments at Washington.

"Note, if you will, how easily and jauntily the conservationist in his enthusiasm fell into the advocacy of a system of leasing the mineral, coal, hydrocarbon, and oil lands, and even the agricultural lands—a practice at once so repugnant to the American spirit as to warrant the assertion that if adopted it would find support only from the ignorant immigrant. Every ideal of our citizenship is outraged by the suggestion that our people shall in this country of liberty and independence be thrown back as serfs under a system of landlordism and tenantry such as has been the curse of certain of the older European countries.

"Do I believe in conservation? I certainly do. But it appears there are two distinct views of the question—the one which, unfortunately, has been the official view—narrow, selfish, looking altogether to the welfare of generations yet unborn, totally ignoring obligations of trusteeship, and brushing precedent aside so ruthlessly as to render experience an invaluable thing, and calculated to enrich the General Treasury at the expense of the younger and financially weaker States. The other, the view of those who recognize a tendency toward extravagance in the improvident drafts on the national resources, who see a disposition to waste those resources, and who, recognizing the evils, have a sincere desire and determination to adopt means to avoid waste. I prefer to ally myself with the latter class, and from the viewpoint of one of this class permit me to explain my understanding of true conservation.

"In the beginning, we are informed by Holy Writ, after creating the heavens and the earth and all that in them is, God created man and gave him dominion over the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beast of the field, and bade him use all things created. That dominion man has always held and exercised, and in holding and exercising it he has been compelled to draw upon the resources largely in accordance with the demands of the day and generation in which he lived. Up through the various stages of civilization man has been compelled to gain his living by the use of those things over which God gave him dominion, and so long as civilization endures, so long, indeed, as humanity remains, man must continue to live through some method of utilizing the resources about him, and the success of his struggle for survival will be measured by his ability to understand and make those resources useful to his purpose with least extravagance and loss.

"The one important consideration in connection with the handling of our resources overlooked by the conservationist is the fact that primitive man made but primitive drafts on the resources which he found most easily available, and just so long as those drafts were primitive man remained primitive; when modern man made modern requisition on the natural resources civilization had attained its highest perfection.

"When men lived in mounds and caves the forests were but slightly disturbed and civilization was not very far advanced; when men rubbed sticks to make a fire sulphur was not being exhausted; when men paddled in canoes and traveled overland by horseback our steel deposits were aging in the everlasting hills; when men went whaling for blubber with which to make candles electricity was unknown, and this powerful and subtle force was a mystery of the elements; when men gathered a few sticks of driftwood to cook their meals the coal deposits were unmolested; when scribes were a rarity, if not a novelty, and historians carved hieroglyphics in stone, wood pulp was not even in demand; and when men were content to merely exist, the demands that manufacture, trade, and commerce have made upon our natural resources were not even dreamed of.

"Look conservation squarely in the face and answer: Would you exchange the modern home with its accessories and comforts, made possible through the use of the natural resources, for the dugout of the man who made his home in the mound or the habitation of the cliff dweller? Would you exchange the sulphur match for the wooden stick or flint of days gone by?

"Would you barter your electric lamp for the candle made from the blubber of whale? Would you give up your modern sea vessel, your twentieth century steel train, your automobile for the canoe of your forefathers, the horse of the mail carrier, or the one-horse shay of your ancestors? Would you give up your newspapers, your magazines, your libraries, your textbooks for the tablets of stone? Would you silence the busy machinery of manufacture, would you stop the wheels of commerce, to go back to the life of a century ago? Would you exchange all or

any of these accessories of modern civilization for every atom of natural resources that entered into their making?

"Would any one of you—having at heart first, the true interests of your country; second, the welfare of the State you represent; and, third, the well-being of your fellow men—exchange 100 men, with their wives and families, who were willing to forego the comforts of life and locate on the public domain for the sacred purpose of home building; would you exchange those families, who would uproot the sage and greasewood, who would drive the plow into the parched earth, would conserve the sunshine, who would conserve the rain, the snow, the moisture, who would make the land fruitful and pleasing to look upon where before it was a barren and dreary waste, who would drive the lean and hungry coyote one ridge farther back toward the fastness of the mountains; would you exchange these 100 State builders for a forest reserve, with a small stand of timber, a vast area of sagebrush, and a forlorn hope that seeds from Germany will produce timber for the use of generations yet unborn? What loyal man of the sparsely settled public-land State of the West will support the withdrawal and leasing system being worked out by the conservationist and discard the system that has been followed with signal success since the formation of the Union?

"In his message to Congress, December 4, 1832, President Andrew Jackson said:

"It can not be doubted that the speedy settlement of these public lands constitutes the true and best interest of the Republic. The wealth and strength of the country are its population, and the best part of the population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society and true friends of liberty.

"In addition to those considerations questions have already arisen and may be expected hereafter to grow out of the public lands which involve the rights of the new States and the powers of the General Government, and unless a liberal policy be now adopted there is danger that these questions may speedily assume importance not now generally anticipated. The influence of a great sectional interest when brought into full action will be more dangerous to the harmony and unison of the States than any other cause of discontent, and it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to foresee its approaches and endeavor, if possible, to counteract them.

"It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels at a price barely sufficient to reimburse the United States the expense of the present system and costs arising in our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles now secured to purchasers seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that in time this machinery be withdrawn from the States and the right of sale and the future disposition of it surrendered to the States, respectively, in which it lies.

"The adventurous and hardy population of the West, besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our impost system, have in the progress of our Government for the lands they occupy paid into the Treasury a large proportion of $40,000,000, and of the revenue received therefrom but a small part has been expended among them. When to the disadvantage of their situation in this respect we add the consideration that it is their labor alone which gives us real value to the lands and that the proceeds arising from their sale are distributed generally among States which had not originally any claim to them and which have enjoyed the undivided emoluments arising from the sale of their own lands, it can not be expected that the new States will remain longer contented with the present policy for the payment of the public debt. To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this cause, to put an end forever to all partial and interested legislation on the subject, and to afford to every American citizen of enterprise the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me therefore best to abandon the idea of raising the future revenue out of the public lands.

"The need that the public lands of the West shall go to the bona fide homeseeker under liberal terms is a great need. That need was forcibly set forth by President Jackson 76 years ago. His message to Congress in that particular needs no revision, and other Presidents, including Van Buren, Buchanan, Polk, and Grant, have urged as did President Jackson.

"Compare, if you will, the broad-minded, far-seeing policy of President Jackson with the present attitude of special prosecutors of the Department of Justice in harassing the homesteader on technicalities and urging special agents of the land department to stir up cases against applicants for the public lands, so that their activities in prosecutions will save their precious scalps in official positions.

"True conservation of the natural resources is the management and handling of those resources with that same degree of judgment and efficiency that characterizes the successful head of a family or an institution, or that is typical of any business administration that combines development and growth with the economical utilization of such resources as are at hand to conduct such business.

"Conservation of the natural resources involves the same questions with which one must grapple in conserving human energy or company finances.

"As in the ordinary affairs of life every man knows that waste means poverty, that nonuse means stagnation, and that intelligent use and application means growth and development, so in the conservation of our natural resources we must remember that first and above all else we must grow and develop, and that any policy that tends to curtail or destroy the opportunities for such advancement is unprogressive and illy calculated to bring to fruition the dreams of the founders of our Republic.

"While this article has been devoted largely to conservation as it relates to the forest policy, I have discussed this phase of the question particularly because forest withdrawals have in such large measure interfered with the settlement of our public lands and forest regulations have, in many instances, worked distinct hardships on the people of the West. The forest-reserve policy in principle is unquestionably a good one, but in practical operation it must be administered, as I have outlined above, with a proper regard for rights and with due consideration of local conditions and circumstances.

"With the cry that our mineral, coal, hydrocarbon, oil, and water-power resources are in such danger of exhaustion as to warrant their entire withdrawal from public entry I have no sympathy whatever, and I am absolutely opposed to the leasing of such resources, or rather the leasing of the public lands for the purpose of developing such resources. The blanket withdrawals of lands supposed to contain oil have already defeated several reclamation projects in Utah, and the net result of our national conservation policy leads me to believe that it is aimed more at securing for the National Government a permanent income from the West than it is operating for the preservation of the natural resources.

"Assuming for the sake of argument that the natural resources may be exhausted, if we must choose between the exhaustion of our resources and the return to the civilization that existed 100 years ago, every intelligent man and woman in the world will say exhaust the resources, and every intelligent man and woman in the world will turn his face to the future in confidence that the succeeding generation will find a means of using the heretofore untried elements of nature and making them serve the same purposes which were served by those that are lost. And that confidence will not be misplaced.

"Basing our hopes of the future on the experience of the past, is it not reasonable to believe that conservation will find its most efficient and effective supporters in the ranks of the men of science and among the investors who are harnessing the elements and finding new and beneficial uses for our natural resources?

"Nature and science coupled with economy and frugality on the part of the people will insure this and future generations against suffering for the want of natural resources."

WHO OWNS THE PUBLIC LANDS?

(By Hon. E. M. Ammons, governor of Colorado.)

The new States of the West having large areas of unappropriated public lands are commencing to wonder where they are at under the new conservation policy of Uncle Sam under which the United States has withdrawn vast areas from entry and apparently is arranging to maintain a permanent tenure. Gov. Ammons points out how this is a direct violation of the contract between the original States and the United States when the first States ceded their lands.

"The forcing of the so-called 'conservation' policy upon the public-land States of the West has brought up the subject of the rights of the States and the relationship of the new States to the public domain. To most of the present generation this is an entirely new subject. They have always understood that the United States 'owned' the public lands, and the popular idea is that the ownership is exactly the same as an individual proprietorship would be. But there is a vast difference, and it is in that very difference that the foundation of this Republic lies.

"It was upon this question of the ownership of the public domain that the Confederation of the States was almost wrecked in the formation of the Government. The Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, and almost immediately steps were taken to form the new Government, and the original States got together and formed the Articles of Confederation, which was the first Constitution. While these articles placed supreme authority in Congress, they contained this clause:

"*Provided also*, That no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

"Nearly all of the original States had claims to lands outside of their borders. In fact, few of them were very certain as to just where their borders were, and all were extremely jealous over their land claims. Each was afraid that some of the other States might secure more territory than they were entitled to, and each was on guard against any combination that might give some of the other States an advantage.

"New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland contained unoccupied former Crown

lands to which they had secured title by the treaty with Great Britain. Pennsylvania paid Penn heirs for their title; Connecticut had no Crown lands within its recognized boundaries, but it had extensive claims, based upon an old colonial charter, to the Wyoming lands in the territory claimed by Pennsylvania and to unoccupied land extending west to the Mississippi River.

"Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia had considerable unoccupied Crown lands and colonial proprietory lands and also large claims to unoccupied western lands.

"Many of these claims in the western lands overlapped and were conflicting. New York's claim was based upon treaties with the Indians, and the remaining titles rested upon charters by the English Crown. For instance, Virginia had a charter for a strip of land 400 miles wide extending from 'sea to sea,' which was interpreted to mean from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All of the claims were indefinite, and the territory claimed was still unmapped and imperfectly known.

"From 1778 until 1784 there was a constant wrangle between the States and in Congress over the public lands. It was generally agreed that these vast areas outside of the original States should be settled in some way and made into additional States, but the question was, Should it be done by Congress or by the States owning the lands? But for the fact that there were so many conflicting claims for the same lands, the matter might have been determined by each State handling its own lands, but because of the inability to agree on these claims there gradually grew up a sentiment in favor of turning all of the lands into a common fund to be disposed of by Congress to settlers so that new States could be created.

"The matter was finally brought to an issue by Virginia. Within the western territory claimed by Virginia the Vandalia Co. had planned to erect a colony. There were also the Indiana, Illinois, and Wabash companies claiming to have title to some of the lands from the Indians, and they also wanted to start settlement, and they sought confirmation of their titles by Congress. Virginia had passed a law to prevent settlement in her territory until the question of titles could be adjusted, and when Congress consented to consider the claims of these aggressive colonization companies Virginia adopted and presented to Congress a solemn protest, in which it took the position that if Congress should arrogate to themselves a right of adjudication unwarranted by and expressly contrary to the fundamental principles of the confederation, superseding or controlling the internal policy, civil regulations, and municipal laws of Virginia or any State, it would be a violation of public faith and of the sovereignty of such State. It claimed that the United States held no territory except in the right of some individual State. When Virginia acceded to Union, her sovereignty and jurisdiction within her own territory were reserved and secured to her, and could not be altered or infringed without her consent.

"This remonstrance was passed by Virginia in December, 1779, and brought matters to an issue. In the following April New York expressed a willingness to give up her lands to the United States, either with the jurisdiction and right of preemption of the soil or with the right of preemption only 'for the use and benefit of such of the United States as shall become members of the Federal alliance and for no other use or purpose whatever,' said lands to be disposed of in such manner as Congress shall direct.

"In September, 1780, Congress finally determined to dodge the question, deciding that the problem involved questions that were declined on mature consideration when the Articles of Confederation were debated, and thought the questions could not be revived with any prospect of conciliation:

"It appears more advisable to press on the States which can remove the embarrassments respecting the western country a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims, since they can not be preserved entire without endangering the stability of the general confederacy—

"the report continues.

"That this report be transmitted to the legislatures of the several States with the earnest recommendation that the States claiming western territory pass such laws and give their delegates in Congress such powers as may effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the Articles of Confederation.

"This appeal to the patriotism of the people was generally well received. It was becoming evident that the new Government was drifting upon rocks that would wreck it; and to make the intent of Congress clearer, in October, 1780, a month after the report above referred to, Congress adopted a resolution providing that lands which may be ceded to the United States by any particular State pursuant to the recommendation of September 6—

"shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union and have the same rights to sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States. That the reasonable war expenses of any State shall be reimbursed. That the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times and under such regulations as shall hereafter be agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled, or any nine or more of them.

"The discussion had now reached the point where the ratification of the Articles of Confederation depended upon the proper settlement of the land question. The resolution of Congress, together with the report, met with much favor; Virginia, having the largest claims in the back lands, was opposed vigorously by Maryland and other States, and such pressure was brought to bear that in January, 1781, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act offering to cede her lands to the United States upon the general conditions set out in the resolution of Congress, but providing for various dispositions and declaring the cession void unless all the States ratified the Articles of Confederation and ceded their lands also.

"March 1, 1781, New York, preparing to deed her western lands to the United States, declared that in view of the condition set up by the Legislature of Virginia that the United States should guarantee her boundaries, New York would also make the same requirement.

"In the meanwhile the land companies were keeping up a vigorous fight in Congress for recognition and consideration, and Virginia was worried for fear that enough of the States would combine to recognize these titles and give these companies a right to settle and claim lands. All this time Maryland, having no special title to any of the western lands, was insisting that the lands should belong to all of the States and that no extensive claim of any State to the soil or jurisdiction over the back lands should be guaranteed.

"September 6, 1781, after continued debate in Congress over the conflicting claims, Congress adopted the following resolution:

"If the States claiming exclusive property in the western lands will make cession to the United States agreeable to the recommendations of Congress September 6 and October 10, 1780, it would be an important fund for the discharge of the national debt. That the cessions of States conforming to these recommendations be accepted. That the States making cessions not conforming to these recommendations be recommended to reconsider and resubmit them to Congress. If this recommendation is complied with, Congress will not interfere with the determinations of particular States regarding private property in property in lands within these cessions.

"Virginia finally decided to cede her lands, and on March 1, 1784, the deed was presented in Congress and accepted. The deed provided that the territory ceded should be laid out and formed into States containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit—

"and that the States so formed shall be distinct republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States. That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

"The transfer of the Virginia western lands ended the long, bitter, and dangerous controversy, which nearly destroyed the Union at its birth. The fundamental thought which controlled these long negotiations was that in order to erect new and sovereign States the ownership of the soil must pass to the new State. The idea was that the United States were not to hold the lands as a sovereign nor as a proprietor, but in trust for the new States that were to be created out of the territory acquired. The States were just escaping from one central government and were determined to insure the right of local self-government, and as they could not be sure of this unless they were guaranteed the ownership of the soil, they were exceedingly careful to retain sovereignty over the lands within their borders and provide that the United States must dispose of the lands ceded so that they would ultimately become States having the same rights as the original States in every respect.

"All of the remaining States, one ofter the other, followed the lead of Virginia and turned over their lands, and all contained the clause that—

"All lands ceded shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

"As soon as Congress accepted the deed of Virginia it began the consideration of rules and regulations for the disposition of the lands. Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia, formulated the first act, which was passed April 23, 1784. This first act is interesting as indicating very clearly the understanding Congress had as to its powers. It provided that the lands should be offered for sale and divided into distinct States, in which the

settlers should provide a temporary government, and when 20,000 inhabitants was reached it could erect a permanent State. It provided that these new States should be permanent members of the Union, subject to the Articles of Confederation the same as original States and to the acts and ordinances of the United States. They should in no case interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States nor with the ordinances and regulations which Congress might find necessary for securing title to bona fide purchasers. They should bear their share of the public debt; should impose no tax upon lands the property of the United States; should be republican in form; lands of nonresidents not to be taxed higher than those of residents.

"This ordinance was repealed in 1787, but was reenacted in a somewhat different form, but in greater detail in embodying all of the provisions of the act of 1784, and all of the States have been admitted under the provisions of this ordinance. While this last ordinance was being debated in Congress the Constitutional Convention met and prepared the new Constitution which was to take the place of the Articles of Confederation and which was to be the basic law of the Republic. This convention apparently had but one idea regarding the clause in relation to the public lands, and that was that they were to be disposed of by Congress so that new States could be created that would be equal to the other States in every respect. The development of this clause was as follows:

"Mr. Madison, of Virginia, submitted for the committee of detail the following powers as proper to be added to those of Congress:

"To dispose of the unappropriated lands of the United States. To institute temporary government for new States arising therein.

"This was referred to the committee, and shortly thereafter Mr. Carrol moved that—

"Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to alter the claims of the United States or of the individual States to the western territory, but all such claims be examined into and decided upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Mr. Morris moved to postpone this to take up the following:

"The Legislature shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

"This construction was finally agreed to and became the law of the land. At that time there was no question in the mind of anyone as to the position of the General Government in regard to the public lands. They were simply being held in trust 'to be disposed of' by Congress in whatever manner might be determined so that additional States could be made out of them. As the new States must be equal 'in every respect' with the original States, Congress could have no power over the lands within the borders of any State except to dispose of them.

"In 1845 the Supreme Court passed upon this matter in a case brought from Alabama in relation to the title to some tide lands. The court declared that the transaction between the United States and Virginia and Georgia and the Louisiana Purchase constituted a contract and created a trust, under which the United States secured control of the public lands to pay the public debts—

"by bona fide disposing of them in order that new States might be erected which should be equal in every respect to the original States; that the United States holds the public lands for temporary purposes only and in trust for the States where they lie; that until the lands were disposed of by the United States the new State was not on a footing of equality with the original States.

"The right of Congress to make reservations of lands in States for military purposes was never questioned, but even in these cases the consent of the State legislature was secured to give the United States sovereignty over such reservations.

"The first departure from the old idea came in Cleveland's administration, when Congress permitted the insertion of a clause in an appropriation bill providing for forest reserves. The only idea then was to provide protection to the forested lands at the head of streams, but no attention was paid to the matter until during the Roosevelt administration, when the power granted under this act was taken advantage of in a wholesale manner, and then grew up the conservation idea and almost before the public-land States were aware of what was happening vast areas were reserved and withdrawn from entry.

"'Pinchotism' was a natural outgrowth of the conservation idea. Gifford Pinchot, then Chief Forester, conceived the idea of popularizing the forest reserves by making them produce revenue for the General Government. He figured out the capitalized value of all of the natural resources, not only on the forest reserves, but on the public domain, and showed where it would be possible to make them produce a great revenue for the Government. The fact that by this plan one section of the country would be taxed for the support of another section and that the public-land States would not be upon an equality with the other and original States did not seem to bother Mr. Pinchot. Plans were made to lease the lands and resources and preparations were made for the Government to go into business. Wherever any lands were found to contain natural resources, or even only suspected of having valuable resources, such lands were withdrawn from entry, and Congress was finally induced to give the President power to withdraw any lands upon his own motion by simply making proclamation.

"At first many people in the West thought the new plan might work out all right, but gradually it became evident that this departure from the original plan of the Government was actually leading to a new system of government, a new political structure. Instead of 'disposing' of the lands, Federal bureaus were administering them under rules and regulations, having all the effect of law, and all looking toward a permanent tenure over these lands. Western States found their development and growth suddenly stopped. Government agents swarmed over the Western States and the very thing Virginia feared, a division of sovereignty, has come to pass in the West. The States are denied all control of the soil; the Federal courts hold jurisdiction; the police power is exercised by Federal officers; the eminent domain of the State is denied; and the State can levy no tax upon this land, even though the right of taxation is so fundamental that a sovereign State can not exist without it.

"The new policy is based upon the theory that the United States 'owns' the public lands in the same manner that a proprietor could own land. If this theory was true, the United States would have had the right to retain permanently all of the lands in the West as it is now trying to retain permanently as much as a third of the area of some of the new States in the West. But the exercise of such a power, in the beginning, would have prevented the formation of new States, and that was the vital basis of the contract made by the United States when the lands were ceded by the original States, that the lands 'should be faithfully disposed of' and that 'the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into States,' which should have 'the same rights of sovereignty and be equal in every respect to the original States.'

"At last the Western States are aroused to the situation and steps are being taken to awaken the country to the danger that threatens. They are going to demand the equality promised them under the Constitution and which can not exist if the Government is to retain permanent tenure of the land. It is a 'State-rights' question that reaches to the very basis of the Government and if persisted in can mean but one thing, unequal States and a centralized Government at Washington.

"In the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in 1787, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, declared that 'Congress has pledged the public faith to the new States, that they shall be admitted on equal terms. They never would or ought to accede on any other.' This declaration met with no dissent in the convention. It was the basic idea of the federation and the withdrawal of this right of equality must inevitably lead to a revolution in the form of government which has built the greatest Nation the world has ever seen."

The above addresses were published in this month's issue of the Farmer's Life, a periodical published in Denver, Colo., and in the same issue I notice what evidently appears to the average western farmer as a suitable collection of synonyms for "conservation," which, as regards practical results, are not inappropriate:

CONSERVATION DELINEATION.

Origination: Determination elimination.
Forestration: Conflagration abomination.
Convocation: Determination instigation.
Administration: Formulation legislation.
Regulation: Reservation confiscation.
Nullification: Adjudication federation.
Operation: Ranger station multiplication.
Innovation: Abrogation complication.
Realization: Civilization retardation.
Population: Irritation aggravation.
Expostulation: Indignation disputation.
Publication: Allegation imputation.
Emigration: Extermination cultivation.
Indication: Inequation in the Nation.
Consummation: No taxation, much stagnation.
Conservation: Exclamation, "Oh, damnation!"

The Grape Industry of California.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. RAKER,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 29, 1913.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a protest and brief of the grape growers and wine makers of the State of California against proposed tax upon grape spirits used in fortifying pure sweet wines, as contained in Senate committee amendment (section 254½) to the pending tariff bill, H. R. 3321, Sixty-third Congress, first session.

The protest and brief is as follows:

THE GRAPE INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA.

Acreage.	Acres.
Wine grapes, exclusively	168,500
Raisin grapes	110,500
Table grapes	61,000
Total	340,000

About one-third of the raisin and table grapes go to the wineries and distilleries. This affords a market to the growers of raisin and table grapes for their by-products, the pure grape brandies obtained therefrom being afterwards used in the fortification of pure sweet wines. The average vineyard contains less than 25 acres.

Production, 1912.	Gallons.
Pure dry wines	24,000,000
Pure sweet wines	17,797,718
Pure commercial grape brandy	1,700,000
Total	43,497,718

Amount grape brandy used in making pure sweet wines, 4,648,842 gallons.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DRY AND SWEET WINES.

Pure dry wines are made by allowing all of the sugar in the pure grape juice to ferment into alcohol, 2 degrees of sugar making 1 degree of alcohol.

Pure sweet wines are made by arresting the fermentation through the addition of pure grape brandy, which acts also as a preservative. No pure sweet wine can be made any other way, for the simple reason that pure sweet wine contains nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Total investment in vineyards and wineries	$150,000,000
Number of families engaged in grape growing	15,000
Cost of producing 1 acre bearing vines	$300
Total production sweet wines, United States, 1912—gallons	18,547,718
Total production sweet wines, California, 1912—do	17,797,718
Produced outside of California, 1912—do	750,000
Production pure sweet wines in California, 1890—do	1,083,274
Production pure sweet wines in California, 1912—do	17,797,718
Increase under operation 1890 sweet-wine law—do	16,714,444

This tremendous increase in the production of pure sweet wines in California was due to the 1890 law permitting the use of pure grape spirits free; since 1906 a payment of 3 cents per proof gallon has been paid on the brandy so used to reimburse the Government for the cost of supervision in the making of pure sweet wine.

THIS 3-CENT CHARGE HAS NEVER BEEN REGARDED AS A TAX.

Under the provisions of the act of 1890 these pure sweet wines can not contain more than 24 per cent alcohol, which is the dividing line between wines and spirits according to our tariff laws as well as the act of 1890. It logically follows that inasmuch as these pure sweet wines can not be classified as spirits the wine maker is not enjoying any special privilege, but to the contrary he is working in harmony with the wise governmental policy that encourages the cultivation of the soil in small holdings and the production of a pure-food product. Nor can it be claimed that favoritism has been shown to the California wine makers, for the provisions of the 1890 law are equally open to all wine growers in the United States.

The pure wine law of 1890 was the first pure-food legislation in America and its fruits have more than justified the hopes of its advocates. In 23 years there has never been a criticism of this law nor any material changes proposed; furthermore it has served as a model for other pure-food enactments. Once annul or interrupt the good effects of this law and the distinct line between pure wines and counterfeit wines in this country will be wiped out to the irreparable damage of the grape growers and producers of sweet wines and to the certain injury of the consumers of wines.

COST OF PRODUCTION, ETC.

Average cost of producing 1 gallon pure sweet wine, 20 cents; this includes payment to grower of an average of $11 per ton for his grapes. Average selling price in bulk per gallon, 20½ cents; increase in cost of producing 1 gallon pure sweet wine under present methods, which are the best, should a $1.10 tax on grape spirits be imposed, 30 cents, bringing the original cost of producing a gallon of pure sweet wine to 50 cents.

As an example of how the proposed tax will operate we submit the following instance, which applies in the same ratio to every other producer of pure sweet wines in California: In 1912 the Bradford Winery, in Sacramento County, an independent concern owned and operated by the Bradford Bros., who buy 10,000 tons of grapes annually from neighboring farms, used 150,000 gallons of grape spirits in the fortification of pure sweet wines, paying 3 cents per gallon to the Government, or $4,500. Figured at $1.10 per proof gallon this one firm would be taxed $165,000.

It thus appears that if the $1.10 tax be imposed the cost of production will be increased 150 per cent and the selling price 100 per cent. It is the common people that are now consuming the California pure sweet wines, because the present price is within their reach; but they can not afford to buy it at any material increase. An increased tax means a decrease in the use of pure wines. The market can just about take care of the present production of grapes in California, and a diminished market simply means that the grape growers will not be able to sell their crops, either for wine or brandy purposes. The grapes will be left to rot on the vine for a season, until the farmer has time to pull up his vines, which pulling up will impose a cost of some $15 per acre.

REVENUE.

Those who figure that the revenue received from the imposition of a $1.10 tax upon grape brandies used in the fortification of pure sweet wines will yield many millions of dollars are laboring under a serious misapprehension. If we assume that the same amount of pure sweet wines will be made and marketed, and then further assume that the same amount of grape spirits will be so used, then of course it resolves itself into a matter of simple multiplication; but unfortunitely for any sound fiscal calculations there are too many "assumptions" here. In the first place, the sale of pure sweet wine will fall off tremendously, nobody can say exactly how much, but certainly it will not amount to one-fourth of the present consumption. The present steady market that has been created for pure California wines by years of education and hard work will certainly become badly demoralized, and that condition will surely be further demoralized by the undoubted production of sweet wines (?) preserved by neutral spirits, chemicals, and what not. Secondly, the man who makes a sweet wine, if compelled to pay a tax on his spirits, is certainly going to do two things, i. e., use as little alcohol as possible and buy that alcohol as cheaply as he can. In doing this he can not be criticized, for the prudent, economical management of his business will demand it. Let us now see how this will work out. Instead of arresting fermentation at a point of high saccharine strength, he will let the fermentation proceed until nearly all the natural grape sugar has been converted into alcohol, for every degree of alcohol that he can obtain through the natural fermentation of the grape juice will save him just so much money in the purchase of taxed spirits. For example, the average amount of sugar in sweet wine grapes is 26 degrees, which is equivalent to 13 degrees of alcohol, if the juice be fermented dry.

The amount of alcohol in ports and other types of sweet wines ranges from 20° to 23°. Under present methods the sweet wines are fermented until about 7½° alcohol is shown. To this wine is then added about 12½° grape spirits. Taking advantage of the provisions of the pending Pomerene amendment, the wine maker may add 20° sugar, and thus be able to produce 15° of alcohol through natural fermentation, leaving 16 per cent of sugar for the taste of the consumer. He can then rest content with his 15° of alcohol and market his wine under the claim that it is a pure sweet wine without adding a single drop of taxed alcohol, substituting as a preservative benzoate of soda or other permitted chemicals. But suppose he does wish to raise the alcoholic strength of his sweet wines to 20°. This will require him to add only 5° of taxed alcohol, where he now uses 12½° of grape brandy, thus cutting down the amount of alcohol or brandy used 60 per cent. It follows that even if the total amount of sweet wines consumed can be maintained at the present volume the above change of methods alone will reduce the amount of spirits used 60 per cent, and therefore three-fifths of the contemplated revenue must be deducted for this reason. If the wine maker is required to pay a tax on his alcohol, he will naturally buy that which is cheapest. The use of neutral alcohol is permitted by the pending measure. This kind of alcohol can be made from "black strap," cannery refuse, pineapple refuse from the Hawaiian Islands, potatoes, and even from sawdust and shavings, and will be obtainable by the California wine maker at the cost of from 8 to 10 cents per proof gallon. Pure grape brandy costs about 40 cents per proof gallon when grapes are selling at $11 per ton. The use of cheaper spirits will spell the destruction of five-sixths of the brandy making in California, thereby destroying the market for 137,500 tons of grapes annually. The use of untaxed preservatives will be resorted to in preference to the use of taxed spirits, which further renders it problematical whether the Government will obtain any considerable revenue from tax upon grape spirits used in the making of pure sweet wines; but whether the revenue be large or small, it can not possibly justify the wholesale destruction of the grape-growing industry that is bound to follow the levy of any tax upon the grape spirits so used.

SUMMARY.

1. The imposition of a tax on grape spirits used in fortifying pure sweet wines will utterly destroy millions of dollars' worth of property that is now devoted wholly to viticultural purposes in California.

2. The small grape grower will be hurt the most, for he and his family are entirely dependent upon the annual crop of his vineyard, and if the wineries and distilleries can not take his grapes he will be deprived of the sole market for his product.

3. It is the custom of the grape growers and the wine makers to enter into contracts for a term of years at fixed prices for grapes, and the contracts now in force invariably provide that in the event of adverse legislation the wine maker, at his option, may cancel his contract.

4. The imposition of a tax upon a pure sweet wine is in contravention of the announced policy of our Government, backed by strong public sentiment, in favor of purity in foods, drugs, and beverages of all kinds.

5. The imposition of such a tax will inevitably lead to the breaking down of the barriers between pure wine and its many imitations, causing confusion and difficulty in securing a pure article and leading to temptations to market cheaper, adulterated brands in the place of genuine wines, thereby undermining the public health through concealment and fraud practiced upon the consumer.

6. The imposition of the proposed tax will not produce any material increase of revenue. The claims of its proponents will not be realized, but, worse than this, the attempt to raise additional revenues in this manner will bring disaster to thousands of men and women of high character and good citizenship, thrifty, patriotic, and temperate, who are now engaged in various branches of the grape industry.

7. It is contrary to our avowed policy of encouraging the intensive cultivation of the soil in small holdings and rendering the pursuits of the soil profitable and inviting.

8. California's vineyards are of imported stocks, and that State alone is able to give the people of this country a pure, delectable wine in competition with the imported brands.

9. A curtailment of the market for sweet wines will result in an overproduction of dry wines, and such overproduction means that tens of thousands of tons of grapes will not be worth marketing.

10. California's present viticulture is the result of a hundred years of experimentation and development, and the work of a century should not be nullified by the imposition of the proposed tax. It is the traditional policy of all Governments to foster and upbuild this industry.

11. A ton of grapes being used for making the brandy that is now required to fortify the juice of a ton of sweet-wine grapes, it is apparent that a tax on such grape brandy will destroy the market for five-sixths of the grapes that now go to the distilleries.

12. The 15,000 heads of families who are now engaged in grape culture and wine making in California earnestly protest against taxing any of the interrelated branches of the grape industry.

Respectfully submitted.

M. F. Tarpey, Fresno, Cal.; Theodore A. Bell, San Francisco, Cal.; L. W. Juilliard, Santa Rosa, Cal.; Louis S. Wetmore, Stockton, Cal.; J. C. Needham, Modesto, Cal.; J. A. Barlotti, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. E. Lawrence, Lodi, Cal.; Louis Landsberger, Berkeley, Cal.; Perley K. Bradford, Sacramento, Cal.; Edward L. da Roza, Elk Grove, Cal., Committee.

The Arbitration Law.

SPEECH

OF

HON. LAWRENCE B. STRINGER,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 15, 1913,

On the bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees.

Mr. STRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the speedy passage of the pending bill will add force and strength to the inherent qualities of our institutions.

It is a cause for national congratulation, it seems to me, that it has at last become possible in this country of ours to secure unity and commonality of action in the method of procedure to be observed in the settlement of disputes arising between the managers of mighty corporations and their employees.

The time was, and it is not very long ago, when disputes between capital and labor often meant scenes of violence, riot, and bloodshed. It is not very long ago when labor troubles brought widespread disaster and suffering, not only to those directly interested but to the entire business and industrial energies of the whole Nation as well.

The time was, and it is within recent memory, when disputes between capital and labor meant relentless war, with no capitulation, no quarter, no flag of truce, no effort to meet on common ground—only a determined, heartless purpose to coerce or exterminate, to compel or destroy.

The circumstances surrounding the present effort to speedily enact this bill into law marks a new era in our industrial life, and that regardless of what the immediate effect of this measure may be upon the strained situation which now confronts us.

A dispute as to wages has arisen between railroad managers and their employees. A general strike seems imminent, which in its results will lock every locomotive wheel on every mile of railroad east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac Rivers, bringing in its wake direful and dreadful results to great cities, populous Commonwealths, and thousands of industries.

The President of the United States, patriot and statesman as he is, with a mind ever alert to the needs of the millions of people whose interests have been intrusted to his care, has acted with his accustomed promptness and vigor in an effort to hold back the disaster which seems imminent.

Well has the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK], leader of the Progressive Party in this House, said:

I think that nearly all men will commend the dispatch and the determination in the conduct of this measure which has characterized President Wilson's course.

Rarely in our industrial history has such a scene been enacted as that which occurred at the White House on yesterday.

There the President of the United States, keen and alert to the urgencies of the situation; there the presidents of mighty railroad systems, representing investments of millions of wealth; there the heads of five great brotherhoods of railroad employees, representing the muscle, the brawn, the keenness of brain and sense which sends the traffic of a continent over the steel highways of trade; and there the representatives of both branches of the greatest legislative body of the world.

And these great leaders of industrial thought and action had met there, with their varying and antagonistic ideas and interests, to counsel, consult, and, if possible, agree upon peaceful ways and means and fair methods of procedure in having their dispute and controversies settled, without coercion, violence, or force, but by the sane and beneficent system of arbitration.

The conferees represented all parties interested in the dispute. Not alone the railroad managers and their employees but the people themselves were there in the person of their chosen Executive and their chosen representatives, for, after all, whatever the interest be of those directly involved in labor disputes, the whole people are vitally affected in every branch of industry and in every calling of life, and it is right and proper that their interests should likewise be considered and conserved.

The pending measure, Mr. Speaker, is the concrete expression of the combined wisdom and fairness of those who comprised that conference. It represents the unanimous consensus of opinion of all parties as to the matters involved. It is a healthful, progressive, satisfactory piece of proposed legislation, and the promptness with which it is about to be enacted into law is not only commendable but worthy of emulation by both branches of this body in the disposition of other important and needed legislation now pending upon the calendars.

The Erdman law, upon which the pending measure is based, was passed in 1898, and was a step in the right direction, but for nearly a decade it lay dormant upon the statute books, inoperative and unused.

The pending measure revivifies, reconstructs, and reorganizes that law, readjusts it to meet new conditions, and recognizes important principles which were omitted and ignored in the original law.

As the Erdman law was a step in the right direction, so is this law a further step toward the desired end. As the Erdman law was not a finality, so this law is not as comprehensive as it might or should be, or as, in my judmgent, it will be in the very near future.

The pending measure has been passed to meet an urgent and imminent situation, and it should be enacted into law without delay. But desirable as its passage now is, it will not be complete, not have reached the possibilities of its usefulness until it has been so amended and so extended and amplified in its provisions and scope as to furnish a basis for voluntary arbitration, not to certain lines of employment in a single industry alone, but to every line of employment in every industry in which labor is employed.

The pending measure should be hailed with satisfaction by every wageworker in the land on account of the national recognition therein of the principle of absolute individual liberty of action vouchsafed to him in the provision that—

nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require an employee to render personal service without his consent, and no injunction or other legal process shall be issued which shall compel the performance by any employee against his will of a contract for personal labor or service.

More significant still is the fact that this measure enacts into the organic law of the land the recognition of the right of individual laborers to organize into associations and unions for their own protection and benefit and gives legal sanction and approval to such organization on their part.

The pending measure is operative upon the theory that the parties to the arbitration, numerous though they may be, shall select those who represent them on the arbitration board through the channels of their regular organizations.

So clearly does the act contemplate action of this kind that it makes special provision to cover labor disputes where those interested "are not members of a labor organization."

The principle of arbitration throughout the history of the world has been considered the fair, sane, and effective method of settling all disputes and controversies.

Yet when controversies are to be settled between corporations on the one side and vast numbers of employees on the other, arbitration is practically impossible unless both parties to the dispute are thoroughly organized in such a manner that they may choose officials to represent them, with full power and authority to do the same.

The laborers as individuals, each man for himself, could no more successfully participate in such an arbitration than could the stockholders of the railroad themselves. Both stockholders and employees must act through regularly accredited officials.

Arbitration has for all time been utilized in disputes between a few individuals, but the principle of arbitration was never successfully used in the settlement of industrial disputes until labor had effected successful organization; and labor organizations have always advocated and they have made possible the application of the principle of arbitration to modern conditions in our industrial life.

We live in a day and an age of organization. It is the law of civilized society. It is the natural and inevitable outgrowth of our industrial, commercial, and social life.

The man whose philosophy is so narrow that he concedes to capital the right to organize and combine, but at the same time refuses to labor the same right, places himself beyond the pale of reason and in the category of those who are blind because they refuse to see.

No fact is more patent in our industrial life than the one that the happier and better condition of the workingmen of America to-day over those in other lands is due not to any legislative legerdemain, but to the energy and the efforts of their organizations.

I know not what the effect of the pending measure may be upon the situation now so imminent. I know not whether some unforeseen obstacle may arise which will thwart the purpose and objects of this bill. But I do know that the manner of its origination, the method by which it was brought about, the vigor and wisdom shown by the President of the United States in endeavoring to avert disaster, as well as the promptness with which Congress has risen to the emergency, will mark a milestone on the highway of industrial progress for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I regard it as a special privilege to be given the opportunity of supporting this bill.

Mediation, Conciliation, and Arbitration.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOSEPH TAGGART,

OF KANSAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 15, 1913,

On the bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees.

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker, the time has come in the history of legislation when the immediate requirements of the public are a controlling factor. Acts have been passed by Congress which were preceded by long speeches, campaigns full of excitement, and sensational newspaper articles, and in the end the legislation was not of any practical value. Now we have quietly and without ostentation or display brought before us a piece of legislation that is of vital importance to millions of people. Employees of railway companies engaged in train service have determined to demand a higher rate of wages or cease their employment in a body. It will be impossible to estimate the result of such a course as this. These men have not arrived at this determination simply because they wish to make trouble, but because they believe that in their judgment they are not receiving what their services are worth, and because they further believe that railway companies have an income that would warrant them in paying a higher rate of wages. The Government has no adequate law whereby it may take part in properly adjusting such a controversy. We have an act on the statutes which was approved June 1, 1908, known as the Erdman Act. It provides that when a controversy shall arise between a carrier engaged in interstate commerce and its employees that it may be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three persons, one named by the carrier—the employer directly interested—the other by the labor organization, or where there is more than one organization involved, by the several labor organizations, and that the two thus chosen shall select the third commissioner of arbitration. This has proved unsatisfactory in many cases. Each of the arbitrators appointed by the interested persons in many instances have used their efforts to control the third member that each of them took part in selecting, with the result that it amounts to nothing more than an arbitration submitted to one man.

Under the amendment which has passed the Senate and which we are now considering, whenever a controversy concerning the wages, hours, labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between employer and employees engaged in transportation of passengers or freight wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, either party to such controversy may apply to the board of mediation and conciliation which will be created by this act and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

Under this amendment a board of arbitration consisting of six is authorized, each party naming two arbitrators, and the four, by a majority vote, may select the two remaining arbitrators; or should they fail to do so within 15 days the board of mediation and conciliation shall name the two remaining members. The agreements shall be filed with the board of mediation and conciliation. Under the former act the award was filed with the clerk's office of the circuit in the district court of the United States in the district in which the controversy arose. Under the amendment it will be filed not only with the clerk of the district court of the United States but with the board of mediation and conciliation. If there is anything in the arbitration that is disagreed to or not understood, this board of mediation will have the power to reconvene the arbitrators and adjust the matter. If the award filed in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States is not appealed from in 10 days, it will become final and conclusive and binding upon the parties the same as a judgment in equity. If it is appealed from by either party, the judgment of the circuit court of appeals on matters of law will be final. The leading feature of the amendment is the creation of this new board of mediation and conciliation. Under the new act it will consist of a commissioner appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, to hold his office for seven years.

The other two members shall consist of other officers of the Government who have been appointed by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, and the three shall constitute the board. Another feature is that this board will not be responsible to any department of the Government. It shall not be their duty to report to any department. No Cabinet officer or any other officer of the United States shall have any control whatsoever over this board of mediation.

This bill was thoroughly discussed in the office of the President of the United States. A meeting was held at the White House, consisting of the representatives of the various organizations of the men engaged in the interstate commerce as employees and the representatives of the leading railroads of the United States.

While this bill is imperfect, perhaps, and does not include all the classes of employees that might be included, it was unanimously agreed upon by the representatives of the railroads and of the employees, and has the approval of the President. It is intended to furnish a means whereby a great threatened controversy may be peacefully adjusted. The bill passed the Senate without a roll call and apparently without a dissenting voice. The leaders of all three parties in the House have been consulted with reference to the measure and have recommended its passage. There can be no doubt that it will receive the unanimous vote of this body.

Mr. Speaker, it will not be long until we will regard strikes as the crudest method of adjusting labor controversies. Strikes have been justified in nearly every instance in the absence of any other way of securing better terms for labor. If we could sum up the loss, the suffering and privation, the ruin and destruction of property, and what is worse than all, the disturbed condition of the public mind in which the passions of men are wrought up and a sense of injustice comes into the hearts of those who labor, we will fully realize the terrible meaning of a great controversy between employers and employees.

The American people are sufficiently intelligent to provide a way of adjusting these matters. Those who labor, and especially that great intelligent class of men who are engaged in interstate commerce, are not unreasonable. It is a fact, and they know it to be a fact, that the great mass of the American people desire that those who work at hard labor for a living should be well paid. As a striking evidence of it we are all agreed that we should furnish additional machinery whereby such controversies should be settled and whereby employees may be awarded better terms. This board of mediation should have been created long ago. This is only a beginning. This act will need many amendments in the future. Its scope will have to be widened so as to include every person whose work has any share in conducting interstate commerce. Shopmen and those engaged in mining coal in mines owned exclusively by railroad companies for railroad purposes, and many others, will be included. As a member of the Judiciary Committee it will give me pleasure to help recommend the broadening of this act so as to include all of those who take part in conducting interstate commerce. I believe that this board of conciliation will be increased in the future, and it would give me pleasure to add to its power. It should be, and it will be, composed of level-headed men who will represent the whole people of the United States, and whose judgment, when intelligently delivered in good faith, will, I hope, represent the united judgment of a hundred millions of people. The members of this board should be well paid and be made absolutely independent.

Mr. Speaker, let it be hoped that we are beginning a course that will finally bring about complete peace and confidence be-

tween employer and employee in this country. The most impressive sentence ever uttered on this continent is cut in stone on the tomb of Gen. Grant—"Let us have peace." These words were spoken in his first inaugural address, March 4, 1869.

Those who own railroad stock and who are employed to manage and conduct railroads love peace as well as everyone else. Those who are engaged in conducting and operating lines of railway are also lovers of peace. I hope and believe that we are now inaugurating a system whereby all controversies may be adjusted with dignity and impartiality, and without the awful consequences of the loss of time, the loss of confidence and peace of mind, and even the loss of homes, that have characterized the crude methods whereby these controversies have been adjusted in the past.

United—The Blue and the Gray.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD W. AUSTIN,

OF TENNESSEE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 29, 1913.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted I extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address delivered by our colleague, the Hon. J. HAMPTON MOORE, of Pennsylvania, at the "Bloody Angle," Gettysburg, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, July 3, 1913. On behalf of the Seventy-first Regiment, Philadelphia Brigade (Union Army), Mr. MOORE presented a silk flag to the survivors of Pickett's division, Longstreet's corps (Confederate Army).

Mr. MOORE said:

"Veterans of the blue and the gray, our Nation and the sovereign States from which you come were poor, indeed, had they not embraced this anniversary occasion to bring together you, the citizen soldiers of the North and the South, upon this, the greatest of American battle fields. Here where you contended in mortal combat half a century ago you meet to-day to clasp each other's hands in warm embrace and to extol the virtues in each other found. Our country will be the richer and her fame the greater for this unique visitation. It is an incident, nay, an epoch, unparalleled in martial history.

"And while you have come from the South and the North bearing the tattered colors that once distinguished you as enemies, wearing the blue and the gray as you gallantly wore them through the tumult of battle, you meet again here at the 'Bloody Angle,' the very zenith of the mighty current of the war, not as furious, fighting champions of State or section, but as messengers of peace; as men and brothers, loyal to a common country, united under one flag—the Stars and Stripes. In thus asssembling, mindful of your past differences only as thrilling reminiscences in the story of your lives, you are manifesting the highest, the truest qualities of patriotism.

"Wide, indeed, was the breach that put you asunder, and long were the years of bitterness and misunderstanding that ensued; but you have outlived them all. The elements of discord have spent their force, and now you know each other better; you appreciate each other more. You who wore the gray well knew the die of life or death was cast in that fierce charge you made through yonder field in 1863. Now you have come again, not in obedience to the command of those you followed even to the death, but at the call of those who clubbed their guns and turned you back—the boys who wore the blue.

"With shot for shot and bayonet for bayonet you met each other then; now, when the musket and the saber rest amongst the treasured trophies of the war, you look into each other's eyes, you swap again your countless tales of perilous adventure, knowing, each of you, on either side, what all the world concedes, that those with whom you here contended were 'foemen worthy of your steel.'

"The sutler and the camp follower may not exult over such a reunion as this, but the fighting man best knows the worth of him with whom he broke his lance. You hallow this ground to-day by standing square in peace with all the bravery you displayed in war.

"You have talked of Armisted, the Confederate, who, cap on sword, cheering his men with 'Give them the cold steel, boys,' carried the charge to this angle of stones only to meet a soldier's death; and we have talked of Cushing, the gallant lieutenant, who, thrice wounded, fell by his gun, striving to give you 'one more shot.' Your great Confederate leaders have passed in review with our Meade and our Hancock and Gregg. The soldierly fortitude and the Christian character of Lee have been calmly contrasted with the high purposes and devoted determination of the generals who overwhelmed him. A wholesome reunion of sentiment has pervaded this fraternizing of veterans.

"No more the earth trembles with the impact of heavy guns; the mad tramping of the wounded chargers is over; the shouts of the marching legions have died away. You were a part of it all, proud of your part in it all. Then what does it mean that you should be sounding each other's praises, you who were 'Yank' and you who were 'Johnny Reb'? It means that civil strife shall be no more; that backed by the sturdy generations that have sprung from your loins, building our country upon the foundations of loyalty and industry, we need have no fear of any power on earth. Here is a lesson for the rising generation—yea for the statesmen of our country who would ever again bestir the enmities or arouse the passions incident to the great conflict.

"Your battle of half a century ago was fought in Pennsylvania. We are proud of the Keystone State; proud of Virginia; proud of Alabama, of Texas, of Louisiana, of North Carolina. Each of them, all of them below the imaginary line that once divided us, are stars in the brotherhood of the Union that can not be effaced. But 50 years ago to this very hour it was the duty of Pennsylvanians, of the Philadelphia Brigade, to resist at this stone wall the highest tide of Lee's invasion, the memorable charge of the dashing Pickett. It was the most terrific hand-to-hand encounter of the war, a titanic test of human courage. Unionist or Confederate, the honor of this day rests with those who stood on either side, rests with those who fought and passed unscathed, with those who carry yet the wounds they then sustained, with the memory of those, your comrades, who sacrificed their lives upon this field.

"Three regiments of Philadelphians, under the heroic Webb, stood at this point. They were the fighting Sixty-ninth, the Seventy-first, and the Seventy-second, together with certain companies of Morehead's One hundred and sixth. The Seventy-first had been organized by Col. E. D. Baker, of Oregon, who left the United States Senate to don the uniform. It was known as the "California Regiment," and was the first three-years regiment to complete its organization. It was baptized in blood at Balls Bluff, where Baker was killed; but from that time on it served heroically and with heavy losses throughout the war. Evincing the spirit of the Philadelphia Brigade and of the Grand Army of the Republic, the survivors of this old command have commissioned me to turn over to you of the gray, their erstwhile foemen, whom they learned so dearly to respect on this day 50 years ago, the simplest and best token of their patriotic affection.

"Since the days of Betsy Ross, whose deft fingers first fashioned its now familiar folds, the Stars and Stripes have been the emblem of this Nation. It was your flag and our flag in the closing days of the Revolution. We had no quarrel then, for we stood side by side in grim and successful resistance to our common oppressors. It was your flag and our flag when we marched upon the Mexican capital. Grant and Lee supported it then. It was our flag when you raised the Stars and Bars; but we continued to hold and to cherish it, not alone for ourselves, but for you. Then came the War with Spain. Again it was your flag and our flag, the flag of Dewey and the flag of Wheeler, fighting together as patriots and countrymen. And now, when we boast of a reunited country, more rich and powerful in men and wealth than any nation on the face of the globe, it is still your flag, as it is still our flag—the glorious emblem of a peaceful and a prosperous people. This, veterans of the gray, survivors of Pickett's charge against "the bloody angle," is the token that your quondam adversaries of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania desire me to present to you. It is their expression of loyalty, friendship, and good will.

"And, soldiers, in performing this pleasant service, may I add one thought—more important than all, more satisfying than all. By your own acts this day it is ordained that you shall not depart in rancor nor in malice; that you shall not carry with you at the parting the bitterness resulting from your mighty struggle. You have truly made this ground more sacred by uniting upon it in bonds of amity and fellowship. The God of Peace now reigns above the scene of carnage, and you who trod these dusty roads to wage a deadly war may now return to your homes to await the last muster, conscious when the final summons comes that you can face eternity with the mantle of charity and kindness covering the last vestige of enmity that may have found a lurking place in your hearts."

The Progressive-Republican Merger.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES W. BRYAN,
OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, August 5, 1913.

Mr. BRYAN. Under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an article from the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, June 28, 1913.

The article is as follows:

THE PROGRESSIVE-REPUBLICAN MERGER.

[By Albert J. Beveridge.]

After its first defeat and before its second victorious campaign earnest proposals were made to the new party of Lincoln to merge with all other elements opposed to the Democratic Party of that day. The new party had suffered some local reverses; and it seemed clear that if all elements of the Whig Party would get together again that party could win. It appeared equally certain that if this was not done success was impossible. Yet Lincoln strongly opposed this plan.

"Rational men," said Lincoln, "can only entertain it in the strange belief that Republicans are not in earnest for their principles. This mistake must be dispelled. For the sake of their principles, forming their party, they broke and sacrificed the strongest mere party ties and advantages which can exist. There can be no letting down. * * * 'He who is not for us is against us; and he who gathereth not with us scattereth.'"

So the merger plan was rejected, and at the next election the people placed the new party in charge of the Government.

The people felt that a new party was needed in Lincoln's day just as the people had felt the same thing four times before Lincoln's day. There had been the Federalist Party of Washington and Hamilton, the Republican Party of Jefferson and Madison, the Whig Party of Webster and Clay, the Democratic Party of Jackson and Van Buren; and then came the new party of Seward and Lincoln. Looking back over our history all of us now see how good a thing it was for the country that these parties rose and fell. We now see that each of them did a needed work which the others could not do, and then gave place to a new party that better stood for the spirit of the times.

The average life of American political parties has been about 30 years. Jefferson thought even that too long. The only exception was made by the Civil War, which practically dissolved the Democratic Party for many years and gave the Republican Party an unnatural lease of life. History then, as well as present conditions, shows that the time is overripe for a new party now.

Recently a few gentlemen calling themselves Progressive Republicans met in Chicago to arrange for a merger of the Progressive and Republican Parties. The day before they met Senator GALLINGER, the Republican dean of the Senate, declared in the public press that "when the time comes to reorganize the Republican Party we must follow the men who helped build the party and not those who helped to wreck it." And the newspapers added "Senator SMOOT and other regulars expressed similar sentiments." The following day the same newspapers that described the meeting of these Progressive Republicans in Chicago carried a dispatch from New Haven, quoting Mr. Taft, the last Republican President, as saying in his Yale lecture that progressive reforms are "hair-trigger" affairs "leading to anarchy and despotism by the majority." And the day after the meeting Mr. Cannon, the last Republican Speaker, wanted Senator CUMMINS, leader of the Progressive-Republican Chicago conference, to tell why Senator CUMMINS four years ago had not supported the very plan to reduce southern representation in Republican national conventions that Senator CUMMINS now favors. Still the promoters of the merger went merrily ahead.

Even if these well-meaning gentlemen had composed these radical differences among those who still call themselves Republicans they still would be up against the impossible in trying to unite the Progressive Party with the Republican Party. They start out with three fundamental errors, all fatal to their plan:

Their first mistake is that the Progressive Party is only a faction of the Republican Party. But one plain fact knocks this theory in the head—the fact that more than a million of those who joined the Progressive Party and voted the Progressive ticket last year were men who had been Democrats. Long before the election Mr. PENROSE said publicly that more than a hundred thousand of his followers in Pennsylvania would vote for Mr. Wilson; and in his first formal speech in New York after the election Mr. Taft said that more than a million Republicans had voted the Democratic ticket. That was true, and it is also true that a good many more than this number of Democrats voted the Progressive ticket.

More than this, men who had been lifelong Democrats were and are among the most active, vigorous, and efficient of the workers and committeemen of the Progressive Party. Many of these were prominent men whose solid qualities gave them an influence extending beyond their own States, as, for example, John M. Parker, of New Orleans, who became and now is a vice chairman of the national committee of the Progressive Party. Hundreds of county committees of the Progressive Party were made up of former Democrats and Republicans alike. Almost every county committee of the Progressive Party had and has one or more members who had been lifelong Democrats. And in almost every case these former Democrats are men of substance and weight in their own communities. As I write I can think of many such men whom I personally know—farmers, merchants, workingmen, secretaries of commercial clubs, doctors, and teachers. And these workers of the Progressive Party, who formerly were Democrats, are as able, determined, and enthusiastic as any of their fellow Progressive Party workers who formerly were Republicans.

Also, many Progressive candidates for Congress were former Democrats, and this was true of our candidates on Progressive county tickets. Mark well the fact, too, that these candidates on county, State, and congressional tickets of the Progressive Party were mostly men who had never run for office before. Very seldom could they be accused of being disappointed office seekers. Also most candidates of the Progressive Party became such knowing that they could not be elected, for from our great leader down nearly all Progressive candidates for office in 1912 were willing to make the fight without any notion of succeeding at that election. One of the many fine things about the campaign the Progressive Party made last year was this very fact that it was made for principle and not for spoils.

All this proves that the promoters of the proposed political merger of the Republican and Progressive Parties are wrong in their major premise. How do they propose to amalgamate this great host of Progressive voters, who formerly were Democrats, with the Republican party? And the fact that the Republican Party cast a great many hundreds of thousands of votes less than the Progressive Party cast will not help the merger promoters to answer that question. How are they going to merge men like Parker, of Louisiana; and Wannamaker of South Carolina; and Harris, of Georgia, with ROOT, of New York; LODGE, of Massachusetts; and SMOOT, of Utah? For the matter of that, how do these gentlemen propose to make an amalgam out of such materials as Mr. LA FOLLETTE and Mr. Cannon, or Mr. CUMMINS and Mr. PENROSE, all of whom still label themselves Republicans? Do they think that such a mixture would be attractive to American citizens? Do they think that anybody would believe in the sincerity of such a political gentlemen's agreement?

The second fundamental mistake that our promoter friends are making in trying to get up a merger between the Progressive and Republican Parties is that the Progressive Party is merely a protest against certain purely party methods and laws, which became more plain and clear than usual in the Republican convention last year in Chicago. They think that the party law governing the election of national committeemen and the party rule by which Republican delegations from the Southern States are given great power in national conventions are what caused more than 4,000,000 American citizens, both Democrats and Republicans, to leave the two old parties and form the Progressive Party. Does not the mere statement of this show how deeply mistaken the amalgamationists are?

Men and women do not leave their parties to which they have belonged all their lives and openly join a new party for any such surface reasons. Such things may cause them silently to vote for the opposition party in order to register their resentment; but men do not publicly and irrevocably cut lifelong party ties and formally become members of a new party for such feeble reasons.

They did this, too, with hardly any party organization, and everybody knows how necessary organization is if a party's full strength is to be registered at the polls. Last year our Progressive Party committees were formed almost at the polls; literally they were minutemen. By far the larger number of the members of our county, State, and even national committees were totally unacquainted with political work or management; by far the greater majority of them were merely earnest and thoughtful men and women who sincerely believed in the principles and program of the Progressive Party. They were

like undrilled volunteers meeting seasoned and veteran regulars. Yet, even with these beginnings of an organization, the Progressive Party became the second party in the Nation.

Now, however, the Progressive Party is perfecting its organization everywhere. In those States where we have no organization at all one is being built. In States where our organization was poor—and they were many—our committees are being strengthened.

Within two weeks after the election great Progressive meetings began to be held in various States and sections, precisely what happened after the first defeat of Lincoln's new party. Within two months these meetings developed into party conferences. And this remarkable phenomenon has continued up to the present time and is going on right now. Every one of these Progressive Party conferences is a notable affair in the number, character, and enthusiasm of those who attend them. This is admitted even by the old party newspapers at the places where these extraordinary gatherings are held.

The fact is that at the present moment more party work is being done by the Progressive Party than by both of the old parties put together. For example, Progressive Party clubs are being formed in many States. Over 5,000 such clubs have been organized during the present year. And this work is being pushed into other States as rapidly as they can be reached. It is an understatement of the truth to say that more Progressive Party clubs are now being formed than Republican and Democratic clubs put together. As a department of our national committee, we have a progressive service that is a new thing in party politics and characteristic of the Progressive Party's purposes. This service is sowing Progressive Party literature and spreading the Progressive Party propaganda throughout the Nation. Next year the Progressive Party will have full county tickets in most of the States and a Progressive Party candidate for Congress in practically all the congressional districts of the Nation. Last year we had very few such tickets in the field. Also in 1914 the Progressive Party will have its own candidate for United States Senator—a straight-out Progressive Party man—in every State where a Senator is to be chosen. A gloomy prospect for the merger promoters, is it not?

It is when one gets to the heart of the present situation, however, that one sees how impossible is the proposal to Progressive voters to leave the Progressive Party and go back again to either of the two old parties; in fact, Progressives could well say to both the old parties, "Physician, heal thyself!" before such a proposal from either of the old parties could become understandable.

Take, for example, the Republican Party at the present moment: Its leaders are not agreed on a single principle or policy for which the party can stand throughout the Nation. On the contrary, they are at unrelenting war with one another, to which there can be no end or even a temporary truce without a yielding of basic convictions. For example, Mr. CUMMINS believes in Republican voters nominating their candidate for President by a nation-wide primary; but only the other day, in a carefully prepared lecture, Mr. Taft was hard put to it to find words strong enough to denounce that very thing. Mr. LA FOLLETTE believes in the initiative and referendum; yet Mr. Cannon, in a very able, reactionary article in this magazine, called this "the dynamite theory," which would "blow up the foundations of the Government."

Compare what the Republican Party stands for in Rhode Island with what it stands for in Nebraska. A Republican of Iowa is a good deal more of a stranger among Republicans of Massachusetts than among Democrats of Oklahoma. The Republicans of Utah and New Hampshire announce the same beliefs; but put the beliefs of New Hampshire and Utah Republicans in parallel columns with those announced by Republicans of North Dakota and Wisconsin!

It is just as bad, or even worse, with the Democratic Party. The governor of Connecticut says he is a Democrat; and we must believe him, for he is a very learned, honorable, and able man; but the governor of Washington also says that he is a Democrat, and he, too, is an honorable, able, and informed man. Yet Jefferson and Adams did not hold each other's views in greater detestation in 1800 than the Democratic governors of Connecticut and Washington do in 1913. Mr. Sullivan, boss of the Chicago Tammany Hall, calls himself a Democrat, is consulted and deferred to by Mr. Wilson, and is the strongest single factor in the Democratic Party of Illinois. Yet Mr. Sullivan is opposed to everything for which Mr. Bryan stands, on the one hand, and Mr. Bryan is opposed to those things for which Mr. Sullivan stands. If a foreign student of our politics were to read the New York Times, published in New York, and the Rocky Mountain News, published in Denver, he would think that those two papers were printed in the interest not only of opposing political parties but of frantically hostile political parties; yet each of these papers declares that it truly states the principles and purposes of the Democratic Party.

So we see that neither of the old parties has any principle or even any policy on which the respective parties agree or can agree throughout the whole country. Both have come to be merely crazy quilts of glaringly opposite beliefs.

One of the moving causes that for many years have been forming a new party was to put an end to just this confusion—a confusion that prevented either party from standing for clear-cut principles and plainly understood programs which would be carried out in the event of party success, and permitted evil and nonpublic interests to work out their will, no matter which party won an election. For be it remembered that the more the people are confused by these party jumbles of conviction and party catchwords of expediency, the clearer the antipublic forces see their way. These forces never are confused; they know exactly what they want, are always ably generaled, and so perfectly disciplined that they act as a unit. That is why they want the two old parties to stay as they are and are bringing all their power to bear against the Progressive Party.

For a long time millions of thoughtful citizens were impatient of this party condition; and their impatience finally grew to despair. It was inevitable, then, was it not, that there should be a new, intelligent, and honorable party alignment? We need a frankly liberal party, with plainly understood liberal principles and clearly stated liberal policies, to which all citizens who believe in them can belong; and a frankly conservative party, with plainly understood conservative principles and clearly stated conservative policies, to which all citizens who believe in them can belong.

With such a party alignment citizens can know exactly what they are voting for and be sure they will get what they voted for if their party succeeds. It was this deep and fundamental necessity that created the Progressive Party. It is the liberal party of America, to which all who believe in its principles and policies will come in the end; and its very existence will compel all those who believe in opposite principles and policies to get together in an opposition party in the end. Thus, and only thus, can we have honest politics in America.

The third mistake the promoters of amalgamation make is the assertion that the Progressive and Republican Parties want the same things. But this is not true. It is the worst mistake of all. For example, take the subject this moment most before the public—the business question. The Progressive Party is as far apart from both the Republican and Democratic Parties on ths subject as were the Whig and Democratic Parties on the subject of internal improvements.

The whole country needs business peace. Yet here we are in the midst of a tariff upheaval, which has in it the seeds of still another tariff upheaval. And this will go on just so long as this great business question is handled by the two old parties. Both the Democratic and Republic methods of building a tariff are exactly the same, and must and do produce equally unsatisfactory results. The country was promised great things from the last Democratic revision of the tariff under Cleveland; it was promised great things from the last Republican tariff revision under Taft; and it was equally deceived and disappointed by both. And now again we are told that the needs of the country will be met by the Democratic tariff revision at present under way. The Democratic leaders have formally and in terms told the country that the tariff bill now making will put an end to the high cost of living, on the one hand, and increase wages, on the other hand; that it will improve business at home and enlarge our foreign trade; and that this miraculous new law will also take away the power of the trusts by taking away the special tariff privileges they now enjoy.

TARIFF MAKING IN FEW HANDS.

Yet certain stern facts already loom up clear and large. Strange, is it not, that though we are told that the trusts are to be punished by this new Democratic tariff law the great interests do not appear to be more worried by this bill? Perhaps time will clear up this mystery.

Of course hardly anybody knows what is in the bill. It was framed in exactly the same way that the Payne-Aldrich bill was framed. Not more than a dozen men all told had any part in its making. There are not 20 Members out of more than 500 Members of House and Senate who at this moment can explain its provisions. And it is being rushed through by the same autocratic methods that were used to jam through the Payne-Aldrich bill, with those autocratic methods raised to the nth power.

Just how the bill is to do away with the high cost of living, raise wages, improve business, and extend foreign trade is not

explained; but we are told that the new law will do all these things, and the country is taking this statement on faith. Of course all of us hope these things may happen. All of us hope that the high cost of living will be lowered; that wages will be raised, business improved, profits increased. But suppose these things do not come to pass. Suppose we find ourselves next year paying as much as we do now to keep ourselves fed, sheltered, and clothed. Suppose wages are not raised—I do not ask you to suppose the terrible possibility that wages actually may be lowered. Suppose business does not become better—I do not ask you even to suppose that business may become poorer. Suppose any or all these things. What then? Does anybody imagine that people who have thus been so fooled and wronged will not strike down the party which has promised all this and not made good? Of course they will.

What will the people then do? If they turn to the Republican Party, that party will say that at last the people have indorsed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill; at last Mr. Taft's statement at Winona that the Payne-Aldrich bill was the best ever passed has been proved to be true. That is what the Republican Party will say, and that party will have a right to say just those things. Its leaders are saying just those things right now by way of prophecy. So if the people in their disappointment and despair turn to the Republicans, the latter will give us another dose out of the same bottle from which they dosed us with the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. We should have again the same one-sided and worthless hearings; the same star-chamber caucus methods; the same framing of a bill by a few men, with the unjustly favored interests in the background; the same slugging of the bill through Congress; the same outrages and injustices in the end. The only difference would be that the Republican Party will feel licensed to be more extreme than ever, for it will reason that the people, tired and exhausted with this endless tearing down and building up of tariffs, will stand for anything rather than see it continue.

Very soon, however, the people will rebel against that unjust tariff, just as they rebelled against the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and the country will find itself once more up against another tariff revision. The country will at the end of all this turmoil be just exactly where it is to-day. And this process will go on just so long as the country tolerates the method of handling the tariff that both old parties alike employ. So we see that business peace—a settlement of the tariff question—is not possible through either of the old parties.

The Progressive Party is absolutely and utterly against this method of tariff making that both old parties employ. The Progressive Party believes that the tariff should be taken out of politics and handled as a purely business question, which it is, instead of as a political question, which it is not. The Progressive Party believes that our tariff should be built on exact facts as nearly as those facts can be gotten; and that it should be changed schedule by schedule, section by section—or even item by item—when the facts make such change necessary. This is the way in which prudent and farseeing business men manage their business affairs.

It is the way that Germany, France, Japan, and other protective-tariff countries handle their tariffs. Tariff changes in those rival countries do not upset the business of those countries but strengthen it. They are made almost automatically. Can anybody recall when France was plagued with a tariff upheaval? Of course France or Germany or any other rival country could not stand the upsetting of business by the wholesale tariff revisions we Americans permit the two old parties to impose upon us. The reason why rival nations have better tariff methods than we do is not because their statesmen are abler or their people more intelligent than ours, but because those countries are so crowded and their resources are so small that they can not afford such haphazard, unbusinesslike, and wasteful tariff methods as we Americans employ.

DARK-LANTERN METHODS.

You see, Americans are the only people on earth who can afford a government by politicians. We are so few in numbers and so wealthy in resources that we can manage to get along with politician-made tariffs and dark-lantern tariff methods. But ought we go on with such tariffs and such methods just because our wealth is so great and our numbers so few that we still can live in spite of such tariffs and such methods? The Progressive Party believes that we ought not. If Germany and France and other rival nations, with many more times our population to the square mile and with very little natural wealth compared with us, can equal us in domestic prosperity, beat us badly in steadiness and security of domestic business, and, comparatively speaking, make us take their dust in foreign trade just by using common-sense business methods, what could we not do with our few numbers and great resources if we also used common-sense business methods?

All of us have heard the bombast of the political stump speaker about our having the greatest prosperity the world has ever known until we are sick and tired of it; for though in sums total our business transactions and growth in resources are very great, still statistics show that our prosperity is not nearly so great, comparatively speaking, as that of rival countries packed with people and without any of our advantages. The plain truth is that we Americans are allowed to realize only a part of the prosperity we ought to have. Our politician methods of lawmaking, especially in our business laws, keep us from making ourselves as prosperous as our scanty numbers and unrivaled advantages justify. And what prosperity we do have is not fairly distributed. The business policy of the Progressive Party is to make our business laws by common-sense business methods and fit those laws to actual conditions, as less favored but more successful nations do. The Progressive Party believes that we should do this in order to give us that greater prosperity which we ought to have and in order to pass that prosperity around.

So the Progressive Party would make a thoroughgoing tariff commission of experts, as permanent and able as our Interstate Commerce Commission. The Progressive Party would make this tariff commission as nonpartisan and independent as the Interstate Commerce Commission; and we would give this tariff commission all the powers needful to discharge its duties. We would have that commission prescribe a uniform system of accounting for protected industries. We would have it gather facts concerning the tariff even fuller and more detailed than the facts the Interstate Commerce Commission gathers concerning the railroads, because the gathering of these facts would be the basic work of the tariff commission. And we would have the benefits in any protected industries go to the workingmen employed in that industry, for the Progressive Party holds to the protective-tariff doctrine of Abraham Lincoln—that the purpose of a protective tariff is to protect American workingmen from competition with workingmen elsewhere who are paid less than American workingmen can live upon by our American standard of living. The Progressive Party believes that this standard of living is the vital problem of American statesmanship.

THE FIGHT FOR A TARIFF BOARD.

And we are at relentless war with the present-day Republican doctrine of a guaranty of profit to manufacturers. Such an idea never was heard of before the Taft-Aldrich-Root-Lodge combine forced it into the Republican platform. Why not guarantee profits to farmers and barbers and doctors and lawyers?

Neither of the old parties believes in the Progressive Party method of handling our tariffs. The Democratic Party frankly says that it does not; and, though some Republican politicians have been driven by the terror of their situation to appear to favor a tariff commission, yet the Republican Party as such is estopped from taking that position. The Republican Party can not be heard now to say that it favors a tariff commission. Not only did its leaders attack the tariff-commission bill when it was introduced some years ago in terms hardly fit to print, not only did certain prominent Republican leaders who now pretend to favor a tariff commission do all they could against it; not only do they admit in private conversation that they take no stock in it now, but it is a matter of public record that three times within the last five years the Republican Party, having full power, had a chance to fix a genuine, permanent, nonpartisan, and powerful tariff commission in our laws as firmly as the Interstate Commerce Commission is fixed, and neglected and refused to do so. Of course everybody knows that Mr. Taft's so-called tariff board was feeble and worthless.

The fact that a very few prominent men now in public life, who illogically have chosen for a while longer to remain in the Republican Party, do sincerely favor a tariff commission and the Progressive Party's method of handling the tariff question does not relieve the Republican situation. The fact only makes it worse. For here again we see the fatal division of the Republican Party within itself. The other day Mr. PENROSE, the Republican leader of the Senate, prepared a careful article for the public press in answer to Mr. Wilson. Mr. PENROSE said about everything anybody could think of in attacking the present Democratic tariff bill and in defense of the policy of protection, but not one word about a tariff commission, not one word about condemning methods of tariff building employed by both old parties. On the contrary, this Republican leader of the Senate made a two-handed defense of those very methods. Mr. Cannon, in his strong but medieval article in this weekly, took the same ground that Mr. PENROSE takes.

You have only to read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of three, four, or five years ago to find out what the Republican leaders really think of a tariff commission. Of course they now are willing to put a tariff-commission plank in their platform; but then putting a thing in a platform before election and carrying it out after election are two very different things. It is the men behind the platform that count. And, besides, all of us know that the Republican Party is willing to put nearly anything in its platform just now. It is the old case of a drowning man catching at a straw.

So, then, on the tariff question how are you going to merge the Progressive Party, whose members all believe in the Progressive Party method of handling the tariff, with either of the old parties, both of which have fought that method as hard as they could and are against it now? The only sensible thing for those who have remained in the Republican and Democratic Parties, but who believe in the Progressive Party's method of handling the tariff, to do is to become members of the Progressive Party; for what these men want is the fruitful success of policies and principles in which they believe, instead of the barren success of a mere party name, with which they have been labeled—is it not?

Or take that other great division of our business problem—the question of the trusts. Here again the Progressive Party policy is at war with that of both old parties. Briefly stated, both the Democratic and Republican Parties propose to go on with that series of actions to break up the trusts which the country has witnessed for 25 years. Of course these useless lawsuits under the Sherman law amount to nothing so far as any benefit to the people is concerned. All they amount to is to badger business, on the one hand, and to give to such great interests as can afford to go through the courts a decree to go on doing everything that really hurts the people, on the other hand. Witness the so-called dissolution suits of the Standard Oil Co. and the Tobacco Trust. Did either of these lawsuits reduce the cost of oil or tobacco? No; the cost of tobacco has not changed and the cost of oil has been increased; the price of gasoline has been raised seven times. Did they prevent the watering of stocks? No; the trusts can go on doing that as much as they like; one former component of the Standard Oil Co. made a stock dividend of $29,000,000 within a few months after the decree. Did they prevent the manipulation of prices and unfair methods of competition? If so, point out where those practices have ceased.

So where do the people get any relief? Nowhere. On the other hand, all legitimate business is utterly confused. No matter how honest, American business men to-day can not get for any fee from a reputable lawyer an opinion as to whether in many important, necessary, and wholly honorable transactions they are lawbreakers or not. A great number of indispensable business arrangements now are being carried on, though those who carry them on are criminals under the law. Yet they must go ahead, because they can not do business under modern conditions in any other way.

FOREIGN TRUST REGULATION.

This intolerable trust condition and the politician-like treatment of it by both the old parties do even more to hamper American prosperity than the old party methods of handling our tariff. Here once more the policy of the Progressive Party is different in its very nature and theory from the shifty and shifting policy to which the two old parties equally hold. The Progressive Party takes the ground marked out by every great authority on modern economics. We hold with these standard economic authorities that great organizations of capital engaged in industry are not only inevitable but necessary; that they are caused by railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and all modern agencies of communication which bring scores of millions of people into direct touch with one another, which make a modern nation a single industrial family.

These mighty organizations of industry called trusts are found in free-trade England and in protected Germany, as well as in the United States; they are even greater and stronger, considering comparative wealth and numbers, in those countries than they are with us. And instead of trying to break them up those foreign Governments encourage them. For example, last year a German cartel, or trust agreement, expired. The big concerns that were parties to this trust agreement each wanted more of the future profits of the trust than the others would agree to, and so they would not sign the new trust agreement. But this concerned German business and especially German foreign trade, so the German Government promptly notified these firms that if they did not at once renew their trust agreement the Government would increase railroad rates on the products of each member of the expired trust. Of course that was going too far in the other direction, and we would tolerate no such governmental practice here. I cite it only to show how other nations, which can not afford waste of any kind, deal with this profound subject.

But while these foreign Governments encourage trusts, they control them—sternly and effectively control them. That is just what we ought to do here. So the Progressive Party would stop the policy of badgering business through sham battles against the trusts, which is the only plan the two old parties have with which to deal with this question, and, instead, control them, so that they can not hurt but only serve the people.

The Progressive Party recognizes that the organizations of business can not be and ought not to be destroyed, on the one hand; but we say that they can and must be bridled and directed, on the other hand. The greatest business concerns can be made the greatest servants of all the people.

Just this is what the Progressive Party would do. We would make these vast industrial concerns do the people's work instead of letting them exploit the people. We would pass a business law plainly stating what business practices are unlawful, punishing its violation by prison sentences instead of money fines; and we would create an independent arm of the General Government to control and regulate these giant business agencies in the interest of the public. If the Interstate Commerce Commission is a good thing to regulate and control the railroads of the country, will anybody tell us why an interstate trust commission would not be an equally good or better thing to control and regulate the trusts, whose products the railroads carry?

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE PARTY.

Thus, and only thus, will there be an end put to the watering of stocks, which taxes the whole consuming public as the Government itself does not tax it; an end to the arbitrary, unjust, and wicked raising of prices, which makes life a burden to the masses of our people; an end put to those crushing and criminal manipulations that have so choked legitimate business. Yes; and an end put to that business uncertainty which chills the energies of American business men and to that confusion which blinds the vision of the clearest business eye. In short, the Progressive Party would establish business peace on the firm foundations of fact and justice.

Yet against this plain, simple, common-sense statesmanship of the Progressive Party, both old parties and also the great and evil interests that have worked their will upon the American people are united. Thus we see that on the business question—the tariff and the trusts—there is no common ground upon which the Progressive Party and either of the old parties can get together.

I have enlarged upon the Progressive Party's business program and the common hostility of the two old parties to that program, because the business question is the one now biggest in the public eye; but when one comes to the underlying principles of the Progressive Party one sees even more clearly why any kind of merger with either of the old parties is impossible. There are three fundamental principles on which the Progressive Party is founded and from which its policies flow. Let us state these three principles and give an illustration of each.

First, the Progressive Party stands for a broader, more logical, and more helpful nationality. Most of the problems that bear down upon the American people to-day are national in character and can be dealt with only by the people of the Nation acting as a unit. So the Progressive Party searches our National Constitution to find power for the Nation to do those things the welfare of the whole people demands; the two old parties, on the other hand, search the Nation's Constitution not to find such power but to find limitations upon such power. The Progressive Party believes that the master words of the Constitution are the very first words in that great charter: "We, the people * * * in order to * * * promote the general welfare, * * * do ordain and establish this Constitution." And we Progressives read our fundamental law by the light of those master words. On the contrary, the two old parties say that these guiding words of the Constitution have no real meaning.

The result is that the two old parties think the States should handle every problem, no matter how national in character, that the Constitution does not expressly command the Nation to handle; whereas we Progressives believe that the Nation should handle all national questions that the Constitution does not expressly forbid the Nation to handle. This principle of the Progressive Party was better stated by Abraham Lincoln than by anybody else. Lincoln said: "The Nation should control what concerns it; a State or any minor political community should control what exclusively concerns it; an individual should control what exclusively concerns him."

Take one of many illustrations of this principle of the Progressive Party—the subject of child labor. For every possible reason this is a national question, and everybody who has studied it knows that it can be handled wisely only by national law. The Progressive Party favors a national law on this vital subject. The two old parties say that the Nation has no power to deal with child labor at all, but that the subject must be left to the States. Yet if left to the States, not only can child labor not be ended; not only will the ruin of American citizens in the making go on in the various States that fail to stop it; not only will labor disturbances in States with good child-labor laws continue to be caused by the employment of children in other States, but also the most serious business inequality is set up all over the Republic. For manufacturers in States which do not permit the employment of children must make their goods with manhood labor, paid manhood wages—and yet sell those goods in the open market in direct competition with business men in other States who are allowed to make their goods by childhood labor, paid childhood wages. I personally know manufacturers who employ children and who would be glad to stop it, but can not, because other manufacturers next door to them go on employing children.

How, then, can the Progressive Party, which has this concept of nationality as one of its basic principles, be merged with another party which denies that principle? Will the Republican Party put a national child-labor plank in its platform? Let the merger promoters try it.

HOW TO STRENGTHEN LIBERTY.

The second principle on which the Progressive Party is founded is a broader, purer Democracy. We believe that liberty can be strengthened best by strengthening the foundations of liberty. So the Progressive Party believes that women should have the right to vote precisely the same as men. We see no sense in allowing some of us to vote because we happen to be men and not allowing others to vote because they happen to be women. And especially the Progressive Party believes in making the people's laws and public servants subject to the people's will all the time.

We think that no harm, but only good, can come from giving the people power over the people's laws under which the people must live, and over the people's servants who make those laws and conduct the people's Government. That is what every individual does in his own affairs; why should not the people do it in their affairs? The initiative, referendum, and recall strengthen our representative Government by making it certain that it will really represent the people whose Government it is, and not the special interests whose Government it is not. Everybody knows that our representative Government has fallen under the influence of antipublic forces.

Yet we find the two old parties, as parties, standing together against the Progressive Party's principle of a stronger and more vital popular Government.

True, some Republicans and some Democrats favor this Progressive Party principle; but the majority of both Democratic and Republican leaders are against it. Mr. LA FOLLETTE is for it and Mr. LODGE so unalterably opposed to it that he gave this as his excuse for deserting his personal friend and greatest benefactor, Col. Roosevelt. Mr. CUMMINS is for it, but Senator ROOT thinks it will break down our Government.

The Democrats are in exactly the same case. Mr. Bryan favors this Progressive Party principle, but did not write it into the Democratic platform, while Mr. UNDERWOOD frankly and boldly opposes it. A few western Democrats stand for this Progressive Party principle, but eastern Democrats are against it to a man. For example, Gov. Baldwin, of Connecticut, a Democrat, is quite as sure that this Progressive Party principle would blast out the foundations of the Republic as is Senator ROOT, a Republican.

So we see there can be no getting together of the Progressive Party with any other party on this second vital principle upon which the Progressive Party is founded. Neither of the old parties, as parties, stands for it—both of the old parties, as parties, are against it—and the only reasonable and sincere thing that those who believe in this underlying principle of the Progressive Party can do is to join the Progressive Party, which, as a party, is pledged to this principle.

The third principle upon which the Progressive Party is founded is that of humanity in legislation. I do not mean that we Progressives are kinder or better than members of other parties; but I do mean that, as a party, we Progressives insist on making our laws from the human point of view rather than from the purely commercial point of view. For example, the Progressive Party rejects the savage economic doctrine of the obsolete Manchester School that labor is nothing but a commodity, to be bought at the lowest possible price, used until efficiency is exhausted, like a shovel, or a machine, or a bucket of coal, or a bushel of wheat. We insist that the man whom the accident of birth or fortune makes a laborer is a human being, with all the feelings and aspirations, all the capacities for joy and sorrow, for pleasure and for suffering, possessed by the other man whom birth or fortune places in a more happy plane of life.

The Progressive Party, therefore, would draw its labor laws according to this fundamental principle of economics.

We think it a great deal more important that men and women engaged in any industry should not have their health ruined or their lives destroyed than it is that the manufacturer should make abnormal dividends. We Progressives believe it is of far greater consequence that children shall grow into normal human beings, with an equal chance with other human beings, so far as health and strength are concerned, than that the industries which employ these children should make larger profits because of their employment. We think that the industrial order, which, notwithstanding the enormously increased productivity of machinery, nevertheless drives human beings to such hard and excessive hours of labor that their usefulness is sucked out of them by middle life, is utterly wrong; and so, under the head of social and industrial justice, the Progressive Party platform proposes a program of comprehensive, systematic, and practical reforms to carry out this third great principle on which our party is founded.

Nobody has yet been willing to say that these human reforms are not desirable; but the two old parties say they are not practicable. The answer to this, of course, is that every one of them has been tried and found to work well in other less favored countries than our own. But the two old parties are against the social and industrial justice section of the Progressive Party's platform—some of the old party leaders are quite violent in their opposition; but with Progressives these human reforms are the expression of a principle in which they earnestly believe. So how is a merger of such strong and hostile convictions possible? How is it even thinkable?

So we see that the broad and deep-lying principles which created the Progressive Party and which give it its life and strength are not accepted, but opposed, by both of the old parties. The same is true of the Progressive Party's policies. Here and there you will find numbers of Republicans and Democrats who, in this locality and that, favor both the principles and policies of the Progressive Party; but neither the Democratic Party, as a party, nor the Republican Party, as a party, can be made to stand for any of the Progressive Party's principles or policies throughout the whole Nation.

On the contrary, the Democratic Party, as a party, and the Republican Party, as a party, stand against these Progressive Party policies and principles as national propositions. Yet a political party must have principles and policies as broad as the country.

The Progressive Party, however, as a party, stands for its principles and policies throughout the whole Republic. What we fight for in Oregon we fight for in Florida. What we preach in Kansas we preach in Rhode Island. What we stand for in Wisconsin we stand for in New York. Whereas fragments of the two old parties are willing to stand for some Progressive policies in localities where those policies happen to be popular and yet fight those very policies where they happen to be unpopular, the Progressive Party fights for those policies and principles a little bit harder in the localities where they are unpopular than it does in the localities where they are popular. For the Progressive Party fights for political convictions; the two old parties merely maneuver for expediency.

If this sounds harsh, ask yourself whether it is not true. If it is not true, then explain the difference between the Democratic platform of Oklahoma and the Democratic platform of Connecticut; between the Republican platform of Nebraska and the Republican platform of Rhode Island. Explain the sudden about-face of the Republican manipulators in Michigan and the stonewall standing fast of the Republican bosses of New York.

It is plain, then, that our merger-promoting friends have undertaken an impossible task. And why, after all, should there be any amalgamation of parties believing in different things? Certainly not for the purpose of carrying out clearly stated principles and well-understood policies; for there is no agreement on those principles and policies but, on the other hand, utter disagreement.

To what end, then, is this proposed merger? "To win," answer the merger promoters. Quite so. But to win what? To win offices and power. When you get at the bottom of it, will anyone point out what else there is to come from this proposed merger and amalgamation? And is that result attractive to any sincere and thoughtful man?

The Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERSON M. LEVY,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, August 5, 1913.

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, some time ago I publicly stated that the 2 per cent bonds could not fail to go below par if their circulation privilege was not sustained, and also that the 3 per cents would go below par if they did not receive the right of circulation. Common sense will convince anyone that the value of 2 and 3 per cent bonds has only been sustained on account of the privilege of issuing circulation against them. The premier security of England—Consuls, 2½ per cent—are only quoted at 73; the 3 per cent bonds of Germany are only quoted at 73; and the 3 per cent rentes of France are only quoted at 85. In the face of all this how can we expect either the 3 per cent or 2 per cent to be sustained above par if the circulation privilege is not allowed them?

I most heartily approve the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in giving notice at this particular time that he proposes to use the great resources of the country for the purpose of facilitating the movement of the crops. Under our defective banking system there is no method of increasing the circulating medium at the present time except by the deposit with the banks of redundant funds in the Treasury. What we need for moving the crops is currency. A deposit by the Government is equivalent to an increase in the circulation.

I can not too highly commend the rare good judgment and foresight of the Secretary of the Treasury and his exercise thereof at the proper psychological moment. Last year I urged the deposit of redundant funds on the Republican administration, and introduced a resolution to that effect, but failed to get any response from the then Secretary of the Treasury. He refused to place a dollar in the banks of the country during the crop season.

CURRENCY.

The bill proposed by the respective chairmen of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees is, in my opinion, put forward only as a tentative measure or working basis for discussion and consideration. Its main underlying purpose is unanimously approved, and if there are any grave defects they should be ascertained by a careful and dispassionate consideration of the bill on its merits, prompted by the wish that this meritorious effort at needed legislation may not be wrecked.

I do not believe in the tendency to consider financial legislation esoteric in its nature, for I think there are certain well-defined principles which are easily understood when explained, and which *must be followed* if we would not risk the consequences of unsound experiments in finance.

In my remarks before the Glass committee, as published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 23, I stated what I consider to be the correct principles which must be followed in any banking and currency legislation.

These principles were embodied in bills which I have introduced, and these principles *are followed* in the Glass-Owen bill; the differences between the two bills consist in the form of the application of the principles or the method of applying remedies to existing defects. I propose in a general way now to consider some of these differences, and when the committee reports I purpose to discuss them more in detail.

At the time referred to I then stated *the problem* which confronts us in these words:

To legislate whereby the debts of the banks may be safely substituted by the people for coin in their daily interchange of property and service with a reasonable profit to the banks.

I explained that the bank debts referred to are the "deposits" and "circulating notes" which constitute the great mass of the "circulating medium" of the country and are the "substitutes for coin" used in the daily exchanges of human wants.

To solve this problem these are the three *essential requisites*, as then stated:

1. To restore the bank function of note issue.
2. To remove from our statutes the evidences of fruitless efforts to create values by legislation.
3. To provide some reserve source of credit.

FIRST REQUISITE.

To meet the *first* requisite the Levy bill provides as follows:

(a) To allow the present national banks to issue currency not exceeding capital stock against a 50 per cent gold reserve and current assets, the notes to be printed and controlled by the Government, as now—all to be redeemable at the Treasury on presentation in gold to be provided by the banks as a part of their 50 per cent gold reserve.

(b) To retire the present bond-secured currency at the option of the banks, by allowing the present 2 per cent bonds to be exchanged for currency certificates which shall represent the bonds, allowing such certificates to be reexchanged into the same bonds at the option of the holder, thus giving elasticity to the present volume of bank currency and enabling the Government to carry the debt represented by the bonds, at a less rate of interest than 2 per cent, to the extent that bond certificates are used.

To meet the first requisite the Glass-Owen bill provides as follows:

(a) The organization of other banks called Federal reserve banks, for which the present banks must contribute the capital. The issuance of *Government obligations* by such reserve banks, against which they must furnish a gold reserve of 33⅓ per cent and deposit of their assets in commercial paper with the Government, 100 per cent of such issuance.

(b) The retirement of the present bond-secured currency, to extend through a period of 20 years, by the substitution of 3 per cent bonds for the present collateral bonds, such currency to be replaced by Government obligations to be deposited with the newly organized reserve banks.

In comparing the merits of these different remedies to attain the same end the fact that the Glass-Owen bill provides *in form* Treasury notes instead of bank notes must not lead us into the error that these Treasury notes, under the conditions which they are issued, are *Government currency* or that they are the same thing as the existing greenbacks without the legal-tender feature. The two are entirely different in nature, in origin, and in effect. In point of fact the Treasury notes proposed under the Glass-Owen bill are a *bank currency*, as a little reflection will confirm, and *this fact* is the redeeming feature of this provision. If it were not so, we should have "greenbacks" pure and simple, and the benefits which we are now reaping from the fight for sound money, made some years ago, would be lost. Pray observe! These notes, though the nominal obligation of the Government, are not to be paid by the Government; the Government receives no value in exchange when it parts with them, and the notes have no existence as an obligation until they are issued, i. e., delivered by a bank for value. They can not be issued by the Government for its own purposes nor even in exchange for an equal amount of gold. They are in law similar to what an accommodation note is when offered for discount to a bank—"stillborn" until value is paid.

As the bank is required to acknowledge the note *as its own debt*, by crediting the face amount thereof to the Government (when it receives value, or issues it), as it must furnish the gold reserve to be held for its payment on presentation, and must pay from its own assets when so presented, there is absolutely no difference in treatment between this Treasury note and its own circulating note, except that the latter when issued would be credited to the account called "circulation."

The present bond-secured bank currency represents the debt of the Government, indorsed or guaranteed by the banks; the proposed Treasury-reserve-note currency represents the debt of the banks, indorsed or guaranteed by the Government.

I do not understand why those in charge of the needed remedial legislation considered that in order to restore the function of note issue to the banks and to have an elastic bank currency it was necessary to have the notes *in form* the obligation of the Government, but having decided upon this, it followed necessarily that the Government should assume control not only of the method of issue as now practiced, but also the control of the *bank function* of note issue, and hence the organization of the Federal Reserve Board. This organization, I concede, should consist of Government officials, if we must have the obligation of the Government as the bank currency.

The Levy bill contemplates the continuance of the national banking system by restoring the bank function of note issue *to the individual banks*, they being in direct contact with the necessities of the people, requiring 50 per cent gold reserve, not only for the security it affords, but also to prevent any profit from note issue "per se" acting as an incentive to inflation. Contraction is secured by having the United States Treasury as one place of redemption for all bank notes, so that each bank maintains its gold reserve there by sending in other bank notes for redemption.

The necessity for doing away with the present bond-secured currency as being incompatible with the needed elasticity of the currency is conceded by the provisions of both bills.

The provision of the Glass-Owen bill to fund the present 2 per cent bonds into 3 per cent bonds follows the suggestion of the Aldrich plan; except that it limits the process to 5 per cent per annum, thus requiring 20 years to complete the operation. The plan in itself is open to the objection that it entails an additional interest charge upon the Government of about $7,500,000 per annum and with the limitations placed upon funding will probably force the price of the 2 per cent bonds much below par; cases will arise where the 2 per cent bonds must be sold at times when the annual limit of funding has been reached; the prices will be then fixed by the investment value, and these forced sales will thus make the market price.

The plan suggested by the Levy bill of making these 2 per cent bonds interconvertible with currency certificates removes the objections named, and besides gives many advantages not possessed by any plan heretofore suggested.

It leaves the Government debt, where it now is, carried by the people, but without the intervention of the banks.

It carries this debt at the maximum rate of 2 per cent, reduced by whatever amount the certificates may be demanded by the people in proportion to the whole debt. If the whole of the present bank currency should be converted into these certificates, the saving to the Government on the present basis of interest would be $14,720,000 per annum. On the basis of interest, as proposed by the Aldrich plan or pro rata by the Glass-Owen plan, the saving would be over $22,000,000 per annum.

It furnishes an elastic Government currency to replace the present inelastic bank currency. It allows the banks to make this exchange without loss and without limit as to time or amount. It provides the method of such exchange without increasing or decreasing the volume of the circulating medium. It broadens and enlarges the demands for 2 per cent bonds and gives to all State banks and trust companies and other corporations or individuals a form of quick assets which will always command currency, irrespective of commercial crises or financial panics.

SECOND REQUISITE.

As to the second requisite—"to remove from our statutes the evidences of fruitless efforts to create values by legislation"—the two bills are in accord, as far as the Glass-Owen bill goes.

The Levy bill does away entirely with the fiction of counting the debt represented by the item "Due from reserve agents" as a part of the required legal reserve of country banks.

I maintain that the only proper reserve money is gold and that no amount of legislation can convert any debt whatsoever into the equivalent of gold. I maintain further and prove by figures that the provision of the law allowing this debt to be counted as reserve money eliminates from the actual reserve money of the country three-fifths of the amount which the law provides country banks shall keep against the deposits therein.

The Glass-Owen bill acknowledges the principle involved, but allows 5 per cent or one-third of the country banks' required reserve to continue as a debt from reserve agents, at the discretion of the Federal reserve board.

The Levy bill gives the holders of greenbacks the option to exchange them into 2 per cent convertible bonds. The Glass-Owen bill makes no provision for this Government debt other than allowing its continuance with the present gold reserve held in trust to maintain its parity with gold.

I contend that the present greenback represents the only fiat money we have; that the creation of the debt in this form was a war necessity; and that its continuance is no longer necessary; that under Gresham's law it has driven an equal amount of gold from the country, part of which we were compelled to restore as a reserve fund; and that by giving the holders an opportunity to fund it into interest-bearing debt we are doing what commercial honor demands. In my opinion, we are performing a yet greater service for the welfare of our country, for we are thus removing the dangerous fallacy which now exists in the minds of many men that this greenback debt is money.

THIRD REQUISITE.

As to the third requisite "to provide some reserve source of credit." It is a well-known banking principle that in times of financial panic some source must exist from which undoubted credit may issue, which means that the ability to create a debt, which will be accepted by the people as a substitute for coin, must be provided or else the whole industrial and commercial fabric will fall to pieces. The Levy bill provides this source through the extension of the act of May 30, 1908, by amending that law so as to remove the prohibitory tax on emergency circulation therein provided repealing the requirement for a bank to have outstanding 40 per cent of its capital in bond-secured currency before being allowed its privileges, and also admitting State banks and trust companies to its benefits. This provision of the Levy bill continues in existence the present organized National Currency Association having an aggregate capital and surplus of about $575,000,000.

The act of May 30, 1908, is further amended so as to allow these currency associations—prior to, subsequent, or simultaneously with the issue of emergency notes—to issue certificates of indebtedness available among themselves and their constituent members for the payment of clearing-house debit balances; the purpose being to allow a combination of assets among the banks, thus applying legally the effective remedy heretofore adopted by clearing-house associations in times of panic.

My belief is that under these amendments an undoubted and tried method of relief from any financial stress is provided, even without the use of the emergency notes by the public, as contemplated in that act; the latter provision being retained only out of abundant caution.

The Glass-Owen bill in providing this source of reserve credit goes at once to the fountain of all credit and provides that Federal Treasury reserve notes shall be issued by the reserve banks. It makes no distinction between banking facilities, which may be needed in the daily and ordinary requirements of business, and in facilities which may be necessary under abnormal and extraordinary conditions; on the theory, doubtless, that the Federal reserve banks, backed by the Government, would be equal to all emergencies under the guidance of the governmental Federal reserve board.

MINOR PROVISIONS.

These essential requisites as stated having been compared, there are other minor provisions in which both bills agree as to results to be accomplished, such as to deposit with the banks until needed any redundant funds of the Treasury so as to prevent reduction of the volume of the currency through the collection of the revenue; provision for branches in foreign countries to facilitate foreign trade; limited loans on real estate security to satisfy banks in agricultural communities; circulation of all checks at par through clearing-house facilities by the regional banks, and so forth.

FUNDAMENTAL VARIATIONS.

The fundamental variation of the bills is in the mandatory character of the Glass-Owen bill, practically uprooting the present system and assuming Government control of the bank function of note issue, which I anticipate will incur violent opposition and dissatisfaction unless materially changed. It does not meet my ideas of right, that the law should require one party to contribute the capital for an investment and give some one else not only control of it but the whole profit thereon beyond a small percentage which is less than the capital now yields.

The Levy bill, through voluntary action on the part of the banks, preserves their individuality, and with no violent changes restores to them all the normal functions of banking, providing at the same time the method whereby in times of commercial crises they may combine for mutual protection of themselves and the community.

Among many letters received by me concerning the Levy bill I append one written by a leading merchant of Providence, R. I., which clearly and forcibly expresses how the matter is viewed by the business interests:

I have read your bill amending national banking laws and your argument in support thereof.

I do not claim to be skilled in banking matters, but I do claim to understand a plain business proposition when I see it.

It seems to me that in drawing the distinction between actual money and bank debts which are used as money you divest the whole subject of banking of much of its mystery and put your remedies for our financial ills as a plain business proposition which everybody can understand. I think your suggestion of an interconvertible bond a much better method of getting rid of the present bond-secured currency than the plan suggested by Mr. Aldrich to issue 3 per cent bonds and thus put the country to an additional interest expense of more than $7,000,000 per annum.

I think it is much better to preserve the separable individual units of our banking system, giving them the power to exercise all the normal functions of banking, rather than to concentrate the functions of note issue, which is the most important to the industrial and agricultural interests of the country, in one central institution.

I think it is most desirable to have the paper representatives of coin, which we use as and call money, to be based on a gold reserve in preference to any paper promise to pay, though it may be issued by the Government; or the promise of any bank, though located in places designated "reserve cities."

I think the fixing of a maximum limit for the "working balance" of the Treasury will prevent the interference with the industrial interests of the country as now is the case, through the withdrawal of currency in the collection of temporary excessive revenue; and that the deposit of such excess in the banks with adequate security keeps the revenue always available, while it allows the public the benefit thereof until needed for Government purposes.

I think one great advantage of your plan is that there is so little that is mandatory about it. Nearly all the provisions are to be availed of voluntarily. You give the banks the opportunity to avail of the benefits, removing restrictions which have heretofore hampered them in the exercise of their normal functions, but leave them free to take advantage thereof or not, and in this way there can be no shock to business or violent change to impede our progress.

I trust you will be successful in having your bill enacted into law.

Mediation, Conciliation, and Arbitration.

SPEECH

OF

HON. S. KIRKPATRICK,

OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 15, 1913,

On the bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, the reenactment of the Erdman Act, together with certain amendments thereto at this particular time, in my judgment is more important to all our people than all the tariff and currency legislation that could be strung on the calendar of this House for any considerable time. Incomplete as it seems to me, I will cheerfully support the measure with unstinted approval, still I desire to point out some apparent defects in the bill. The measure comes from the Judiciary Committee, and the House seems to have agreed to its consideration with the privilege of two amendments, and these can only originate with the committee. The object sought in the speedy passage of this act being to apply in an emergency when there is thundering at our doors a contest between labor and capital, the magnitude of which the world has never experienced, then why not make it possible for this arbitration board to agree by the selection of five, seven, or nine members, instead of six, as provided in the bill, thus rendering it possible, and I might say probable, for the board to divide in halves with no practical results? I would increase the number of the board to nine members, as this would give a wider range of hearing and representation on said board.

Some have said that arbitration would curtail litigation in the trend of its influence. However, be this as it may, men of legal attainments are patriotic and have high ideals of industrial progress and prosperity. At no time in the history of industrial developments has there ever been an epoch such as now exists, where labor and capital were so nearly agreed to arbitrate their differences. As for myself, in dealing with these industrial elements I would guard as sacredly the legitimate interests of capital as I would that of the man who occupies a cottage or a hovel. I might, however, discriminate between the two, as did Judge Gresham, where, under an order of the court, the Wabash Railroad went into the hands of a receiver. The following day the officials of that road appeared and demanded their pay. "Stand back," said the judge, "I am going to pay off the tin-bucket brigade first."

Mr. Speaker, I use the word labor in advance of capital because of the fact that labor creates all wealth and should be entitled to the first and highest consideration. Senator Wade once stood up in the United States Senate and said, "I am for the laboring portion of our people. The rich can take care of themselves."

Alas, there are too many of us who do not consider or contemplate the gravity of existing conditions. Two years ago, when the downward stroke of public demand was made for a reduction in rates to be applied to all carriers, I said, "Do not allow the pendulum of public opinion to swing too far, because of the fact that at that particular time the cost of building and equipment had advanced beyond all previous records, and that too great a reduction would not profit the labor world." And now after 40 years as a laborer among laborers I am about to witness the consummation of a principle so long and devoutly wished for—that under an agreement of arbitration all our people will realize that all have common interests in the growth and development of all legitimate industry.

Then, in conclusion, permit me to say, in the language of one of our great captains, "Let us have peace."

Government for the People.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. CULLOP,

OF INDIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 1, 1913.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the country to the significant statement in the following article, which appeared in the Washington Times of July 31, 1913:

THE BAROMETER GOES UP.

The United States Steel Corporation reports earnings for the quarter ended June 30 as $41,219,813, with one exception the largest for this period in the company's history.

The steel market is looked upon as the barometer of business conditions. Under any circumstances at all, therefore, the publication of such figures could be accepted as gratifying. Still more pleasing is it at a time when the industry is facing a very material reduction of the tariff on its products. The earnings show not only that impending changes have led to no cessation in the steel industry, but that consumers and producers in general have no fear of such a disturbance of business that they must make early preparations to meet it.

The report conveys one other suggestion. If the notable cut in the tariff on steel products promises lower prices, why have purchasers continued to buy heavily? Surely sales in this period have not been only of material for immediate use.

This editorial states the facts as given by the statistics furnished by this great industrial institution, the greatest in the country. It is most encouraging and is a fair representation of the real situation existing in every industrial department of our great country. The condition of the iron and steel business in this country has long been taken as the correct barometer of the true business situation. This report clearly and conclusively shows there is no basis for alarm or stringent times. It is calculated to and will stimulate business activity and accelerate the prosperous conditions now attending all our industrial operations. This splendid showing should forever still the voice of the "calamity howler," who goes over the country talking about panic. To his great sorrow his vocation is gone, and around and about him are abundant evidences for the refutation of his preposterous declarations. The conditions are most marvelous, and the like has never been witnessed before in the history of this country under similar circumstances. We are radically changing the fiscal policies of the greatest country on earth, changing the revenue system from a protection to a revenue basis, revolutionizing the whole system. The policy of a protective tariff has been our fiscal policy for a half century, and it is being transformed into a revenue policy, reduced on an average about 50 per cent, and yet while this radical change of policy is being made the business conditions of the country are being adjusted to it without interfering or even checking its wonderful and most prosperous progress.

Search will be made in vain to find a parallel. There must be a reason for this happy condition. Sir, the reason for it is found in the fact that the people throughout the country have confidence in the executive and the legislative departments of this Government. They believe in the fearless, honest, high-minded man who presides over the destinies of this great Nation, Woodrow Wilson; they believe in the militant Democrats composing a majority of both branches of the National Congress; they believe in the principles of the Democratic Party as enunciated in the Baltimore platform and the determination of their high officials to carry them into execution, both in spirit and in letter. With these policies crystallized into legislation, the business of the country is safe, the rights of every citizen guaranteed under the law, and prosperity, which may shower its blessings on all alike, is assured. The people understand now the Government is administered for all and not alone for a favored few, as has been the case under Republican administrations. They understand it is the purpose to open the door of opportunity to all and not close it in the face of the many, in order that a favored few may reap golden rewards as the pampered beneficiaries of special privilege, as has heretofore been too frequently done. This understanding inspires confidence, encourages business, quickens industry, stimulates prosperity, and produces the healthy conditions existing at the present time.

The iron and steel business is not the only business in a highly prosperous state—the best ever witnessed in its history—but every other industry is enjoying similar conditions.

The merchant is enjoying the greatest trade he has ever known, the traveling salesman is making more sales than it has ever been his good fortune to make heretofore, and all mercantile pursuits are thriving to a degree hitherto unknown.

Farm products are commanding top prices everywhere. Wheat at harvest time, with a most bountiful yield, is bringing 85 to 90 cents per bushel; corn, with the largest acreage in cultivation ever known, promising a bumper crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels, is bringing to-day 65 to 70 cents per bushel; timothy is selling in the field at from $16 to $18 per ton, and clover hay at from $12 to $14 per ton; horses and mules never sold higher than now; for wool and sheep the farmer is realizing splendid prices; cattle bring from 9½ to 10 cents per pound; hogs sell from 8½ to 9 cents per pound. Better prices for farm products were never realized. These products will never be cheap again, for the reason the difference between the amount produced and consumed is no longer large. The farmer never received better prices in the history of his vocation.

The manufacturers of this country this year have more and larger orders than ever known in their business. They are

taxed to their utmost capacity, and many of them all over the country are enlarging their plants to meet the increased demands for their production. This is an era of prosperity under the inauguration of Democratic policies, with Democratic officials in office determined to carry out faithfully the Democratic doctrines which the people have approved and which the country supported.

There is nothing in the signs of the times which presages adversity or stringency, but everything indicates a prosperous era and a successful career in all lines of business. The people expect the policies heretofore outlined by the President to be carried into execution and the promises of the Democratic Party faithfully kept in order that the country may profit therefrom and in reality have a Government for the people and not alone for the special interests. The splendid conditions existing all over the country, the great activity in all branches of business, the growing demand for all productions, the universal employment of labor at remunerative wages, the contentment of the producers in every department of our great and diversified industrial pursuits, assure the people of a continuance of these healthful and happy surroundings.

It is an indorsement of the wise and frugal policies already outlined by the Democratic Party. Supported with the belief of a great majority of the people, they will be enacted into laws and executed. It is the assurance of the confidence of the country that it has faith in the wisdom of its policies.

Under the policy of a tariff for revenue the natural law of supply and demand regulates prices and eliminates the artificial character in values, regulates markets on a natural and stable basis, destroys monopoly, and stimulates real prosperity, founded upon a wholesome basis. Business activity under such conditions is healthy, genuine, and lasting. It is not dependent merely on legislative dictum for its stability. If prices of commodities are high under such conditions, it is because of the demand and not because of legislative action increasing the prices. This produces real and not artificial conditions in our commerce.

The wise and splendid administration of President Wilson has set a new and wholesome example in the distribution of the public funds in the Treasury by depositing the same in the country banks, where they may be employed in assisting the legitimate industries of the country.

This policy can not be too highly commended. It is much better to have placed the idle money in the country banks, distributed over the agricultural sections, so it can be employed in moving the bountiful crops now being harvested, so as to assist legitimate business, than to have deposited it in the banks of Wall Street, for them to loan at a high rate of interest to stock speculators to buy and sell watered stocks and fleece the unsuspecting public. This action on his part deserves the approval of the American people and demonstrates his intention of giving the country an administration in the interests of the whole people and for the promotion of the general welfare of the entire country. It is a welcome assurance that he is determined to make this, as its founders intended it should be, a Government for the people, a Government for the benefit of the many, a Government the blessings of which, "like the gentle dews of a generous heaven, shall fall on all alike."

Hetch Hetchy Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN I. NOLAN,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, August 12, 1913.

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following circular letter signed by the 11 members of the California delegation bearing upon the Hetch Hetchy bill now pending before the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1913.*

DEAR SIR: The Public Lands Committee of the House, after two months' painstaking investigation, unanimously reports in favor of the use of the Hetch Hetchy Valley in the Yosemite National Park as a reservoir site for San Francisco.

The use of this valley is also approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of War, the Chief of the Reclamation Service, the Chief of the Geological Survey, the Chief Forester, and by Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester.

The irrigationists who have prior rights on the Tuolumne River also desire this bill passed, as they are assured water, which they would not otherwise obtain.

The Hetch Hetchy Valley is an inaccessible canyon, 30 miles from the Yosemite Valley proper. The San Francisco project proposes to make this an accessible mountain lake, with roads and trails leading to the high Sierras.

The only opposition to this project comes from a small number of well-intentioned persons who wish to have the valley remain in the state of nature. You no doubt will receive protests from these people. Members of the California delegation in the House earnestly request you to not prejudge this proposition in favor of the nature advocates, and earnestly request you to read the hearings before the Public Lands Committee and the committee report which will accompany the bill. We feel that with the full facts before you San Francisco's request will be granted. The city needs this water supply and the completed project would be of inestimable benefit to one-fourth of the population of the State of California.

Sincerely, yours,

JOHN E. RAKER,
DENVER S. CHURCH,
JULIUS KAHN,
JOHN I. NOLAN,
WILLIAM KENT,
CHAS. W. BELL,
J. R. KNOWLAND,
WILLIAM KETTNER,
WM. D. STEPHENS,
C. F. CURRY,
E. A. HAYES.

Representatives from California.

Why I Attend Church.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SCOTT FERRIS,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 8, 1913.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have just read in Leslie's Illustrated Weekly of August 7 an article by my colleague in Congress from Oklahoma, Hon. CLAUDE WEAVER, which is well worthy of space in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of this Congress.

The article teems with brilliancy, pathos, and a devotion to the church of God. It deserves to be read and referred to in every church and Sunday school in the United States.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to incorporate it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that it may there be preserved for those who come after us.

The article is as follows:

[From Leslie's Illustrated Weekly of Aug. 7, 1913.]

WHY I ATTEND CHURCH.

(By Hon. CLAUDE WEAVER, Congressman from Oklahoma.)

It is sweet on a summer's morning, when the air is aquiver with the love songs of the birds and fragrant with the odor of roses blown, to hear the music of the churchgoing bells, an invitation to the world-wearied to enter God's temple and find peace, because the instinct of worship is in the heart of man and the church is the temple of the living God.

I go to church because I find peace there, that peace which De Quincy described as a resting from human labors, a Sabbath of repose, a respite granted from the secret burdens of the heart, as if I stood at a distance and aloof from the uproar of life; as if the tumult and fever and strife were suspended; as if there brooded over me a dovelike and halcyon calm.

I go to church because I love the music that I hear there, the mighty roll of the great organ, mingled with the marvelous symphonies of that divine stringed instrument, the human voice, untwisting all the chains that tie the hidden soul of harmony.

I go to church because I delight to hear the teachings of the preacher, whose soul is dedicated to God, whose field is as wide as God's universe, whose theme is the destiny of man, and whose words are the oracles of Fate. Marvelous is the spell of the preacher to whom God has given genius and consecration and the power of illustration drawn from the old, sacred, immortal Book, and from the miracles of nature, no less revealed in the crimson-tipped flower turned up by the plowshare of Robert Burns upon the soil of Ayr than in the long reaches of the star-girt skies.

I go to church because "the way is dark and I am far from home," and because the church is the polar star to light my pathway in the rayless night.

I go to church because the church ministers not only to the spiritual but also to the material needs of life, and because it is there that the charities that soothe and heal and bless are scattered at the feet of man like flowers.

I go to church because in that atmosphere vice and crime wither and die.

I go to church because I hear the teachings of the philosophy of Jesus, the incomparable man; and if you say his teaching is philosophy and not religion and that he was a man and not a god, then the philosophy of that man has redeemed the world from savagery and blessed mankind with Christian civilization, and, to my mind, it is a thing worth while to hear.

I go to church because I find there consolation and hope; because I see there the dawn and not the sunset; and it is better for man, if the hope is baseless and the vision but an elusive phantom, to cherish a dream so glorious and beautiful than to be weighted down and crushed with the quarried mountains of a world without hope and without God.

Additional Judge, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES W. BRYAN,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 15, 1913.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, our judicial system is wrong in many essential particulars. That can be well illustrated from the facts of this case. The eastern district of Pennsylvania has two Federal judges, Judge Holland and Judge Thompson. Each of these judges holds office during good behavior, which is generally interpreted for life. There is a great deal of business to be done, and one of the judges, Judge Holland, is entirely unable to perform the duties of his office. He is sick and is searching for health. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER] has said here in this debate that Judge Holland "is now in such physical condition as to hold out absolutely no hope that he will ever be able to return to the bench." Judge Holland has served as Federal judge for nine years.

The judge's salary is $7,000 per annum. This money theoretically is paid him for services performed. Our system does not provide for a pension to this judicial officer. It necessarily follows that Judge Holland is drawing down his salary absolutely without right, since he is not rendering the required equivalent service therefor. In contemplation of law he is paid for performing the many and delicate duties of that office, but in fact he has become a national charge. The taxpayers of the country are to pay him $7,000 a year so long as he lives.

A THIRD JUDGE TO BE NAMED.

But that is not all. Congress is now called upon to name another judge to perform the duties of Judge Holland at $7,000 per year so long as Judge Holland lives. The President is to appoint another lawyer who has done well in his profession and presents the proper Pennsylvania indorsements, and place him on the pay roll for life. For better, for worse; in sickness, in health; in poverty, in wealth—till death do them part, this judge and the pay roll will be joined in holy bonds. No divorce here, no separation possible. He is as safe as a drunken husband married to a rich widow in South Carolina. To get "unmarried" is impossible. "Once married" to the Federal pay roll as a Federal judge, "always married."

The venerable Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], on the Senate floor a few days ago, in describing the legal status of husband and wife in South Carolina, gave, it seems to me, the nearest likeness I have read of the union that exists between a Federal judge and the pay roll. The Senator said:

> It is true that, if life together becomes unbearable, a man and wife may separate and live apart, but even then the bonds that bind them are only stretched, not legally broken. In South Carolina we tie a matrimonial knot that baffles alike the skill of legal logic, the dexterity of sophistry, the nimble fingers of a false expediency, and the brute strength of a statute. The knot we tie holds faster than the fabled "Gordian knot" of antiquity. Ingenuity can not unfasten nor force destroy it. The skeleton fingers of death alone can loose it.

The male chivalry of South Carolina cavaliers has so enacted that a husband, though a drunkard, a sufferer from a loathsome disease, a wife beater, or a vagabond, when once joined with a woman, howsoever pure, intelligent, and lovable, is fixed for life.

"THERE SHALL BE NO PARTING THERE."

It is not the intention of this reference to challenge the Senator's position in lauding this view of the marriage relation. The Senator considers it an argument for exclusive male suffrage and against the equal suffrage for both sexes. I am not to discuss that feature in these remarks, but surely the South Carolina status of a woman who gets the worst of a marriage obligation—and there are a hundred women who get stung in that transaction to one man—is almost identical with the status of the people who get stung by the appointment by a Taft or a Hanna or even by an Attorney General, as is now the plan, of an unworthy judge. The judge may become old, cross, deaf, blind, mean, notionate, cynical, arbitrary, partial, and even corrupt and indecent, but he is judge for life. Impeach him if you can. It is true that there is such a thing as impeachment, but the general rule is that once tied to the Federal pay roll as a Federal judge "the knot holds faster than the fabled 'Gordian knot' of antiquity. Ingenuity can not unfasten nor force destroy it. The skeleton fingers of death alone can loose it."

LIFE TENURE BRINGS COURTS INTO DISREPUTE.

I hold in high esteem the judiciary of our country, but I am utterly opposed to life tenure of Federal judges. The life-tenure practice is doing much to bring the courts into disrepute. The people demand reforms. After much agitation, education, and labor the demand ripens into a live issue and the legislative branch of the Government is so impressed that it must and does yield. The Executive is ready to act, and does act, but the enemies of this particular reform find some judge who by the very nature of his surroundings is bound with bands of steel to the past, whose vision is not of the present or the future, who is probably old and feeble, may be cross and garrulous, likely overworked and in need of mineral baths, who often sits half asleep during long, tiresome days of evidence, and after hearing shrewd lawyers sum up the case decides what is the common welfare, and his opinion of the common welfare becomes the law of the land—indeed, a part of the very Constitution itself.

"Unconstitutional," says the judge. All the work of education and agitation and toil is gone. The people are told that they were about to touch the ark of the covenant—that sacred document, the Constitution. If you want that law passed you must first have the Federal Constitution amended.

Then again, in some other State the same proposition is submitted to a judge whose training was different, who had more human kindness in his nature, knew more of mankind and how the other half lived, was perhaps younger and of happier disposition, and he decides it is constitutional. At this time I only mention this practice which permits conflicting opinions and conflicting decisions as to constitutional provisions.

JUDGES SHOULD COME FROM THE PEOPLE DIRECT.

If the courts of the country are to retain their power to supervise congressional and legislative enactments, granting them life when they approve and as certain death when they disapprove, then these judges ought surely to come from the people direct. They ought to be elected and at the end of their terms of a few years—not more than six—they ought to surrender their commissions. A retirement pension to a Federal judge whom the people had reelected for three or more terms would meet with the approval of many, but I can not condone or encourage unconditional pensions for life without regard to statute, to public approval, or to length of service.

In the present case, Judge Holland has been on the bench for nine years. Why should a public servant in any department be granted a pension of $7,000 a year during the remainder of his life after nine years' service, much of which, no doubt, has been inefficient on account of his deplorable malady? It may be answered, and very correctly, too, that no such pension or gratuity is allowed by any law on the statute books. Then why do judges (for Judge Holland is only one of a large number) take this money without rendering equivalent service therefor? Here is the oath Judge Holland took:

> I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as United States district judge, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws of the United States; and that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

It is life tenure that breeds this kind of practice. Let the Federal judges know that they must render account of their stewardship to the people who pay them for their service and you will find a better standard of efficiency than is established in many cases.

If it was only a question of revenue, it would not be so bad. The salary drawn down by inefficient judges for whom substitutes are named at public expense is but a small part of the loss. Life tenure and autocratic power must be protected, and weak judges are all too ready to nestle up to powerful men and to intrenched interests to protect them in their position. They are not so poorly informed as to believe that the rank and file

of the people will protect them against the democratic tendencies of all times. Under such conditions it is as natural and necessary that many decisions be influenced against the poor man and in favor of the rich man as it is natural and necessary for sparks to fly upward or for the unrestrained bowlder to crash down the mountain's side. We have always the contest between labor and capital. The representatives of labor claim that their people do not fare as well at the hands of the courts as do the men of great wealth.

MANY LABOR LAWS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

According to a statement of Mr. James Boyle, former private secretary to Gov. McKinley and former consul of the United States at Liverpool, England, published in the Forum in the month of December, 1909, the Supreme Court of the United States has within a recent period declared unconstitutional the following labor laws, which had appeared so humane and fair as to have passed the gamut of popular discussion, legislative enactment, and Executive approval:

That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
The law of the State of New York (passed by the State legislature) limiting the hours of workmen in bakeshops to 10 per day.
The law prohibiting "common carriers" engaged in interstate commerce from discharging employees because of membership in a labor organization, or from discharging them for any reason.
The laws limiting the hours of telegraphers and other railway employees of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce.
The eight-hour law so far as it applies to dredgemen in Government employ.
Federal courts other than the Supreme Court have also declared unconstitutional the law passed by Congress prescribing the hours for telegraphers and other railway employees; and also the congressional law providing for the liability of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce for accidents to their employees.

By the same authority:

There have been a multitude of similar decisions by the State courts, and as they have not been negatived by a higher court or by legislation they must be considered the law of the land.
Maliciously inciting the employees of a railroad which is being operated by a receiver of the court to strike is contempt of court, and punishable.
Combinations of employees to compel railroads to cease using certain cars (because of a strike against the owners or makers) is a boycott, and is an unlawful combination.
An employer is under no legal obligation to give a discharged employee a statement of his service.
The "black list" has been declared lawful.
In the noted case of the Buck Stove & Range Co. *v.* The American Federation of Labor the latter was enjoined from declaring, threatening, or maintaining a boycott.
Combinations to compel a manufacturer whose goods are sold in other States to "unionize" his shop is in "restraint of trade" within the meaning of the antitrust act, and is therefore illegal.
Contracts of public bodies limiting the work to union labor are void.
A law prohibiting an employer from making a condition of employment the withdrawal from a trade union on the part of the employee is unconstitutional.
The "unfair list," when its object is to induce a boycott, is declared unlawful.
A labor organization which compels an employer to discharge nonunion men by threats to notify all labor organizations that the employer is a nonunion one, is liable to action for damages by a nonunion employee as an aggrieved party.
A demand by workmen for a "closed shop" is contrary to "public policy."
A statute compelling corporations to assign reasons for discharging an employee is unconstitutional.
A statute prohibiting "blacklisting" by employers is unconstitutional.
"Picketing" for the purpose of annoying nonunion men is unlawful.

This statement was made in 1909. There have been a large number of similar decisions since that date.

THE CASE AGAINST GOMPERS, MORRISON, AND MITCHELL.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in Buck Stove & Range Co. *v.* American Federation of Labor (33 App. Cases, D. C., 83) is one of far reaching import. As an outcome of a violation of the "inherent right" of the court to punish for contempt, the head of the American Federation of Labor stands condemned to serve a term in a Federal prison. I shall not attempt to discuss this case except to cite it as one of unusual significance. Mr. J. W. Van Cleave was the principal owner of the Buck Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis. He was also the president of the National Manufacturers' Association, whose manipulations as a corruptionist and insidious lobbyist, with its Mulhall and its millions, constitute the leading sensation of the present day. The Buck Stove & Range Co. employed union and nonunion men. Thirty-five union men in one branch of the company's service got into a dispute with their employer over matters pertaining to hours of work. The difficulty was not satisfactorily adjusted and a strike ensued. The American Federation of Labor indorsed the action of the men, ordered a boycott of the products of the company, and placed its name upon the federation's "We don't patronize" list. The company applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction to restrain such boycott. On December 18, 1907, the court granted an injunction, pendente lite, restraining the defendants as prayed for in the bill.

The injunction granted pendente lite in this case was in violation of the Constitution, and the appellate court so decided. It was an absurd autocratic order that trampled upon individual freedom, the freedom of the press, and was entirely unjustified. This is established by the majority opinion of the appellate court, by which the absurd injunction was materially modified, but in my judgment the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Shepherd should have been the conclusion of the majority. The injunction both as originally granted and as modified by the majority opinion of the court prohibited the publication of the "We don't patronize" list in the American Federationist, the journal of the labor organizations.

The people of this country are not going to permanently stand for such power as permits a life-tenure judge to order an editor in advance of a trial on an ex parte hearing not to publish this or to publish that. Surely if the judge can say what the editor can not publish, by the same token he can tell him what he must publish. The term "freedom of the press" becomes a silly and meaningless phrase under such conditions. The learned judge in his dissenting opinion cited Chancellor Kent, as follows:

It has become a constitutional principle in this country that every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and that no law can rightfully be passed to restrain or abridge the freedom of speech or the press.

Chief Justice Shepherd continues:

The true ground for the denial of jurisdiction to restrain the publication of a libel destructive of property is that the exercise of such jurisdiction would amount to an abridgment of the freedom of the press by establishing a censorship over the press so enjoined. The soundness of this view is demonstrated in an able opinion by Fenner, J., speaking for the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in such a case. (State, ex rel. Liversey, *v.* Civil District Judge, 34 La. Ann., 741, 745.) He says: "There would be no safe course except to take the opinion of the judge beforehand or to abstain entirely from alluding to the plaintiff. What more complete censorship could be established? Under the operation of such a law, with a subservient or corrupt judiciary, the press might be completely muzzled and its just influence upon public opinion entirely paralyzed. Such powers do not exist in courts, and they have been constantly disclaimed by the highest tribunals of England and America. It has passed into a settled rule of jurisprudence that 'courts of equity will not lend their aid to enjoin the publication of libels or works of a libelous nature, even though the libelous publication is calculated to injure the credit, business, or character of the person against whom it is directed.'"

In view, then, of the provision of the first amendment, I can come to no other conclusion than that the only remedy for libelous or otherwise malicious, wrongful, and injurious publications is by civil action for damages and criminal prosecution. There is no power to restrain the publication.

For the reasons given I can not agree to the terms of the decree as modified. In my opinion it should be modified so as to restrain the acts only by which other persons have been or may be coerced into ceasing from business relations with the Buck Stove & Range Co., but so as not to restrain the publication of the name of that company in the "We don't patronize" columns of the American Federationist, no matter what the object of such publication may be suspected or believed to be.

Chief Justice Shepherd believes the attempt to enjoin Gompers, Morrison, and Mitchell from publishing this list in the American Federationist and from talking about the Van Cleave outfit as unfair was an infringement of the Constitution of the United States, and that Gompers, Morrison, and Mitchell had the right to print and talk about the matter and that no court could take that right from them. Is it surprising that Gompers, Morrison, and Mitchell believed the same thing?

THE COURT'S ORDER MUST BE OBEYED, THOUGH UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The labor leaders at once appealed from the order to the higher court. They put up their bond on appeal, just like the Mulhall employers had put up their bond on obtaining the order. Notwithstanding the appeal, the order remained of full force till reversed. The fact that the appellate court would modify the order and deliver an opinion that it was an outrage on the Constitution could not abate in the slightest its "inherent"—from God descended—power. "What if it does violate the Constitution, this court's order must be obeyed." This is the uniform position taken by all courts as to their injunctions. It does not lie in the mouth of any puny man or labor leader to question a court's order; if it violates the Constitution, reverse it if you can by the regular, tedious, and expensive course of the law's delays, and by the order of a brother judge, but in the meantime, like a South Carolina wife, obey is the word.

It is worthy of note that obedience does not need be granted to a statute of Congress which violates the Constitution. Not for a moment. If Congress violates the Constitution in the enactment of a statute, no attention need be paid to it. Such a statute is void ab initio. Anyone is at liberty to violate it with impunity—the quicker it is violated and wiped off the statute books the better for all concerned. If Congress were to enact into law the principles of the iniquitous injunction issued for Mulhall's overlords by the court, prohibiting certain publications

and ordering people not to talk about the Mulhall crowd being unfair, no newspaper publisher would for a moment attempt to obey the statute. They would fall back on the Constitution and their rights, as they have done hundreds of times, and then the court would say, as it has said hundreds of times: "You did right; you did not need to obey Congress; the law was unconstitutional." And by its later doctrine the court has found that an "unreasonable" statute is absolutely void and need not be obeyed.

Not only are unconstitutional legislative orders void and entirely unworthy of notice or obedience, although solemnly passed by the House and the Senate and duly signed by the President, but Executive orders, presidential proclamations, treaties with foreign countries, and all forms of Executive demands are void and not worth the paper on which they are written if not in accord with the Constitution. All such may be held in contempt or may be totally ignored.

AN EX PARTE INJUNCTION IS PRIVILEGED ABOVE A STATUTE.

Not so when a judge at the behest of the Mulhall crowd orders men at the head of a great movement for the bettering of labor conditions to suspend exercising their constitutional rights. What if the order does violate the Constitution, it is the voice of the court. It is not the puny legislative or executive department that now speaks; it is the department of the judiciary, which rules like the Kings of England once ruled—by "inherent" right.

Gompers, Morrison, and Mitchell knew this, and they did their very best to obey the order. They took the Mulhall concern off the unfair list and tried to edit their paper to the liking of the court. While the order was on appeal, however, these three men were, on motion of an attorney who was a fellow employee of Mulhall, brought before court and ordered to pay heavy fines and to go to Federal prison, there to do hard labor for 12, 9, and 6 months, respectively, for "contempt" alleged to have been committed in the violation of the injunction. No trial by jury; of course not! Jury trials are designed for the other branches of the Government—the legislative and executive. This is the judiciary enforcing its decree. It makes no difference that the order was made ex parte, before trial, and is yet on appeal. In this case the court is acting under powers superior to statute and the Constitution. It is acting under "inherent" rights derived from God Himself under procedure set in motion by Mulhall's associate, as an humble agent in the hands of God to work out His immutable decrees!

FACTS INVOLVING CONTEMPT VERY INDEFINITE.

Gompers had written and published editorials, had appealed for funds, and had advised the members of the federation as to their duty and their rights, and had made references to this suit and to labor's constitutional rights in campaign speeches. Morrison was in contempt because he had allowed old copies of the American Federationist to be circulated that had this "We don't patronize" list in them. They had obeyed the order and allowed the judge to edit their magazine to the extent of eliminating the "We don't patronize" list from all editions after the order was signed. Malefactor Morrison had also sent out printed copies of the printed official proceedings of a prior convention of the American Federation of Labor which contained a record of officers and committee reports of the convention relative to this very controversy. He had also sent out copies of the Federationist. Mitchell had violated the order of the judge against talking or printing by presiding at a convention of the United Mine Workers of America, where a resolution was introduced calling upon the members of the union not to patronize this outfit of lobbyists and stove makers.

There is nothing in the record of this case to show that this National Manufacturers' Association, of which Van Cleave was the president, was, through one of its representatives, just about this time attempting to bribe Gompers to throw down his work for organized labor and pass into a life of ease, in which case, of course, the case would have been dismissed and the contempt of court duly purged. Yet that very fact seems to be one of the things fully confirmed in connection with the recent exposures of Mulhall, Van Cleave's special agent. It is true that this fact has no direct connection with this case, but it may be very profitably considered as an interesting side light.

JUDGES WHO EDIT NEWSPAPERS BY "INHERENT" RIGHT.

Here we have an illustration of the kind of decisions, the kind of judicial proceedings, life tenure breeds. Men who have the audacity to assert "inherent" power to edit newspapers in which they have no interest by judicial decree and to tell men just what they must think and say ought not to be favored by the people with life tenure in office.

If Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, or either of its officers is ever compelled to serve one day of the sentence thus imposed upon them for exercising their plainest rights under the Constitution, the people will have an object lesson that I hope will hasten the day when they will assert their independence of old judicial forms and, while maintaining due respect for the court, as an institution, they will require the judges to render account of their conduct at stated terms. There should be no delay, no waiting for the consummation of such an incident before this reform is adopted.

The subjection of judges to recall at the end of a definite term or sooner in case of special necessity is wise and essential. Judicial recall is demanded by the people. It is sure to come. It will not bring disrespect for the court, but the very opposite will be the result.

THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY.

Courts all over the land are usurping the right of trial by jury more and more. They deliberately instruct the jury what kind of a verdict to render or else let the jury have its say and then the judge renders a verdict to suit himself, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury.

Judge Story in Parsons *v.* Bedford (3 Peters, 433), one of the very early decisions, said:

> The trial by jury is justly dear to the American people. It has always been an object of deep interest and solicitude, and every encroachment upon it has been watched with great jealousy. One of the strongest original objections taken against the Constitution of the United States was the want of an express provision securing the right of trial by jury in civil cases. As soon as the Constitution was adopted this right was secured by the seventh amendment of the Constitution proposed by Congress, and which received an assent of the people so general as to establish its importance as a fundamental guaranty of the rights and liberties of the people.

Yet it is the order of the present day for courts to set up their orders as superior to statutes and the Constitution. Not only do they alter jury decisions, but they write their injunctions and throw men in jail without jury trial for alleged violation of their order made by "inherent" right.

THE IDAHO JUDICIAL OUTRAGE.

Following the lead of the Federal judges our State judges are growing more and more arbitrary. In point is the Idaho judicial outrage of last year. In this case the judges not only ruled that they had "inherent right" to punish for contempt and to violate the right of trial by jury, but they actually asserted and exercised authority to supersede and violate a definite legislative enactment on the subject of contempt. These supreme court judges, a majority of the court anyway, had played favorites between Taft and Roosevelt as candidates for President of the United States, and by twisting the statutes of the State had made it almost impossible for an elector to vote for Roosevelt. It was a coarse piece of judicial jobbery, and very naturally the Progressives had to get busy to overcome as nearly as possible the effect of an order depriving the party of representation on the ballot.

Col. Roosevelt sent the following message, extremely remarkable for its mildness under circumstances so provoking to anyone possessing any sense of justice whatever:

> CHICAGO, ILL., *October 21, 1912.*
>
> To J. H. GIPSON and PAUL DAVIS,
> *Chairman and Secretary of the Progressive State Central Committee:*
>
> Through you I desire to appeal to the men and women of Idaho not to permit themselves to be disfranchised as the court has sought to disfranchise them. It is impossible to protest too strongly against what is literally the infamy of this decision. Every upholder of law and order and every sincere well-wisher of the cause should take the lead in condemning such utterly reactionary conduct by a reactionary court.
>
> Absolutely without warrant of law and in the interest only of the great apostles of special privileges in politics and industry the reactionaries wish to disfranchise the people whom they recognize in the Progressive Party as the only party which really and in good faith stands for the people.
>
> It is an attempt to beat the cause by trickery and chicanery, because those who inspired the attempt know that they have no chance of success in a fair and open fight before the people themselves.
>
> This action by the court has shifted the issue in Idaho to a square issue as to whether or not the people are to be allowed to express their deliberate judgment. It is an attempt to stifle such expression of deliberate judgment by the people.
>
> It was an infamous thing for the Republican State central committee to bring such an action, and the decision by the reactionary partisan court before which it was brought was against the law, against equity, against justice, and against the whole course of decisions in all our American courts.
>
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

C. O. Broxon, editor of the Boise Capital News, published the Roosevelt message and a similar one from United States Senator POINDEXTER. These judges ordered Broxon and R. S. Sheridan and A. R. Curzen, who the judges decreed in advance aided and abetted the editor, to be arrested for contempt of the court's high authority. It is impossible for me to cite all the details of this judicial travesty on personal honor as well as official fidelity. For the present purpose it suffices to say that the court, under exercise of its "inherent" right, fined the

men and sent them to jail. The following is a copy of the order of commitment:

In the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho.

D. C. McDougall, attorney general of the State of Idaho, plaintiff, *v.* R. S. Sheridan, C. O. Broxon, and A. R. Curzen, defendants.

ORDER OF COMMITMENT.

The State of Idaho to the sheriff of the county of Ada, greeting:

Whereas the judgment of this court has upon this day been pronounced and entered in the above-entitled cause, to the effect that said defendants be adjudged guilty of the offense of contempt of said court, a certified copy of which judgment is hereto attached and made a part hereof:

Now therefore this is to command you, the said sheriff of the county of Ada, to take and safely keep and imprison the said defendants, R. S. Sheridan, C. O. Broxon, and A. R. Curzen, in the county jail of the said county of Ada for the period of 10 days, commencing on the 2d day of January, 1913. And these presents shall be your authority for the same.

Witness the Hon. George H. Stewart, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho, this 2d day of January, 1913.

Attest my hand and the seal of said court the day and year last above written.

J. W. HART, *Clerk.*

[SEAL.]

COURTS SUPERSEDE ALL LAW AND CONSTITUTIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Perhaps the most infamous of all assaults upon the most fundamental human right was the martial-law decision of the Supreme Court of West Virginia in the recent insurrection there. A full copy of the decision of the court and the dissenting opinion referred to may be had by procuring Senate Document No. 43, Sixty-third Congress, first session. The dissenting opinion of Justice Robinson, from which I insert excerpts, sets forth the awful crime of this decision as follows:

The majority opinion boldly asserts that the sacred guaranties of our State constitution may be set aside and wholly disregarded on the plea of necessity. It had long been supposed that such a doctrine was forever condemned and foreclosed in this State. It was believed that the ringing denouncement against that doctrine in the opening sentences of our constitution was sufficient to bar it from recognition by any citizen, official, or judge. The unmistakable words were supposed to be too clear ever to endanger our people by a disregard of their meaning. Hear them:

"The provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this State are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity or any other plea, is subversive of good government and tends to anarchy and despotism." (Art. I, sec. 3.)

How closely akin are these words to those that were uttered by the Supreme Court of the United States shortly prior to the adoption of our Constitution:

"The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false; for the Government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence." (Ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall., 120; 18 L. Ed., 281.)

A decision based on that which our people have so clearly condemned and inhibited from recognition in our State government, and which the highest tribunal in the land has so plainly declared to be pernicious and to have no place in our form of government, meets my emphatic dissent.

It is not difficult to comprehend why our State constitution contains such a clear and unmistakable protest against the disregard of constitutional guaranties under the plea of necessity. During the decade immediately preceding the making and adoption of that instrument, this doctrine of necessity was a live issue before the American people. Indeed, just at the close of the Civil War and immediately thereafter the doctrine was one of the foremost issues of the times. Events brought it vividly before the Nation. Those who applied the doctrine during the war and its close for the summary trial and execution of noncombatants were met with the accusation of murder from both North and South. Even in one of the counties of this State a citizen was summarily deprived of his life under the plea of military rule and the doctrine that necessity suspended the constitution. Instances of this character, as well as the many instances of imprisonment without civil trial, caused the question to come immediately before the statesmen of the times, and, by the debates upon it, to come directly before all the people. People had become thoroughly familiar with the subject. Great men of the North, foremost among them the illustrious Garfield, had thundered against the doctrine. And at last the great judicial tribunal of the Nation had set its seal of condemnation upon it.

* * * * * * *

Martial law can not rightly be sanctioned in West Virginia in the face of this constitutional declaration. For, as the majority opinion admits, martial law is a departure from the constitution, a plain violation thereof, under the plea of necessity. It substitutes the law of a military commander for the law of the constitution. It is the total abrogation of orderly presentment and trial by jury, so jealously guarded by the constitution. Then, since martial law is such a plain departure from the constitution, that instrument itself brands martial law as subversive to good government and as tending to anarchy.

Having made this general declaration against martial rule, the makers of our constitution went further. They provided that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended. This was a radical change from the constitution of 1863, and was radically different from the Constitution of the United States. Our constitution of 1863 had provided:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except when in time of invasion, insurrection, or other public danger the public safety may require it." (Art. 2, sec. 1.)

The Constitution of the United States provides:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

But in the making of our present constitution, in dealing with the great writ of freedom, no exception was made. Again unmistakable, imperative words were used:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended." (Art. 3, sec. 4.)

* * * * * * *

"The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; and no citizen, unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State." (Art. 3, sec. 12.)

There is no ambiguity in these words. He who runs may read. They directly strike at martial law; they directly inhibit martial law; for the height of martial law is the supplanting of the civil courts by military courts. But this provision expressly ordains that military courts shall never take the place of the civil courts of the State for the trial of civil offense. No military sentence for a civil offense can rightly stand in the face of these words. Nor can these words rightly be overlooked in order to uphold any such military sentence. To do so is to make the constitution a rope of sand.

The men of the constitutional convention of 1872 had all witnessed the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the trial and sentence of citizens by military courts. They had learned that departure from the constitution, though dictated by the best of motives, was liable to abuse. Experience admonished them to guard against anything of the kind in the future of their State. They no doubt believed that by the three provisions which we have noticed they had banished all claim for martial law in this State. Determination to do so was plainly dictated to them by the experiences through which they had passed. By those experiences they had come to know the truth of that which Hamilton had written long years before:

"Every breach of the fundamental laws, though dictated by necessity, impairs that sacred reverence which ought to be maintained in the breast of rulers toward the constitution of a country and forms a precedent for other breaches where the same plea of necessity does not exist at all or is less urgent and palpable." (The Federalist, No. 25.)

Can these direct provisions of our constitution be overcome by any implication that the people meant to retain martial law whenever an executive declared it necessary? Is there a presumption, as the majority opinion claims, against intent on the part of the people to abolish martial law? Can any such presumption prevail against the direct declarations which absolutely negative any such presumption? No; the principle of martial law can not be inherently connected with any constitutional government in which the constitution itself directly declares against the principle, as our constitution does.

Yet this West Virginia court sanctioned the suspension of all the laws and the State and National Constitutions, permitting drumhead courts in the most informal manner to condemn men to hard labor for terms of years. There could have been no reason for the decision except an unjust or corrupt allegiance between the West Virginia court and big business. No habeas corpus, no jury trial, a reign of barbarous brute force was instituted. The investigation of these transactions by a Senate investigating committee was most ably begun, but for some reason has been abandoned, for the present at least, greatly to the disappointment of those who were following the investigation.

REACTIONARY FORCES GENERALLY DICTATE APPOINTMENTS TO FEDERAL BENCH.

The manner in which Federal judges are named tends to render them under obligation to special interests. Chambers of commerce and bar associations generally make the recommendations. If there is any organization more reactionary than the commercial interests themselves, it is an ordinary bar association. Judge Hanford, in the State of Washington, while being investigated after impeachment on the floor of the House, resigned—and it was not because he was tired of his job that he resigned. Within a few hours he attended a meeting of the Washington State Bar Association, in session at Tacoma, Wash. A corporation lawyer had just denounced the recall of judges and of judicial decisions. Tom Dovell, who represented the Taft impostors as delegates to the Chicago convention, was the presiding officer. Beverly Coiner, who presided over the State Republican committee that stole the delegates from the people, was in the audience. As Judge Hanford entered the room, Coiner mounted a chair and shouted to the lawyers to stand, and they did stand and gave the judge an ovation. The congressional investigating committee had not yet left for the National Capital. The association also passed a vote of confidence in favor of the judge.

The organization members of the association immediately joined with the big interests of the State and prevailed on President Taft to appoint Clint Howard, of Bellingham, a man of known ability, but a corporation lawyer of unusual shrewdness, an ex-president of the association, to succeed Hanford. Confirmation of this appointment was defeated by Senator POINDEXTER. Upon such recommendations a lawyer is appointed to the bench.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WARNED THE PEOPLE AGAINST AN "INDEPENDENT" JUDICIARY.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] on the floor of the House the other day said:

If you do not want to see judges recalled, if you do not want the socialistic disposition of the time to demand that decisions shall be submitted to the test of a popular vote, then you ought to be careful, aye, you ought to be quick to permit charges made by reputable citizens against the conduct of those who wear the ermine to be investigated.

There is a tendency on the part of both the old parties in this day to censure the Progressive Party in its position, taken generally by its leaders all over the country, for a definite curbing

of the power of the judiciary, yet when Thomas Jefferson, the greatest Democrat of his day, considered the judiciary, here is what he said:

A judiciary independent of a king or an executive alone is a good thing, but independence of the will of the people is a solecism in a republican government. * * *

The judiciary bodies were supposed to be the most helpless and harmless members of the Government. Experience soon showed, however, in what way they were to become the most dangerous; that the insufficiency of the means provided for their removal gave them a free hold and irresponsibility in office; that their decisions, seeming to concern individual suitors only, pass silent and unheeded by the public at large; that these decisions nevertheless become law by precedent, sapping by little and little the foundations of the Constitution and working its change by construction before anyone has perceived that that invisible and helpless worm has been busily employed in consuming its substance.

JUDGES SHOULD BE ELECTED AND SUBJECT TO RECALL.

I not only oppose life tenure, but I oppose this manner of selecting judges. Judges should be elected by the people of the district in which they are to preside and exercise judicial functions. There is no reason why judges should not be responsible to the people and be subject to recall. No man who is not strong enough to do right, whether subject to recall or not, is fit to hold the high and exalted position of judge, either of a State or Federal court.

ANOTHER JUDGE IS NOT THE PROPER REMEDY.

I am opposed to treating the situation as it is treated in the pending measure. Of course, the appointment of another judge will give the people of Philadelphia relief, but Judge Holland, if no longer able to perform the duties of his office, should resign or be removed from office.

Down-East Industries and State of Maine Folks!—Where the Democratic Tariff Bill Hits Everyone of You.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, June 24, 1913.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following extracts from remarks of Senators and Representatives in Congress on the pending Underwood-Simmons tariff bill:

HON. ASHER HINDS, OF MAINE, IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NATURE OF WORLD-WIDE COMPETITION.

Mr. HINDS. The watchword of this new administration is competition. It is assumed that the American Nation is getting lazy; that they need an incentive to greater effort. I quote from the address of the President:

The object of the tariff duties henceforth must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

The words of the President deserve to be weighed always; but I wonder if he and the American people realize what that dire world "competition" is. I once knew an old soldier who served in the Civil War, and for many years also in the campaigns of the West. I asked him if a white soldier was the equal of an Indian in a campaign in the Indian country. His answer was, "A white man can compete with an Indian if he is willing to live as the Indian lives." The American people can compete with the markets of the world, perhaps, if they are willing to live as the people of the competitive nations live. It can not be, however, that the Members of this House have pictured to themselves what this competition means. It can not be that they realize the sordid and mericless conditions of modern competition, which inevitably results in leaving out the labor of men and putting the burden upon the shoulders of women and children.

THE NATIONS WHICH USE WOMEN'S LABOR.

Readers of the Century Magazine for February, 1913, noticed an article on Japan's commercial crisis by Mr. James Davenport Whelpley, who has been one of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and one of the most discerning observers of financial and economic conditions in the country. In this article he shows that in the industries of Japan there are nearly twice as many women as men on the pay rolls of the country, and it is the testimony of all large employers that women are the industrial backbone of the country. The employment of women and children is the secret of the competitive power of the Japanese textile industries. Reduced to percentages, the proportion of wage-earning women in the great industrial nations is given as follows:

Japan, 50 per cent.
Great Britain, 25 per cent.
Germany, 20 per cent.
United States, 14 per cent.

THE TRAGEDY OF COTTON.

That brief table tells the story of modern competitive life. Let us examine a little further the conditions of this strife which we are invited to enter. As we examine, the cry "Cotton is king," so often heard in the Hall of this House, comes to our ears, for about the cotton industry competition rages most fiercely. It was introduced into modern commercial life by a great tragedy. The home of the industry was in India, where a large part of the men, women, and children were engaged in spinning and weaving on household looms, which produced every grade of material, from the coarsest to that of such marvelous fineness that a lady could draw a robe made from it through a finger ring. But England harnessed the steam engine to the natural labor of the women of Lancashire, denied the help of a tariff to India, and took from her the cotton industry. Deprived of their industry, the people of India had to turn to the land, there to lead a life of penury, varied by recurring famines.

England, possessed of this imperial industry, developed it almost beyond the imagination of man, and in the year 1913 she has not only the world-wide cotton market which feeds so many of her people, but also one of the most unique and distressing social problems which ever afflicted a nation. In England proper 500,000 people are cotton operatives, and 65 per cent of that great number are women and children. This great industrial army of 325,000 women and children labor in the mills of England to hold for Great Britain the cotton market of the world.

AMERICA IN THE WORLD COMPETITION.

To-day the greatest competitor of England is the United States. To-morrow it will be Japan. The cotton operatives of America number 370,000 in round numbers, 50 per cent of whom are men, the other 50 per cent women and children. It is manifest, then, that the cotton industry has forced America to put burdens upon the women and children, but not to the same extent as in England. Yet America still holds out in this fierce competition for the ideal of our race, which has always been manly men who make their way in the competitions of the world and womanly women who make the homes of the Nation. It is not necessary to review the cotton industry of Germany and Japan. It is worthy of note, however, that among the operatives of the cotton mills of Japan there are five women for every man, showing that this industry which is commercially most promising is being built up almost entirely by the labor of women. Not only this, in the recent report of the American minister we are informed that the new Japanese factory law provides that no children under 10 years are to be employed, and no children under 15 or women are to be employed more than 12 hours a day. But the provision in regard to children applies only to new help, and children of 10 years may be continued if they are already in the factory. But the Government may extend the working time of women and children to 14 hours for a period of not more than 15 years after this law goes into effect. In the cotton industry, then, it seems that the pleasant prospect of world competition which the President holds out, the prospect of "the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world," means that the women of Japan are to carry on the great competition which she hopes will make her great and powerful. Not only this, but the statesmen of Japan suspend their limitation of the hours of labor for 15 years, in which time those patient drudges are expected to conquer the cotton trade of the Orient for Japan.

THE WOMEN WHO PARTICIPATE IN THIS COMPETITION.

If the statesmen of America have not been awakened, the statesmen of Germany are awake and do know what this modern competition involves. In addition to other textile industries, Germany has a promising cotton industry in Saxony, which is the foremost industrial State in Germany. The recent business crisis has shown the tendency to use female labor in place of male labor wherever possible. Our consul at Dresden reports as follows:

From the statistics of sick funds, it is learned that the employment of female labor is increasing much more rapidly than male, and also much more rapidly, comparatively, than the female population. From 1906 to September, 1910, the number of female workers increased by 24.5 per cent. The great accession of able-bodied female workers in the last few years is remarkable, and is to be attributed to the rise in the cost of living, which causes women to leave household duties for more remunerative work.

The hausfrau of Germany has even anticipated the progressive thought of our President, leader of the Democratic Party, and proposes to abandon her pots and pans and start out to sharpen her wits "by contests with the wits of the rest of the world."

America has hitherto been protected by the wisdom of the Republican statesmen of the last 50 years. But on Wednesday, when the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from Alabama, opened the debate on this bill, he warned this House and the country that that 50-year era is ended, and that we are about to return to the piping times "before the war," when the United States Government borrowed money at 12 per cent interest and all the people dwelt in Democratic simplicity. The gentleman from Alabama thinks that his changing of eras is going to be attended by no greater disturbance than the singing of a grasshopper in a deserted field on a midsummer day. The President thinks there may be a little disturbance, some people being so unreasonable as to remain awake during the performance, for the President says in his address:

> To some not accustomed to the excitement and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our duty to see that they are genuine remedies.

FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

This world-wide competition to which the President and the Democratic Party wish to commit this country makes no exception of classes except in some favored cases. The wheat farmer of the Northwest has protection, but the potato farmer must exist under absolute free trade. Consider for a moment the condition of a potato farmer who has for years raised his crop for the New York market. Year in and year out he probably does not realize 30 or 35 cents a bushel, for the freight rates on a bushel of potatoes sometimes amount to 15 or 20 cents if the farmer is as far away from New York as Maine or Ohio.

Now, to what sort of competition does this bill subject the potato farmer? To the competition of all the world, including the great potato-raising regions of Germany. The freight on a bushel of potatoes from Hamburg, Germany, to New York City is 9 cents, so that Germany as a market is nearer than the greater part of the eastern country which is tributary to New York City. European wages for day labor are very small for both men and women. It is probable that 50 cents for a man and 30 cents for a woman would be a fair compensation for work in the potato fields. I can not give the exact figures, because the work on which I was obliged to rely—German Life in Town and Country—was published in 1901, when wages were lower, men getting 36 cents and women 24. But under the protective policy of Germany wages have increased. Moreover, the treatment of the female farm laborers has probably greatly improved. The authority which I have already cited records this incident, which, in 1901, was said to have occurred "several years ago":

> Upon a manorial estate in West Prussia some 40 Polish women are employed. These people could no longer bear their terrible ill usage, for they were treated like cattle, and they resolved to seek release in flight, which they did by taking the night train to Berlin. No sooner, however, was their flight discovered on the estate than word of it was sent to the police there, with the result that two police wagons were in waiting for the party at the station on their arrival, and in these they were placed and conveyed to prison.

Yet there is no doubt that the competition of the underpaid men and women in the potato fields of Germany will at once become a serious factor in the farm life of America, when we remember that the American farmer has been forced to pay a wage which in Europe would be considered princely.

SCIENTIFIC PROTECTION.

I do not believe that many Members of this House wish inordinate protection. I for one cooperated gladly with my Republican associates in proposing a tariff commission. When this fateful bill shall have run its brief course, another House of Representatives will frame a bill on scientific and humane principles, which will be indorsed by the American people for years to come.

The great question which is before us in this Hall to-day is how best to conserve the old ideals of America. Tariff contentions are supposed to be largely devoted to questions of wealth, and that is necessary in this age, when wealth, properly distributed, uplifts mankind. But before it is possible to distribute wealth conditions must be right for the production of wealth. After all, however, the great question has not to do with wealth, but the well-being and advancement of the men, women, and children who live in this America to-day. On this side we uphold the principles of the glorious era which has done so much in the last 50 years and with confidence await the outcome.

HON. THOMAS STERLING, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, IN SENATE.

Mr. STERLING. But the fact remains that through your representation at the other end of the Capitol and on this floor your 20,000,000—and I am not counting your colored vote any more than you do, and I voice no prejudice against a white man's government "down there," only I would not for economic reasons have you "cover too much territory"—your 20,000,000 are rulers over 90,000,000. With your 57,0000,000 bushels of wheat, you, in effect, determine that the producers of 630,000,000 bushels shall come into direct competition with the surplus wheat of the world under whatsoever conditions as to labor, cultivation, or soil that surplus is produced. With your 60,000,000 bushels of oats in 15 Southern States, you control in the determination that the producers of 947,000,000 bushels shall be protected by a tariff of only 6 cents per bushel. With your 710,000 bushels of barley raised in the 15 Southern States in 1909, you say that the growers of 172,633,000 bushels of barley shall compete with the many million bushels which will be imported under the rate provided in this bill, a reduction of 50 per cent from the rate of 1909. Nobody will be more highly pleased over this item than the American Brewers' Association, though it will be at the cost of many million dollars to the farmers of the Northwest alone.

I here refer to a table I have compiled from the census reports of 1910, showing the production of these crops in the several States of the South in 1909 and the total production in the other States of the Union, and ask that the same be printed in connection with my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OWEN in the chair). Without objection, permission will be granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Farm statistics.

[1910 census reports.]

State.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Alabama	113,953	3,251,146	372	.....
Arkansas	526,414	3,212,891	1,267	.....
Florida	137	606,380	10	.....
Georgia	752,853	6,199,243	655	.....
Kentucky	8,739,260	2,406,064	65,596	.....
Louisiana	488	420,033	.....	2,215
Maryland	9,463,457	1,160,663	135,454	.....
Mississippi	4,670	1,268,785	753	.....
North Carolina	3,827,145	2,782,508	7,535	.....
South Carolina	310,614	5,745,291	3,483	.....
Oklahoma	14,008,334	16,606,154	127,641	9,093
Tennessee	6,516,539	4,720,692	53,201	.....
Texas	2,560,891	7,034,617	52,438	.....
Virginia	8,076,989	2,884,495	253,649	.....
West Virginia	2,575,996	1,728,806	8,407	.....
Total in South	57,477,735	60,027,768	710,461	11,308
Total in North	625,901,524	947,115,212	172,633,751	19,501,457
Total in United States	683,379,259	1,007,142,980	173,344,212	19,512,765

Mr. STERLING. And so with the other farm products. The producers of 38,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 395,000,000 pounds of butter, 426,000,000 dozen eggs in the entire 15 States of the South determine, through their Representatives, that the producers of 350,000,000 bushels of potatoes shall sell their surplus in free competition with the rest of the world; that the producers of 1,225,000,000 pounds of butter shall have as their protection the unreasonably low rate of 2½ cents per pound, which would easily mean a loss of $15,000,000 to the producers of the American product; that free competition with Canada shall be the lot of the producers of 1,165,046,485 dozen of eggs is all settled by the votes of the States producing a little more than one-third that number.

HON. WESLEY L. JONES, OF WASHINGTON, IN SENATE.

Mr. JONES. I will say briefy that under existing conditions the Canadians impose a duty of 17½ per cent on our lime going into that country, while on lime coming into this country the duty is 5 cents per hundred pounds, including the package. According to the handbook, that is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 8 or 9 per cent. So that the Canadians practically shut us out of their market, while under the existing law we give them an advantage in ours.

The effect of the proposed law is to leave the barrier that Canada has erected against us, and to take down still further whatever barrier between this country and Canada exists on our side. In other words, they will maintain their 17½ per cent duty on our lime and the package in which it is imported, while we propose to reduce our tariff to 1 cent per hundred pounds.

HON. PORTER J. MCCUMBER, OF NORTH DAKOTA, IN SENATE.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY VERSUS AMERICAN FARMER.

Mr. MCCUMBER. And so I shall address myself first to you, the Democratic Party, with reference to your assault upon the American farmer. In this year 1913 you are about to commit a greater crime against the American farmer than has ever been perpetrated by any political party against any class of people during any period of recorded history. You are about to rob him of sacred rights which he has paid for through long years of toil, self-denial, and patient waiting. With violent hands you are about to strip him of every advantage which the changed conditions of home supply and demand were about to yield him. You have declared that he is an outcast in the land which he has made, the only one of all the classes of American people who is not entitled to any consideration at your hands. You have insulted his sense of fairness, slapped him in the face, and kicked him into the gutter. * * *

You had him in the slough of depression during all of your last administration, from 1893 to 1897. You saw him working himself out of that mire and just beginning to reach a degree of prosperity to which he was justly entitled. You behold the farmer by close frugality and economy just getting his head and shoulders out of the muck of this depression, out of the everlasting debts and into the sunshine of prosperity, and it seems to afflict you with a fit of madness, and with the swift and deadly stroke of your tariff bludgeon you strike him down.

* * * * * * *

Unlike the United States, which consumes nearly all of its wheat crop, Canada does not consume one-seventh of its western crop. That vast surplus must go into the world's market. Its nearest market is the Minneapolis, Duluth, Buffalo, and other mills of the Northwest. Open the floodgates of our present tariff wall and it will immediately pour over and into this country and level our prices to the world prices and keep them level for at least a century.

If the farmer were more prosperous than the rest of the world, I could see some reason for legislating against his interests, but as he is far less prosperous than any other people in the United States, further depressing his prices, further aggravating the injustices of his situation, seems to me to be almost criminal.

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HON. FRANK E. GUERNSEY, OF MAINE, IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CANADIAN POTATO MENACE.

Mr. GUERNSEY. One of the chief food products of the country is potatoes. One of the great potato-growing sections of the country is New England and particularly the State of Maine. This industry in Maine is exceptionally exposed to foreign competition. On three sides the State is surrounded by Canada. Across the international line farm lands equally as good as those within the State are valued at 30 to 50 per cent less. Farm labor per month is proportionately less. The potato pickers of Aroostook County last fall were paid from $2.50 to $3 per day, while at the same time in the Annapolis Valley, in Nova Scotia, the same class of labor was receiving $1.50 per day.

The Democratic tariff bill selects this great food product grown in New England States for sacrifice, placing it on the free list and placing it there now, with the result that it will imperil the price of the crop this year; placing it there in the face of the fact that foreign potatoes can enter the markets of New York and Boston, the great potato markets of the East, at water rates far cheaper than northern Maine potatoes can be transported to such points by rail.

DANGER OF FOREIGN POTATOES.

The danger of this foreign competition is clearly shown by the extent that foreign potatoes entered these markets during the last fiscal year, even with the present tariff in force. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, there were imported into this country from England 3,377,426 bushels; from Scotland 4,645,877 bushels, and from Ireland 4,606,981 bushels of potatoes, which, together with some other importations, brought the total amount of potatoes imported up to nearly 14,000,000 bushels, which paid the duty of 25 cents per bushel and entered our markets. With that duty removed foreign potatoes many times that amount will annually be imported and take from our farmers our markets to that extent.

MAINE FARMERS INJURED.

Add to the foreign competition the competition of Canada, with her lower-priced lands, lower-paid labor, and cheap water transportation from the Maritime Provinces to Boston and New York markets and it will be seen that the Maine potato grower will, under the provisions of the pending bill, suffer from severe shrinkage in his land investment and in loss of market for his product. All considered, the present 25 cents duty is none too much to properly equalize conditions with the potato producer, foreign or Canadian.

If this administration believes that a reduction in the potato tariff should be made, it should be made gradually; only a portion should be removed at this time. The immediate free listing of this important product, in the production of which so many have their all invested, will bring financial ruin to large numbers of farmers in the New England States. If this provision in the bill free listing potatoes is allowed to stand and become a law, the Democratic Party must be held accountable in the elections to come for whatever distress and disaster follows. This tariff discrimination against potatoes is particularly unjust in view of the fact that the framers of the bill in dealing with other important food products not grown in New England dealt differently.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

The great wheat-growing sections of the Northwest are allowed to retain a duty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat to guard their product against the wheat fields of Canada. The rice of Texas and other Southern States is amply protected under the provisions of this bill for the well-known reason that in the South they are making at present large investments in rice culture, and a protective tariff is necessary to promote the industry; consequently the rice growers are taken care of. The producers of pineapples, oranges, and grapefruit in Florida are allowed protective duties, and the Louisiana sugar grower is given three years in which to adjust his business to the proposed free listing of his product.

I assert again that the Underwood tariff measure now before Congress contains in its provisions deliberate, intentional, and unjust discriminations against the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the New England States. [Applause on the Republican side.]

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HON. A. P. GARDNER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FISH.

Mr. GARDNER. In the name of the consumer fish is to be put on the free list. Poisonous as that cup may be for the fisherman, his draft has been embittered because his sense of injustice has been aroused.

My Democratic friends, why did not you in the name of the consumer put rice on the free list?

Is it because rice yields a revenue? Fish yields more revenue. Is it because rice is imported, notwithstanding the present duty? More fish than rice is imported, notwithstanding the present duty. Is it because the cultivators of rice are poor men? In all the history of Gloucester, never was anyone able to retire from business on profits made in the fisheries.

What is the explanation then? Why in the name of the consumer do you distinguish between one raw food product and another raw food product? Why do you make fish of fish while you make fowl of rice and of vegetables, early and late, and, for a while at least, of sugar? Some one must throw light upon this question. Else it should be no cause for astonishment should the censorious accuse you Democrats of sectional favoritism.

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HON. WILLIAM D. B. AINEY, OF PENNSLYVANIA, IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. AINEY. Mr. Chairman, the people of this country are just awakening to the fact that a minority party temporarily in power is about to take advantage of its transitory authority and place upon the statute books of our Nation a tariff law the avowed purpose of which is to strike down the long-established policy of protection to American industry.

Under the specious argument of reducing the high cost of living it first attacks the products of the farm by proposing wholesale reductions of the present protective duty upon articles raised or produced by the American farmer, leaving the agricultural interests of our land to withstand the tide of importation from Canada, South America, and Europe.

On these articles the custom duty under the proposed Underwood bill is on an average but one-half what it is under existing law. Dairy products receive woeful hurt. Foreign butter soon may be imported to compete with the American product by paying 3 cents per pound in place of 6 cents; hay at $2 per ton in place of $4.

Apples will be called upon to compete with the great Canadian and Nova Scotian crops with the protection of only 10 cents per bushel as against an existing duty of 25 cents.

Milk and cream may, under the Underwood bill, be brought across the Canadian line at any point free of any duty, to depress the price, as against the protection afforded the farmer by the duty of 2 cents per gallon on milk and 5 cents per gallon on cream, which the existing tariff law requires to be paid.

Milk, preserved or condensed, will go upon the free list, and thus bring the American dairyman into unequal competition with the foreign products.

What is true of dairy products is equally true of grains and vegetables produced on the American farm, notably potatoes, which, under the present law, are subject to an import duty of 25 cents per bushel, will, under the Underwood bill, be admitted free, and so supplant the products of American soil.

When the Underwood bill becomes a law, those engaged in producing them must face a new rival and greater competition; and this, the Democratic Party frankly admits, is for the purpose of reducing the high cost of living.

The farmers of the country are asked to accept this tariff bill and policy, which lays the ax at the very root of the tree of their prosperity, because, forsooth, the Underwood bill proposes to place agricultural implements on the free list.

The Democratic proposition is to remove the duty on the implement with which the farmer digs his potatoes, and expect the farmer to so rejoice in the saving on the price of a hoe that he would welcome the flood of duty-free potatoes imported to depreciate the price of his own product.

Such logic could find no better illustration than in a proposition to cut one's throat to stop one's appetite.

The toiler in America is an American citizen. This gives the highest honor which can rest upon anyone. The toiler in other lands is not protected and cared for by such an equality of citizenship or privilege.

The living and the wage must necessarily be different, and a protective tariff imposed by the Federal Government measures that difference and is calculated to keep and maintain every American citizen on the high plane and privilege of his American citizenship.

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HON. FRANK PLUMLEY, OF VERMONT, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 28, 1913.

Mr. PLUMLEY. There is no answer in the bill or the report to my question: Why is the tariff on manufactured marble reduced only 5 per cent and the tariff on manufactured granite reduced 50 per cent? But there is a reason, and perhaps I find it. In No. 4 of the hearings, relating to Schedule B, on page 565, I find the statement of Mr. Frank J. Hanold, of Townsend, Townsend & Co., 423 West Twenty-first Street, New York City, representing the National Association of Wholesale Granite Dealers, comprising 18 firms engaged in the business of selling domestic and imported granite monuments at wholesale. He recommends that the tariff on manufactured granite be reduced from 50 per cent to 20 per cent. He claimed that at 20 per cent ad valorem the cost of the imported article would be in excess of the cost of the domestic article. * * *

No manufacturers of granite were heard, and the rate of duty was cut to 25 per cent, substantially granting the request of the importer. Whether it was because the importer requested a tariff that would invite competitive importation or because the committee regarded this industry, whose finished product is practically all labor, as one which should be stripped bare of protection and left to combat its foreign rivals with a wage scale that is high while theirs is low, I can not say, but such is the result of their action—and the consequences must be most serious.

Wages in Barre, Vt., and vicinity: Cutters, 40⅝ cents per hour, minimum; polishers, 40⅝ cents per hour, minimum.

Foreign: Cutters, 15 cents per hour, average; polishers, 14 cents per hour, average.

When the present bill of prices expires the new bill will require $4 a day for eight hours.

The granite business of the United States is in no sense a trust; each manufacturer is in competition with every other. In Washington County, Vt., my home county, there are over 140 manufacturing concerns in direct competition with each other, and I am advised that the same condition exists all over the United States. Should the tariff be raised 100 per cent over the rate of to-day it would not at all affect the prices of the product, owing to the sharp competition which prevails. It would mean simply increased production within the United States without increase of price to the consumer. If the tariff is reduced so that foreign competitors ship their manufactured product into this country to any considerable extent, it will reduce the output of our manufacturers without lessening the cost to the consumer.

This is a case where that for every foreign monument sold in the United States American labor manufactures one less. The American laborer gets just so much less opportunity to sell his product, and the American manufacturer parts with his profits for the benefit of the foreign producer and the home importer. * * *

EXCERPT FROM DEBATE ON GRANITE PARAGRAPH IN SENATE.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Mr. President, I wish to inquire of the member of the committee having this matter in charge what consideration moved the committee in reducing the rate of duty upon granite from 50 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem?

Mr. GALLINGER. And the duty on unmanufactured granite from 10 cents to 3 cents per cubic foot?

Mr. STONE. It was reduced by the House one-half, from 50 per cent to 25 per cent, because the House presumed that the reduction was a proper one in the interest of the consumer and of the revenue.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I have examined the House hearings, but have been unable to find that anybody recommended it, excepting Mr. Hanold, who represented the firm of Townsend, Townsend & Co., of 423 West Twenty-first Street, New York City. Mr. Hanold said that, in appearing before the committee, he represented the "National Wholesale Granite Dealers' Association, comprising 18 firms engaged in the business of selling domestic and imported granite monuments at wholesale," and so forth.

If anybody else appeared before either the House or the Senate committee recommending this reduction or giving any reason for it, I should be glad to know who it was.

Mr. STONE. I was just about to say that I do not recall that anyone appeared before the Senate committee in relation to this item; but my attention is now called to the fact that a granite manufacturers' association of Quincy, Mass., filed a brief.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Yes; but they were opposed to the proposed reduction.

Mr. STONE. Yes; they were opposed to it.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Now, I am asking upon what consideration the recommendation was made that the rate be reduced? Who asked for it?

Mr. STONE. Just upon the ground that it was thought that the rate was unnecessarily high and should be reduced. There are practically no importations.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Does the Senator recall anybody except the band of importers in New York represented by Mr. Hanold who recommended the reduction?

Mr. STONE. No; I do not know who appeared. * * *

I do not think any person interested in quarrying or manufacturing marble or granite appeared before either committee to insist upon a reduction of the duties. I think not.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I think not, too. No consumer in the United States asked for it, so far as I have been able to find by an examination of the record of the hearings. I do not think that anybody asked for it, except the importing companies in New York, and they recommended that the duty be reduced from 50 per cent to 20 per cent.

Mr. STONE. That may be so, if the Senator please. I do not know.

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HON. A. J. GRONNA, OF NORTH DAKOTA, IN THE SENATE.

Mr. GRONNA. If we really wish to extend our markets abroad by securing more favorable tariff rates, why not make offers meaning something to countries which can give us a market for our products rather than throw our markets open to countries which will give us nothing in return?

Mr. President, this is so absolutely contrary to the policy advocated by that great statesman, James G. Blaine, that I do not want anyone to believe or think that he can delude the American farmer and make him believe that this is reciprocity such as was advocated by that great statesman.

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HON. JOHN D. WORKS, OF CALIFORNIA, IN THE SENATE.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, there is another phase of the question that to my mind is more serious and threatening than the enactment of an ill-advised and injurious tariff law.

I do not believe, Mr. President, that if it were not for the influence of the executive branch of the Government, directed at the lawmaking power, and the coercive effect of the secret political caucus, the passage of this bill through either branch of Congress would have been possible. I take it for granted it will pass this body substantially as it was framed in advance. This, if newspaper accounts are to be credited, was done by a committee of Democrats and a Democratic President, or with the mutual agreement or concurrence of the two. It has been asserted and has been very generally believed that the President insisted that certain provisions should go into the bill and that other of its provisions are a compromise of views as between the President and Democratic members of the committee and the Democratic caucus. So, in any comments I may make on this phase of the question I will assume that the President of the United States aided in framing the bill and is using his

powerful influence to have it passed in the form approved by him and known to have his approval. Added to this comes the political caucus that adopts the bill in the form desired by the President. The bill, as thus indorsed, is not satisfactory to many even of the dominant party. Its adoption and support by the majority party is the result of presidential and caucus influence combined. The President lets it be known that he desires the passage of the bill. The party leaders, in caucus, insist that this is an administration measure and that Democrats must stand by the administration, and this secures its adoption in caucus. That is one step. Then, when the bill comes up for consideration it is insisted that it was agreed upon in caucus and is a party measure and Democrats must stand by the party. And they do. It is not a matter of individual conscience, reason, or judgment. A man under oath must forego his own conscientious convictions and judgment and vote with his party or come into disfavor and be branded as an apostate and betrayer of his party. The President commits himself beyond recall to a bill not yet introduced and without having heard the presentation of their views by the legislative representatives of the States where vital interests and important industries are to be affected by it.

Thus we have a bill agreed upon and marked for final passage upon consideration only by a few men of one party, concurred in by the President acting with representatives of this one party. This comes in part from the pernicious doctrine that the President is the leader of his party instead of, or as well as, the President of the whole people. The two are utterly inconsistent when it comes to the making of laws. Having committed himself to the measure in advance, we hear of the remarkable spectacle of distinguished Members of this body of his own party going to the White House and pleading with the President of the United States to consent that Congress may so modify the bill as to afford some protection to one of the great industries of their States.

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HON. FRANK W. MONDELL, OF WYOMING, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MONDELL. Our wages are higher in this country under organization, because by and through a protective tariff that maintains prices it is possible for the manufacturer to pay a good wage, and therefore possible for the organized laborer and the organized artisan to compel the payment of a good wage.

But take from the industry its profits, place it in competition with unpaid labor abroad, make it nonproductive, and you can make bread of stones and draw blood from a turnip as easily as you can secure a living wage under those conditions.

Contested-Election Case—William J. MacDonald Against H. Olin Young.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. D. POST,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, August 26, 1913,

On House resolution 231.

Mr. POST. Mr. Speaker, at the November election, 1912, there were four candidates in the twelfth congressional district of the State of Michigan standing for the office of Representative in Congress. In this contest, however, we are only concerned with the single question of whether or not the contestant, William J. MacDonald, under the proofs submitted by him, is entitled to a seat in this body.

Before entering into a discussion of this question it may be well to recite some facts pertinent to the inquiry, and resort to some of the laws of the State of Michigan relating to the primary and general elections of that State.

It is provided that each elector, to be entitled to cast his ballot, must enroll himself before registration officers provided for that purpose and designate his party affiliations. The registration days are the last Saturday of January and the first Monday in April preceding the primary election, except that on election day any enrolled voter may change his registration. No person is entitled to vote unless he is enrolled in the manner provided by the law.

The primary election law provides that a general primary for the nomination of candidates shall be held upon the last Tuesday of August preceding every November election.

At the primary election it is provided that delegates may be selected to a county convention from the wards, precincts, and townships in such number as the controlling committee of a political party may designate. A political committee is chosen by the county convention, and the committee selects its chairman and secretary. A congressional committee is authorized to be selected either by the various county committees or by the candidate for Congress.

When a vacancy occurs by the nominee for Congress withdrawing or other cause, the congressional committee is authorized to fill such vacancy.

In case of the formation of a new party all candidates must be presented by way of petition, but electors may write in the name of a candidate not upon the ballot.

The evidence in the case before us discloses that at the August primary held in the twelfth Michigan district names of persons, in some of the counties comprising the district, were written upon the ballot and voted for as the candidate of the National Progressive Party for the office of Representative in Congress. Of the persons thus voted for Joseph M. Rogers, an elector of Marquette County, received 11 votes, the highest number of votes cast for any person whose name was so written upon the primary ballot. At the time he was not enrolled as a member of the Progressive Party, but was enrolled as affiliated with the Republican Party.

It is significant to note here that the primary act contained a provision to the effect that "all votes cast for a candidate upon the ballots of one political party, when such candidate is enrolled as a member of another party, shall not be counted," and it was made unlawful for any board of election commissioners to print the name of any candidate upon the official ballot prepared for the use of the voters for the November election, unless such candidate was selected under the authority of the primary act.

It certainly can not be successfully contended that Joseph M. Rogers was nominated in conformity to the provisions of the primary act. His nomination, to say the least, was irregular. He was not eligible to be the recipient of votes, at the time being enrolled as a Republican, and the board of election commissioners were wholly unauthorized to count or canvass the vote cast for him.

The votes cast at a primary are to be canvassed by the board of election commissioners, and any candidate who conceives himself aggrieved in the count made by the election inspectors, or the return made by the board of commissioners, may file with the board a petition, setting forth the fraud or irregularity complained of, and in this manner procure a correction of any fraud, irregularity, or mistake in the counting of the ballots or the conduct of the election. Notice is required to be served upon the opposing candidate and ample opportunity is given to present to the tribunal created for that purpose any claims that might be made against the manner in which a name has been placed upon the ballot or any irregularity in the conduct of the election.

The contestee, Hon. H. Olin Young, nor anyone in his behalf, filed no complaint with the board of election commissioners in the counties of the district where names were written upon the ballots for nominees of the National Progressive Party. No Republican in that district raised any objection to the counting of such ballots, and the boards of county commissioners certified the results, as required by law, to the secretary of state. The State board of commissioners, composed of the secretary of state, the treasurer of the State, and the commissioner of the general land office, canvassed the votes in counties for Joseph M. Rogers, without any objections emanating from any source whatever. The matter rested in this condition until about the 9th or the 10th day of October, 1912, without any steps being taken to determine the legality of the nomination of Joseph M. Rogers as the candidate of the Progressive Party. Joseph M. Rogers, on or about the 10th day of October, 1912, withdrew as a candidate and mailed a notice of his withdrawal to each board of election commissioners in the 15 counties comprising the district. No candidate of any political party and no elector of the district from the August primary to the withdrawal made any contention whatever as to the regularity of his nomination.

As I have heretofore said, in one or two counties of the district members of a Progressive county committee were selected at the August primary. The members of these committees, with certain volunteers, called a meeting to be held at Escanaba, Delta County. At this meeting a congressional committee was selected, and Nathaniel L. Fields was chosen chairman and George Shiras secretary to such committee. After the withdrawal of Joseph M. Rogers the chairman and secretary of the committee, about the 14th of October, 1912, filed with the board of election commissioners of Marquette County the name

of the contestant, William J. MacDonald, duly certified, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Rogers. Subsequently and shortly thereafter a like certificate was filed in each of the remaining counties of the district.

On the 14th day of October the chairman and secretary of the State central committee of the national Progressive Party filed with the board of election commissioners of each county in the district, as required by law, a certificate showing the nominees of that party for presidential electors, State officers, Congressman at large, and the name of William J. MacDonald as the nominee for the office of Representative in Congress. The sole purpose of this certificate is to enable the election officers to determine how to prepare and print the ballots for the use of the voters on election day. In this certificate contestant's name was spelled "M-c-D-o-n-a-l-d," when it should have been spelled "M-a-c-D-o-n-a-l-d," and on the 15th day of October the secretary of the State central committee sent to each of the county boards a telegram in these words: "Congressman, twelfth district, should be spelled William J. MacDonald, correct." In 14 counties of the district this telegram was properly interpreted, but in Ontonagon County the message was misinterpreted, and the word "spelled" was taken to be the word "Sheldon." In that county the name of the contestant was printed on the ballots as "Sheldon William J. McDonald."

By the law of Michigan it is the duty of the county and State committees of political parties to certify to the boards of election commissioners, who print the ballots for the use of the voters, the names of all candidates not less than 20 days before the election. All of these various steps were taken in order to procure the name of the contestant to be printed upon the official ballot; the ballots were printed, and no candidate of any political party, committee of a party, or elector raised an objection to the manner or form of placing contestant's name upon the ballot until November 1, four days prior to election day, when the chairman of the Republican State committee sent a night letter to each county board to the effect that, according to a recent ruling of the Supreme Court of Michigan, the name of contestant could not be placed upon the ballots, and pointed out that it was their duty to reconvene and order ballots printed omitting his name. On the 2d day of November he sent another telegram, asking that stickers be placed over the name of contestant before the ballots were delivered to the voters.

It seems as though the deputy attorney general of the State of Michigan also sent a telegram to each board of election commissioners of the same purport as the first message of the Republican State chairman. Upon learning of these telegrams the contestee engaged a little in the telegraph business himself and sent to the various boards this message:

> It is my personal desire that the name of W. J. MacDonald remain upon the election ballot of your county.

The request of the Republican State chairman and the deputy attorney general were wholly ignored and that of the contestee acquiesced in. The contestee also addressed a letter to the voters of the twelfth congressional district, in which he said the contestant was a candidate for prosecuting attorney in Houghton County in the August primary on the Republican ticket; that he was defeated, and he himself was the Republican candidate for Congress, receiving 21,905 votes, while he accused the contestant of being hand picked, not more than 25 persons being concerned in his selection. He asked, "Which, then, is the people's candidate?" He further stated in his message that he had known from the day of MacDonald's selection that his name could not legally be placed on the ballot, but that he was at all times willing to submit the question to the test of a popular vote, and wound up his message with the exhortation "Let the people rule." Upon these facts the contest was submitted to the electors of the district.

If MacDonald could not legally be the candidate of the National Progressive Party because he was not registered as a Progressive, we submit that there was ample time and opportunity between the time of his selection and the election to have settled that question in the courts of the State of Michigan. If votes cast for Joseph M. Rogers could not be counted for lack of authority in that act because enrolled as a Republican, the act itself in explicit terms points out the remedy. If MacDonald was selected to fill a supposed vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Rogers, and there was in fact no vacancy to fill, because Rogers's supposed nomination was without warrant or authority of law, there was a remedy at law under the statutes of the State of Michigan in that exceptions could have been filed against the counting of the ballots cast for Rogers. If the Progressive State and congressional committees were irregularly and illegally created, and for that reason without potentiality, and their acts wholly void of legal essence, we take it that the courts of the State of Michigan are clothed with the inherent power to declare void and set aside such acts.

But the settlement of none of these questions, to our mind, is necessary to arrive at a proper conclusion in the case before the House. The contestee was more vitally interested in the contest than any other person. He warned the voters of the district before the election that he had known from the day of MacDonald's selection that his name could not be legally placed on the ballot, and invited the rule of the people. He declined to adopt the means laid down in the laws of the State to permit the use of a name upon the ballot claimed to be there illegally and wrongfully. Neither did the State committee of the Republican Party, nor the attorney general's office, take any legal steps to prevent the use of MacDonald's name in the battle of ballots that was fought out in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on the 5th day of November last. Is there or not a day of repose, a limitation in which all questions are or must be considered settled? Can those most vitally interested remain quiescent until the will of the voters has been expressed at the polls, and, if opposed to their contention, then disfranchise the electorate of the district, however innocent that electorate may be of any wrongdoing, on account of technicalities in the manner of nominating a candidate?. Measured upon principles of equity and justice, such should not be permitted. This House should not be so encompassed by the technical statutes of the States, when by the fundamental law of the land it is the sole judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its Members.

This House, with its large powers and wide discretion, should not be confined within too narrow limits. It possesses all the powers of a court having full jurisdiction to try the question, Who was elected? It is not limited to the powers of a court of law, but under the Constitution possesses all the functions of a court of equity.

It is contended that from the fact that contestant, at the time of the general November election, 1912, was enrolled as a Republican, and the Michigan primary act, providing that no ballots cast for the candidate of a political party shall be counted for such candidate when enrolled as affiliated with another party, is decisive of his right to a seat in this House. In one of the earliest contested cases to come before the House, the Georgia case of Spaulding against Meade, decided in the Ninth Congress, the House decided that its "power to judge could not be concluded by a State law."

In the Pennsylvania case of Wright against Fuller, Thirty-second Congress, decided in the House in 1852, it was considered that, notwithstanding section 5 of Article I of the Federal Constitution makes the House of Representatives the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its Members, that the powers enumerated are not plenary but are subordinate to the second and fourth sections of the same article—the first of these sections providing that Members of the House shall have the qualifications requisite for the most numerous branch of the State legislature—the fourth section empowering the legislature in each State to prescribe the places, manner, and times of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, such regulations being subject to alterations made by the Congress.

The State legislatures may prescribe the places and times of holding elections for Members and regulate the manner of conducting such elections, subject to any alterations Congress may see proper to impose. They may do these things, but I deny their right to go further. They can not impose upon a Member a qualification not coming clearly within the limits of the provisions in the Federal Constitution. A Representative must be 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States for seven years, and an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen.

In addition to these qualifications he must be qualified to be a member of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

The only qualifications prescribed by the constitution of the State of Michigan for a representative in the general assembly are that he shall be a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the district he represents.

At the November election last year the contestant was more than 25 years old; had always been a citizen of the United States; was a resident of the State of Michigan; and was a qualified elector of the twelfth congressional district. He possessed all the qualifications requisite to entitle him to a seat in this House under both the Federal and State Constitutions. He was enrolled as affiliated with the Republican Party on the very day of the election. He was never enrolled otherwise, unless since the election. If this registration under the statutes of Michigan disqualified him from being a candidate on the Progressive ticket, then I submit a new qualification has been imposed upon a Member of the House, and one not required by either the Federal or State Constitution. I am reverting to this question at some length for the reason that the contestee in his

answer alleges this enrollment to be fatal to the candidacy of the contestant and renders the votes cast for him illegal and void.

Fortunately we are not without precedent upon this highly important question. In the Thirty-fourth Congress (1856) two contested-election cases came before the House, Turney against Marshall and Fouke against Trumbull. The constitution of the State of Illinois, from which the cases arose, contained this provision:

> The judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall not be eligible to any other office of public trust or profit in the State or the United States during the term for which they are elected nor for one year thereafter. All votes cast for either of them for any elective office given by the general assembly or by the people shall be void.

Marshall and Trumbull were both judges of the class enumerated in the Illinois constitution, were while serving in office candidates for the office of Representative in Congress, each received majorities of the votes cast in their respective districts, and were each given their certificates of election by the governor of the State. Both their seats were contested upon the grounds that the votes cast for them were null and void under the provisions of the State constitution. It seems to me that the question presented in these cases is on all fours with the case now before the bar of the House. The sole question in each case was whether a State might superadd to qualifications prescribed by the Federal Constitution for a Representative in Congress. If the contestant, William J. MacDonald, was enrolled as a Republican, then the Michigan primary law says no votes cast for him upon the Progressive ticket shall be counted. The question in the case is identical, if the law is applicable to the general election, and superadds a qualification not embraced within the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Justice Story in his Commentaries (vol. 2, p. 101) says:

> The States can exercise no powers whatsoever which exclusively spring out of the existence of the National Government that the Constitution does not delegate to them. They have just as much right, and no more, to prescribe new qualifications for a Representative as they have for a President. Each is an officer of the Union, deriving his powers and qualifications from the Constitution, and neither created by, dependent upon, nor controllable by the States.

The Constitution having prescribed the qualifications of a Representative, it is only fair to presume that it was intended to exclude all others. In the cases of Marshall and Trumbull the House practically unanimously decided that the provision of the Illinois constitution, providing that votes cast for a candidate for Representative while he was serving a term as a supreme or circuit judge should be null and void, was imposing a new qualification not provided for by the National Constitution. Under this decision it certainly must follow that the provision of the Michigan primary act, if applicable to the general election, providing that no votes cast for a candidate for Representative shall be counted if such candidate is enrolled as affiliated with another party is null and void. This must be true upon principle. If a State, under the inhibition of the Constitution, could add a new qualification, it could add more than one. It could superadd many new qualifications, and would have the power to vary or change them. The different States might make different qualifications, and such an incongruous state of affairs would deprive the people of the right to choose for a Member of Congress any person having only the qualification mentioned in the Constitution. The addition of any qualification imposed by the State would necessarily disqualify any person having only the qualifications prescribed by the Federal Constitution. It may be said the question involved in this case may not be one of qualification of a Member of Congress, but a question of election arising under the primary act and laws of the State of Michigan. The contestee in his answer makes the point that the contestant is ineligible for his seat in Congress, not because he lacked any of the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, but because he was disqualified by the laws of the State of Michigan. He was disqualified from receiving votes upon the National Progressive Party ballots because he was then registered as a Republican.

In this connection I want to quote from the able brief filed in behalf of the contestee by Mr. Henry E. Davis:

> Out of abundant caution let it be emphasized that contestant's right to the seat claimed by him is denied, not so much because the Ontonagon ballots may not be counted for him under the plainly and repeatedly declared law of Michigan respecting the correction of errors of form—about the propriety and expediency of which law, although it is the law of the State, opinions may differ—as because of the larger, greater, and controlling fact that by the law of the State, her power and right to make which is beyond all question, and in the deliberate and purposed contemplation thereof, contestant was never a candidate, and accordingly was not voted for, at the election which he claims to have been chosen, and all ballots purported to have been cast for him at such election were and are void. Behind and over this law the House can no more go than it can go behind or over the law of Michigan prescribing under Article L, section 2, clause 1, of the constitution the qualification requisite for electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

The broad assertion that the contestant was never a candidate, that all ballots purporting to have been cast for him are null and void, is certainly begging the very question at issue. This assertion can only be made upon the assumption that contestant was not qualified to be a candidate, and being disqualified no votes cast for him could be counted. If the Legislature of the State of Michigan exceeded its powers in making such laws, and imposed a qualification not authorized by the constitution of the State, this House certainly can go over or behind such laws. The constitution of the State of Michigan is fixed and definite in defining the qualifications of the electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

In Coffin *v.* Election Commissioners, Ninety-seventh Michigan, page 189, it is held:

> The source of all authority to vote at popular elections is the constitution.

The electorate is constituted by the fundamental law and the qualifications of electors must be uniform throughout the State. To the same effect is the holding in case of Attorney General *v.* Abbott, One hundred and twenty-first Michigan, page 545.

Article 3, section 1, of the constitution of Michigan, says:

> In all elections every male inhabitant of this State, being a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age; a resident of the United States, 21 years of age; a resident of the State for six months, the township or ward for 20 days, shall be an elector and entitled to vote.

If the contestant measured up to these qualifications defined by the fundamental law, then he was a qualified elector of the district, and under section 5, article 5, of the State constitution possessed all the qualifications for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

It can not be said in the face of the decision in the Marshall and Trumbull cases that this was not an addition of a new qualification, the right to create which is prohibited by the Federal Constitution.

In 1856 the Senate, in the case of Lyman Trumbull, decided that a State had no authority to add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Senator. In 1884, in the case of Wood against Peters, coming from the State of Kansas, the House reaffirmed its position that a State may not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Member.

No contention is made by the contestee that the persons who voted for the contestant were not qualified electors and legally entitled to a vote, nor is it intimated that the election was not conducted in all respects according to law. In addition to this the proviso to the effect that votes cast for a candidate upon the ballots of one political party when such candidate is enrolled as a member of another party shall not be counted for such candidate is limited exclusively to the primary election and is wholly inapplicable to the general November election.

In the election Mr. Young received 18,190 votes, and in 14 counties Mr. MacDonald received 17,975 votes, while in Ontonagon County he received 458 votes. The State board of canvassers did not count the votes for the contestant he had received in Ontonagon County, because his name was preceded by the word "Sheldon." Had these votes been canvassed for him he would have received 18,433 votes, or a plurality of 243. Their result was not announced until the 10th day of December, when a certificate of election was issued to the contestee.

At the opening of the present session Mr. Young appeared at the bar of the House, took the oath of office, and served until the 10th day of May, when he resigned his seat.

Notwithstanding his resignation it still remained for the contestant to show that he is entitled to the seat made vacant by the resignation. That act on the part of Mr. Young could not destroy whatever rights the contestant had in the premises. The question, stripped of all its legal technicalities, resolves itself into the question of the intention of the voters who cast the 458 votes in Ontonagon County. Did these voters intend to cast their ballots for the contestant?

It was indeed unfortunate that a mistake occurred in this county in printing the ballots.

There is no evidence to indicate that if the word "Sheldon" had not been printed before the contestant's name in Ontonagon County, and apparently as a part of his name, that the result would have been different. In fact, the numerous candidates whose names appeared upon the ballot of the National Progressive Party ticket, along with that of the contestant, received practically the same number of votes cast for the contestant. No one would question but that the voters intended to cast their ballots for the other candidates upon the ticket, and by what

process of reasoning any doubt can be thrown upon those cast for the contestant I am unable to understand.

The State board might well have treated the word "Sheldon" as mere surplusage. However, they saw proper to give the word efficacy as a part of the name, and being a ministerial body, clothed with limited jurisdiction, we have no fault to find with their determination. Under the decisions of the courts of the State of Michigan it may have been confined to the face of the returns from the several counties in the district, but the House is not so circumscribed. It may look beyond the face of the returns and consider all the surrounding circumstances of the election to determine the intention of the voters.

In the Virginia election case of McKenzie against Braxton, decided by the House in 1872, it was held:

That the House can go behind the ballot to ascertain the intent of the voter, so as to explain what is ambiguous or doubtful. If by the aid of extrinsic evidence that which is ambiguous or doubtful can be made clear and perfect, then no harm can result by resort to such evidence.

In the contested case of Campbell against Morey, decided in 1884, it was held:

That the intention of the voter ought to prevail whenever it can be ascertained by an inspection of the ballot, and if the ballot is ambiguous the intention of the voter may be shown.

It is not claimed that there was any other William J. MacDonald in the twelfth congressional district of Michigan, or that there is any other person in the district by the name of Sheldon William J. McDonald. It is not contended that the 458 votes cast for Sheldon William J. McDonald in Ontonagon County were intended to be cast for any other person than the contestant. But, it is contended, that at the time of the general election last November it was the settled law of the State of Michigan that the intention of the voter must be determined from the face of his ballot, and that such had been the adjudged and settled law of the State for more than 70 years, as laid down by the highest judicial tribunal of the State, and that the name "Sheldon William J. McDonald" could not be taken and read as, or intended to be, "William J. MacDonald" in canvassing the votes cast for Representative.

The supervisors of elections for the county of Ontonagon canvassed all the votes cast for Members of Congress upon the National Progressive Party ticket under the name of "Sheldon William J. McDonald," and certified to the State canvassing board that such person had received 458 votes. In the other 14 counties the votes were certified under the name "William J. MacDonald." The State board of canvassers had then before them the certified returns from all the counties in the district, and it must have been patent to them that a mistake had occured in printing the name of the congressional candidate on the official ballot in Ontonagon County. The record before them made in 14 counties in the district pointed unerringly and indisputably to only one fact, and that was that the name of the official nominee for Congress of the National Progressive Party was "William J. MacDonald." They knew more than this. They knew the 458 votes certified under the name of "Sheldon William J. McDonald" from Ontonagon County were intended for no other than the official nominee of the National Progressive Party, and that such candidate, by every consideration of fairness and justice, was justly entitled to them. If they did not know these things, their lack of such knowledge will not justify the House in deliberately disfranchising 458 voters of Ontonagon County and 17,975 who voted for the contestant in the other counties of the district.

When they saw the name of "William J. MacDonald" canvassed upon the return of 14 counties in the district and the name of "Sheldon William J. McDonald" standing alone upon the canvass of Ontonagon County they knew that a mistake had been committed in the printing of the ballots of that county. And while the State board of canvassers may have felt that they were bound, under the laws of the State of Michigan, to recognize the mistake and that they were helpless to remedy the wrong that had been innocently made, yet we do not believe that the House is without power to administer the proper remedy.

Cooley, in his excellent work, page 611, says:

We think evidence of such facts as may be called the circumstances surrounding the election, such as who were the candidates brought forward by the nominating conventions, whether other persons of the same name resided in the district from which the officer was to be chosen, and, if so, whether they were eligible or had been named for the office; if the ballot was printed imperfectly, how it came to be so printed, and the like, is admissible for the purpose of showing that an imperfect ballot was meant for a particular candidate, unless the name is so different that to thus apply it would be to contradict the ballot itself, or unless the ballot is so defective that it fails to show any intention whatever, in such case it is inadmissible.

It will be noticed that Cooley says "if the ballot was printed imperfectly" that the courts have a right to consider how it came to be so printed, and that evidence aliunde is admissible for the purpose of showing that an imperfect ballot was meant for a particular candidate. When the board of State canvassers observed that the name upon the ballot in 14 of the counties was William J. MacDonald and in Ontonagon County alone was Sheldon William J. McDonald, it was certainly apparent to them that the ballots used in the latter county were imperfect ballots, and that the name had been improperly printed upon the ballots used in that county.

We do not believe that they were justified in rejecting the entire poll of Ontonagon County for this office. McCrary on Elections, section 488, says:

The power to reject an entire poll is certainly a dangerous power, and though it belongs to whatever tribunal has jurisdiction to pass upon the merits of a contested-election case, it should be exercised only when in an extreme case—that is to say, a case where it is impossible to ascertain with reasonable certainty the true vote.

Certainly no one will contend that it is impossible to ascertain with absolute certainty the true intent of the voters who cast 458 ballots in Ontonagon County for the contestant. For this House to follow the precedent set by the board of State canvassers in rejecting the entire vote cast for the contestant in Ontonagon County would be to establish a very dangerous precedent.

In the case of Daley *v.* Petroff (10 Philadelphia Reports, 389) the court, upon this question, says:

Power to throw out the vote of an entire precinct should be exercised only under circumstances which demonstrate beyond reasonable doubt that there has been such disregard of law or such fraud that it is impossible to determine what votes were lawful or unlawful or to arrive at any result whatever, or whether a great body of voters have been prevented from exercising their rights by violence or intimidation.

In Chadwick *v.* Melvin (Bright's Election Cases, 489) it is stated in this way:

There is nothing which will justify the striking out of an entire division but an inability to decipher the returns or a showing that not a single legal vote was polled or that no election was legally held.

McCrary on Elections, in section 489, states the rule in a different way to be that—

Nothing short of an impossibility of ascertaining for whom the majority of votes were given ought to vacate an election, especially if by such decision the people must, on account of their distant and dispersed situation, necessarily go unrepresented for a long period of time.

It is said that "Sheldon William J. McDonald" is not the same name as "William J. MacDonald." Looking at the face of the ballot only, this is literally true, but looking beyond the ballot, considering the extrinsic evidence, the circumstances surrounding the election, we know that both stand for the same identical person. The circumstances of the election demonstrate this beyond any reasonable doubt. We know beyond peradventure that the word "Sheldon" was prefixed before the name of contestant upon the ballots in Ontonagon County by a mistake pure and simple. Knowing all these things, is the House, sitting as a court of equity in the trial of this case, powerless to correct the mistake? Are we, in the face of this knowledge, to ratify the action of the State board of canvassers and reject the poll of an entire county? Applying the rules of law heretofore cited, it seems that there should be little difficulty in a proper solution of the problem. Is it conceivable that simply because the board of election commissioners of Ontonagon County, having innocently caused the word "Sheldon" to be printed before the name of the contestant—458 legal votes, cast in good faith by honest electors—the House is without jurisdiction or authority to correct so palpable a mistake? Suppose the ballots had been printed "W. J. MacDonald," or "W. Jos.," or "W. Jas. McDonald," and the evidence showed that they were intended for the contestant, the election being otherwise honest, this House by an unbroken line of decisions in contested cases would count every such ballot for the contestant.

The printing of the word "Sheldon" before the name of the contestant is shown by the undisputed evidence to have been an egregious error on the part of the election officials, and to adopt the language of the court in the case of Bowers *v.* Smith (11 Mo., 55)—

The suffrage is regarded with jealous solicitude by a free people, and should be so viewed by those intrusted with the mighty power of guarding and vindicating their sovereign rights. Such a construction of the law as would permit the disfranchising of a large body of voters because of an error of a single official should never be adopted.

If we are mistaken in assuming that precedents have been established by this House for the correction of such errors committed by the election officials intrusted with the preparation of the ballot, then we submit that this case is one in which it is highly important to establish such a precedent. Such a course

in dealing with this case will be approved by the sense and intelligence of every fair-minded man.

It must be borne in mind that had the clerk of the board of election commissioners of Ontonagon County followed the strict letter of the law and caused the name to be printed on the ballot as it appeared upon the certificate filed by the chairman and the secretary of the committee, instead of attempting to follow the telegram, there could be no pretense for a contest in this case. It was, to say the least, an act of extreme carelessness on his part. It is significant that in the canvass of the votes of Ontonagon County the votes cast for the contestant were thrown out while the votes cast for one of the presidential electors, whose name stood upon the ballot in a worse attitude than that of Mr. MacDonald, were counted. The true name of the elector was Gustavus D. Pope, and was printed upon the official ballot as Gustavus T. Tope. These ballots were counted by the State board of canvassers for Gustavus D. Pope. In that case they certainly looked carefully to the intention of the voter. The two words spelled different names, but it was clearly a misprint in the preparation of the ballots. The one is no more flagrant than the other, and the same rule of construction should have been applied to each. As the returns lay before the State board of canvassers they exemplified a written instrument in which the name of William J. MacDonald appeared fourteen times and Sheldon William J. McDonald once only. The word "Sheldon" was ambiguous and uncertain, and the cases are numerous that extrinsic evidence is admissible to cure such imperfections even in the most solemn instruments, and thus guarded the rule is most salutary and just, and not to apply it in this case would be to establish a precedent and deprive a contestant of rights fairly and honestly acquired.

Evidence was taken to establish the fact that the contestant did not file with the Clerk of the House within the time prescribed by law his statement of expenses after the November election, 1912, nor until the 21st day of April, 1913. On that date he did file a statement showing that he had incurred no election expenses subsequent to the filing of his statement before the election on October 26, 1912. Later he filed a statement showing the sources from which he obtained campaign funds. The correctness of these statements have not been questioned. My individual opinion is that a fair construction of the statute requires the filing of the statement whether any expenses have been incurred or not. In other words, the statute is in terms mandatory. Yet it must be conceded that it is open to construction. Should the House, on account of the omission, deprive the contestant to a seat to which, as we have shown, he is justly entitled?

In this connection I want to call attention to the fact that the contestee raised no issue whatever upon this question in his answer filed to contestant's notice of contest. He could have made the question by a countercharge in his answer, but wholly failed to do so. The evidence offered upon this point was taken without objection. The precedents are numerous to the effect that the contestant in an election case must confine his proof to the allegations of his notice and the contestee to the countercharges alleged in his answer.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, section 105, provides that the notice shall specify particularly the grounds upon which the contestant relies in the contest, and section 106 requires the answer to admit or deny the facts alleged in the notice and to further state specifically any other grounds upon which the contestee rests the validity of his election.

As early as the Ninth Congress, in a case reported in Clarke & Hall's Reports, page 165, it was held by the House that a "petitioner ought not to be permitted to give evidence of any fact not substantially alleged in his petition."

In the case of Butler *v.* Lehman (37th Cong., 1 Bartlett's Repts., 358) it was held that when the issues are made the inquiries of the committee "should be directed solely to determining those issues as presented by the parties and to the consideration of such testimony only as should be found pertinent to sustain them as in proceedings at law."

And, again, in the case of Stovell against Cabell, Forty-seventh Congress, reported in Second Ellsworth, page 668, it was held that "depositions in regard to precincts not mentioned in the notice of contest or upon issues not raised by it were inadmissible."

There are numerous other precedents sustaining the position that the contestee having omitted to make an issue of contestant's failure to file in time his expense account after the election evidence relating thereto should not now be considered. And in view of the fact that no one has questioned the truth of the belated statement filed as late as April, 1913, and the one filed subsequently, the case might rest upon these decisions. However, the Federal statute is penal in its nature and does not relate to any of the qualifications of a Member of Congress. If an issue is made in a contested case, or whether an issue is made or not, and the truth or the falsity of a statement is attacked and the evidence discloses that such statement was falsely made for the purpose of concealing an election procured by bribery or fraud, then I believe it is the duty and the right under the law to consider, in connection with other facts, such false statements.

Let me say in conclusion that when the facts in this case are fairly considered and the law applicable to the established facts justly applied, we have here presented a free and fair election and a true determination of who a plurality of the voters of the twelfth congressional district of Michigan desired to represent them in Congress, and that the title of William J. MacDonald to a seat in the House is beyond question just and legal.

Combinations in Restraint of Trade.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD W. AUSTIN,

OF TENNESSEE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, August 30, 1913.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an interesting and able editorial which appeared in the New York Times of August 11, 1913, the subject being "Combinations in Restraint of Trade."

The editorial is as follows:

COMBINATIONS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The forecasts of the foreign trade figures for the fiscal year indicate an advance over those of 1912. Exports of iron and steel, for example, were $304,500,000 against $268,000,000 the year before. Oil will exceed one hundred millions, and copper about the same. The increase of our manufactures in foreign trade is as surprising as the recent decrease of our agricultural exports, and the astonishing thing about it is that the growth is mainly the result of the efforts of combinations on their defense against restraint of trade, the Government being the accuser. It is an easy estimate that the Steel and Oil Trusts contribute almost half an annual average of our manufactured exports by the entire country, although they would fall below that in a year whose export was abnormally large like 1912–13. That the Oil Trust's goods go to the ends of the earth is known to all.

In some countries our Government is defending that trade against foreign attack at the same time that it is attacking the trust at home. That is the case in Austria and Germany.

The last report of the Harvester Co. contains this passage:

"The expansion of the foreign trade continues. This has been the most important feature in the development of the industry since the formation of the company in 1902. The foreign trade has increased fivefold in the 10 years of the company's operation, increasing from $10,400,000 in the year 1902 to $50,900,000 in the last year. It now constitutes 40 per cent of the entire business of the company. On the other hand, the sales of harvesting machinery, tillage implements, and twine in the United States now constitute only one-third of the company's total sales."

The extent to which the Steel Trust rivals this salesmanship was put on record in President Farrell's testimony in the conspiracy suit. In 1912 this single concern built up an export trade of $92,000,000. It was a good answer to the reproach of neglected opportunities, and a promise that the hobbles should be removed in the new dispensation. President Farrell testified that in 1912 17 per cent in volume and 16 per cent in value of the trust's business was export. It even sold to Australia, 14,000 miles away, and maintained domestic prices at that. But users of the trust's materials were assisted in every way to sell abroad, even salesmen and office facilities abroad being supplied. This suggests to what an extent our amazing foreign trade is the creation of these "big fellows."

All existing markets have been preempted by those who had a foreign trade when we were importers. These possessors of the markets were prejudiced against interlopers, and inspired a like prejudice against the goods of competitors, ourselves. It is necessary to establish warehouses all over the world and to keep scores of thousands of tons afloat ready for sale on orders to arrive, destinations being changed according to market variations during a voyage. The trust's component corporations failed where the trust has succeeded. The result of putting the trust out of business as a conspirator in restraint of trade is indicated by the changing character of our foreign trade. We are ceasing to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of the world, and are making foreign buyers tributary to the workers in our factories. Our exports of manufactures now exceed $1,500,000,000 annually, and of that total manufactures of foods contributed only $319,000,000. The greatest gain in our exports for the year just finished was in manufactures ready for consumption, which increased $105,000,000, to $778,000,000. Here lies the prosperity of the future, the recompense for the agricultural prosperity of the past, when we could not eat the food we raised, just as the time is coming when we can hardly raise the food we eat. But our exports of manufactures must be the products of the trusts, because they are the greatest producers. To shackle the trusts or to abolish them is to tie our own hands in the world's contest for ease of life through the profits of industry.

Contested-Election Case—William J. MacDonald v. H. Olin Young.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURTON L. FRENCH,

OF IDAHO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, August 26, 1913.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, the facts in the contested-election case of William J. MacDonald versus H. Olin Young are not greatly complicated, but are such as to raise several very important questions that it is the duty of the Congress to consider.

The certificate of election was issued to H. Olin Young upon the showing that at the last general election he had received 18,190 votes as against 10,322 votes for John Power, 1,077 for William O. Trezise, 17,975 votes for William J. MacDonald, and 458 votes for Sheldon William J. McDonald.

Contestant instituted the pending contest upon the ground that the votes cast for Sheldon William J. McDonald were, as a matter of fact, intended for and should be counted for William J. MacDonald, and that if they were counted for him it would give the said William J. MacDonald a total of 18,433 votes, or a plurality over the vote of the next highest candidate, H. Olin Young, of 243.

The contestee, Hon. H. Olin Young, accepted the certificate of election upon the theory that the question of whether or not he or MacDonald should be seated in the Sixty-third Congress was a question that could only be considered by that Congress after it should convene and the elections committees be appointed.

Upon May 10, 1913, Mr. Young tendered his resignation to the House of Representatives.

In the course of his remarks, prior to tendering his resignation, Mr. Young made the following statement:

> I am convinced that if the 458 votes in Ontonagon County should be counted for the contestant, no other facts can be satisfactorily proven which in a forum governed by broad equitable rules would justify a verdict in my favor. I am also convinced that it was the intention of those 458 electors to vote for the candidate of the National Progressive Party.
>
> The contestant was the only person claiming to be such candidate, and while under the law of Michigan as it now is, and as it has been for 70 years, he is not entitled to such votes, I do not care to hold a seat in this House under a title that may be questioned by some honorable and disinterested men. I have therefore prepared my resignation as a Member of this House, and shall forward it to-day to the secretary of state of Michigan and file a duplicate with the Speaker.

In the usual manner contestant filed with the Elections Committee No. 1 his brief. This was followed by the filing of a brief entitled "Brief in opposition to seating contestant," and Mr. Henry E. Davis, of counsel, on pages 3 and 4 of the brief submitted by him, after reviewing the case in part makes this statement:

> This being the situation, it is wholly immaterial that contestee for a time occupied and afterwards resigned the seat involved, and is not now claiming the same; the question is whether contestant is entitled to the seat. In such situation contestee might well leave the matter in issue for consideration without suggestions of his own toward its proper solution, but upon advice of counsel it seems due to him and to the interests of the people of his district that he should, through counsel, rather as amicus curiæ than as his advocate, submit for consideration of the House what is hereinafter set forth, in which view this memorandum is entitled as above, namely, "Brief in opposition to seating contestant," rather than, as is usual in such cases, "Brief for contestee."

Appearing, then, according to his own designation, as amicus curiæ rather than as advocate of any rights of contestee, counsel set forth in his brief numerous questions that have to do with the right of contestant to a seat in this body.

THE ISSUES.

The notice of contest makes the following allegations:

"1. The nominee of the Progressive Party (one Rogers) entered under the law by petition, having resigned and declined to become a candidate, the congressional committee of that party duly designated contestant to 'fill the vacancy caused by such resignation.'

"2. Formal notice of contestant's nomination was sent to the board of election commissioners of every county.

"3. Pursuant to such notice, the name of contestant appeared as candidate in each county, being printed in the regular place on the final ballot, except in Ontonagon County.

"4. In Ontonagon County the county clerk printed contestant's name in the proper place on the final ballot as 'Sheldon William J. McDonald,' instead of 'William J. MacDonald.'

"5. The surplusage 'Sheldon' thus appearing was unknown to contestant at any time which would afford him opportunity to seek relief from the addition of such surplusage, and became known to him only after publication of the determination of the board of canvassers.

"6. The official return of the canvass of Ontonagon County certified the vote of the county as follows: 'For William J. MacDonald, none; for Sheldon William J. McDonald, 458.'

"7. The total number of votes cast and counted for contestee is 18,190, and for contestant 17,975; and if the votes cast and counted for Sheldon William J McDonald had been added to those cast and counted for contestant, the latter would have had a plurality over contestee, to wit, of 243 votes."

The answer of contestee admits or affirms that:

First. Contestant was the apparent Progressive nominee, but denies that he was in law such nominee.

Second. The person professing to be the nominee of the Progressive Party (Rogers) claiming to have been chosen by primary election, declined to be a candidate, and that a body purporting to be the congressional committee of the Progressive Party presumed and undertook to designate contestant to fill the supposed vacancy.

Third. That no ballots whatever cast for contestant at the election, whether those in question or those not in question, can be counted for him, for the reason that by the statutory and adjudged law of the State he was not a candidate of the Progressive Party "under the authority of the law," and accordingly was not eligible to be, and in contemplation of law was not, voted for at the election, and the ballots purporting to have been cast for him at the said election were and are void.

Fourth. That formal notice of the supposed and pretended nomination of the contestant was sent to the board of election commissioners of every county, and that his name appeared as candidate in every county in the regular place on the official ballot as candidate of the Progressive Party, except in Ontonagon County; that the county clerk of Ontonagon County caused to be printed in the proper place on the official ballot reserved for the candidate of the Progressive Party the name Sheldon William J. McDonald, and that the return of the canvass of Ontonagon County was as alleged in the notice of contest.

Fifth. That by the statutory and repeatedly adjudged law of the State of Michigan, the Ontonagon ballots in question can not be counted for contestant because of the difference in name, the correction of which, if error, would require going behind the ballots, which is not permissible under the law of the State.

LEGALITY OF NOMINATION OF CONTESTANT.

It is urged that contestant is not entitled to receive any of the votes cast for him in any of the counties upon the theory that he was not legally upon the ballot. This contention rests upon the manner in which the vacancy or supposed vacancy that contestant was nominated to fill was created, and whether as a matter of fact there was such a vacancy, and if so, whether or not the candidate was eligible to be placed upon the ballot, and if so whether or not the parties nominating him were eligible so to do.

The primary election law of Michigan contains, among others, the following provisions:

> No person shall be permitted to vote at any primary election unless he shall have been enrolled in manner provided as a member of a political party, and voters in the various political parties have opportunity to become enrolled voters of the particular party with which they affiliate, on certain specified days. Whenever an enrolled voter has changed his party affiliation and desires to be enrolled as a member of another political party, he may personally make application for reenrollment only on enrollment day. In every congressional district there shall be nominated at the August primary election preceding every general election, by direct vote of the enrolled voters of each political party, a party candidate for Representative in Congress. There shall also be elected at the primary, by direct vote of the enrolled voters of the political party in each county, as many delegates as such parties shall be entitled to by the call issued by the county committee of such party for the county convention thereafter to be held by the party within said county in that year for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention called for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices. When any candidate, after having been nominated as in the law provided, shall withdraw before the printing of the ballots, the proper board of election commissioners shall cause to be placed upon the ballot, in place of the name of such candidate, the name of the candidate selected by the proper party committee, as shown by the certificate of its chairman and secretary, in manner prescribed by the general election law; and in congressional districts comprised of more than one county, the county committee provided for in the law of each political party of each county of the district shall elect one or more electors of the party, residing within the district to be represented, as a member or members of the committee of such political party for such district: *Provided*, That the party nominee shall have the privilege, if he so elect, of naming the committee of the political party for the district from which he has been nominated. Votes cast for any candidate upon the ballots of one political party, when such candidate is enrolled as a member of another party, shall not be counted; and it shall be unlawful to print on any official ballot prepared for the use of voters at any election the name of any candidate, unless such candidate was selected under the authority of the law, and this prohibition shall operate against any candidate selected in any mass convention, or by any so-called independent voters at any caucus or convention. The county committee, except chairman and secretary, shall be chosen by each political party at each county convention held after each August primary.

It is admitted that at the time of the general primary election in August, 1912, the person who was nominated for Congress

as the nominee of the Progressive Party (one Rogers) was an enrolled elector as a Republican in Marquette County. The law provides that "votes cast for any candidate upon the ballots of one political party where such candidate is enrolled as a member of another, shall not be counted."

I do not think that, under the decisions of the courts of Michigan, if the candidate Rogers were nominated for an office wholly within the control of the State, there would be any question as to the interpretation of the foregoing statute, and I believe that under it Rogers would fail of nomination. Rogers was enrolled as a Republican. The law specifically states that votes cast for any candidate upon the ballot of one political party where such candidate is enrolled as a member of another party shall not be counted.

The supreme court of Michigan on November 1, 1912, held that the nomination of one Cook as a candidate for judge of probate in a county of the State of Michigan was illegal and void, for at the time he was voted for as a candidate of the Progressive Party in the primary, he was enrolled as a member of another political party.

With regard to the view that the Congress should take in the matter of the nomination of Rogers, it is important to consider whether or not the particular statute of Michigan is not unconstitutional as applied to a Member of Congress on account of the provisions of the Federal Constitution defining the qualifications of Members of the House of Representatives, which are that a Member shall be not less than 25 years of age, a resident of the State from which he shall be elected, and shall have resided not less than seven years within the United States.

In my judgment the provision of the Michigan statute attempts to impose a qualification upon persons seeking membership in the House of Representatives that is not in harmony with the Constitution. The State of Michigan has added to the qualifications recognized by Congress, the additional qualification that a person to be eligible for nomination shall be enrolled as a member of no other political party than that of which he received the votes at the primary election. This identical question has probably never been presented to this Congress, but questions somewhat similar have been presented and the principle, at least, is not a new one.

In the case of Wood against Peters, from the State of Kansas, in the Forty-eighth Congress, it was developed that Peters had received 99,866, and that contestant Wood had received 83,364 votes. It was contended that Peters was not entitled to his seat because he fell within the inhibition of the constitution of Kansas that provides that the supreme and district judges of the State shall not hold any office of profit or trust under the authority of the State or United States during the term of office for which said justices or judges shall be elected.

It was held in this case by the House that such provision could not be binding upon this body, because otherwise the State would be conceded the power to limit or qualify the eligibility of persons aspiring to membership in the House of Representatives.

In the report upon that case, the majority of the committee cite the cases in the Thirty-fourth Congress of Turney against Marshall and Foulke against Trumbull, both of Illinois, as cases that involve precisely the same question.

After reviewing the case in point and precedents, the House adopted the report of the majority of the committee that Peters was duly elected a Member of Congress from the State of Kansas and is entitled to his seat.

It is true that the minority report was submitted, but the very vote by which its adoption was rejected is significant of the sentiment prevailing in Congress upon that question, for in support of the minority report there were 20 yeas as against 106 noes. After this vote when the proposition of confirming the title of Mr. Peters was submitted it was agreed to without division.

In view of this it is my judgment that, notwithstanding that which is apparently the well-fixed rule or law of the State of Michigan as applied to officers over whom the State has entire control touching qualifications, I can not concede that the State has the right to so limit the possible candidates for Congress in a manner that would make the nomination of Rogers illegal and invalid if he is otherwise qualified.

ROGERS'S RESIGNATION AND THE NOMINATION OF M'DONALD.

If, then, we may recognize that Rogers was nominated, clearly when he resigned he created a vacancy, but it is contended that contestant was not eligible to such vacancy assuming that there was one.

It is urged that he, too, was enrolled as a Republican and consequently could not have had his name placed upon the ticket. The same conclusion that I have reached with regard to the placing of the name of Rogers upon the ticket is reached by me in considering the question of eligibility of MacDonald from the standpoint of his qualifications. I need not review this further. I believe that he was eligible, and I might say in this connection that the limitation that has been placed upon the right of ballots to be counted only for candidates who may not be enrolled as of another political party than that for which the votes are cast is the more unreasonable when applied to the contestant as a candidate for nomination for Congress under the Michigan statute for the reason that there was no possible way by which he could have qualified. The period within which he should have enrolled as a member of the Progressive Party had passed. Indeed, it had passed prior to the time that the Progressive Party was organized, so it was something that was wholly beyond the power of contestant to control.

LEGALITY OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

But it is urged that if contestant be eligible he was not nominated by a duly organized body authorized to act under the laws of Michigan for and in behalf of the Progressive Party. It is true that the Progressive Party was of recent origin. It is altogether probable that in many instances mass meetings were held in place of conventions, and, in the absence of a regularly constituted party machinery, volunteers were recognized and relied upon in various localities to act for and in behalf of the political organization.

It is a well-established principle that it is presumed that the laws have been complied with that have to do with directing the manner in which political organizations shall operate and the manner in which ministerial officers shall perform their duty. It is charged that the committee that nominated contestant was not legally constituted, but it has not been proven. It was stated by contestee in a letter to the voters of the twelfth congressional district:

> As a candidate for Congress Mr. MacDonald was "hand picked" by the Progressive committee, which was appointed by one man, Mr. Joseph M. Rogers, who himself had received 11 votes only as a candidate for the Progressive Party for Congress.

But it is urged that as a matter of fact the committee was not constituted in this way. The testimony of several persons has been obtained tending to support this point of view. One of the persons relied upon is Joseph M. Rogers. In the examination that was conducted in laying the foundation for the defense of contestee against contestant the question was asked whether the Progressive or National Progressive committee was selected at the Escanaba conference and he replied that he knew nothing about it. He was asked whether it was selected at any other time or place, and he replied, "I have no knowledge." He was asked whether or not he ever appointed a congressional committee, and he replied, "I did not." Upon cross-examination he was asked whether or not he did not send a written communication declining to be a candidate for Congress on October 9, 1912, the said communication addressed to the committee of the Progressive Party. He replied that he did. He was asked if he understood that Mr. Field was chairman and Mr. Shiras was secretary of the committee, and he replied that he did. He was asked whether or not he could state that delegates were not elected to attend a congressional convention of the Progressive Party, and he replied that he could not.

Somewhat similar information was obtained from other persons, but nothing that I have discovered in the evidence conveys a stronger opinion than a doubt or an admission of lack of information upon the subject. The burden of proof rests upon the contestee or upon those who challenge the right of contestant to a seat in Congress, and my judgment is that they have not established as a fact that the Progressive congressional committee was not elected and organized according to law.

It is brought out to my satisfaction, and, I think, to the satisfaction of the committee, that in at least two of the counties there were regularly chosen members of the congressional committee. It may be admitted that from some of the other counties those who were working with the committee were not chosen according to the provisions of the law touching party organizations. The general election law of Michigan provides a certain way by which the congressional district committee of each political party may be selected and organized. More than this, there is provided in the primary law that the party nominee shall have the privilege, if he so elect, of naming the congressional committee of his party for the district from which he has been nominated. This provision is recognized as standing in lieu of the selection of the committee under the general election law.

It may be urged that the committee that nominated contestant was not elected under the general election law and was not nominated by Rogers, the original nominee of the Progressive Party. However, the committee, if not in fact named by Rogers,

was recognized by him as the congressional committee of the twelfth district, or, in other words, the district for which he was nominated.

He recognized said committee most emphatically when, early in October, 1912, he resigned as the National Progressive nominee for Congress, transmitting his resignation to the organization that purported to be the congressional district committee of the twelfth congressional district. He addressed letters to the honorable election commissioners of Ontonagon County, under date of October 9, 1912, advising them of his resignation. Clearly the committee was recognized as such by Mr. Rogers, and it is reasonable to view this recognition as tantamount to appointment; and in the absence of any challenge made prior to the election of the authority or asserted authority of the congressional committee that nominated MacDonald, I can only conclude that the committee must be regarded as having acted within its rights and that at any time subsequent to the general election in November, it is too late to question the authority of such committee.

More than this, no one working within the Progressive Party, either within the twelfth district in Michigan or elsewhere, is heard to question the authority of the committee of that party organization.

RIGHT OF ALL VOTES TO BE COUNTED.

Admitting that if contestant had been a candidate for an office wholly under the control of the State his name could have been prevented from going upon the ticket because of the fact that he was not enrolled as a Progressive or because of the possibility that the congressional district committee that nominated him had no such authority, the fact remains that contestant's name was actually placed upon the ticket in all of the counties excepting Ontonagon and in that county was placed upon the ticket with an additional word "Sheldon" as a part of his name.

The question now is pertinent whether or not the votes which were cast for MacDonald in all the counties shall not be counted for him in spite of whatever irregularities may have occurred. MacDonald, the contestant, was the de facto nominee of the Progressive Party in the twelfth congressional district.

He was nominated by the de facto committee, whose right and authority in the matter was not questioned, but rather was accepted by the ministerial officers of the State when the name of contestant was placed upon the ticket. If, as a matter of fact, contestant's name should not have appeared upon the ballot, the question should have been raised and could have been raised by some elector in the district prior to the general election.

A similar question was raised with respect to a candidate for probate judge and the supreme court held that his name should not go upon the ticket. Here is the remedy that could have been applied by any elector of the district. Here is the remedy that ought to have been sought if anyone expected ever to seek relief. It could not be claimed that the electors of the district were unaware of the possibilities in the case for the chairman of the State committee had sent telegrams to the various county clerks advising them not to place the name of contestant upon the ticket. More than that, contestee had recognized the discussion that was evidently taking place in the district with respect to the right of the name of contestant to appear upon the ballots, and he stated in a public communication to the voters of the twelfth congressional district that it was his personal desire that the name of W. J. MacDonald remain upon the election ballot.

There have been other instances where de facto committees and de facto officers have been recognized by Congress, and the question that I raise is not altogether new, although probably it is applied in this particular manner for the first time. More than this, I can not believe that the Congress of the United States must be bound by the strict interpretation of the several State laws in such degree that it must refuse to recognize the will of a majority or of a plurality when such will has found expression through the institution that has been provided for the preservation of the rights and the liberties of a free people.

The electors of the twelfth congressional district might have written upon the ballots the name of contestant and voted for him. They went into the booths with their ballots and found the name William J. MacDonald printed upon what purported to be an official ballot. They voted for MacDonald in good faith, there can be no question about this, and I have no doubt in my mind as to the right of the votes to be counted that were cast for contestant in the several counties.

The attorney for contestant contended vigorously before the committee that the several States should be left free to define their election laws under the Constitution and that the interpretation of the laws and the sufficiency of the compliance with the laws governing election officials recognized by the courts of the several States should be binding upon Congress.

I asked counsel if this might not mean that upon the same state of facts a person presenting himself as elected to Congress from the State of Michigan might not be denied his right to a seat while another person presenting himself to Congress from a district in Wisconsin, immediately across the line, might be declared entitled to membership. Counsel admitted that such might be the case, but urged that it would be proper. It is my judgment that such a rule as that can not and should not meet with the approval of the Congress.

While this seems to be the natural and reasonable conclusion, it is a conclusion that I think we are compelled to reach, and that is abundantly sustained by precedents from the State courts and precedents established by the House of Representatives. It was held in the case of Commonwealth *v.* Combs (27 Kentucky Law Report) that when the certificate of nomination was filed substantially in the form and manner prescribed by law it was not within the province of an election officer to go behind it to determine whether or not it was rightfully done.

In the cases of Schuler *v.* Hogan (168 Ill., 369) and State ex rel Piggott *v.* Benton (13 Mont., 306) the election was contested because of the alleged invalidity of the certificate of nomination and courts held that the certificate of nomination regular upon its face and filed by the proper officer was prima facie evidence of the nomination so certified.

The case of Bowers *v.* Smith (111 Mo., 45) is exceedingly interesting. The Union Labor Party had not polled at the last preceding election the requisite vote that would entitle the party to put a ticket in the field in the manner provided for parties casting a certain vote. The ticket, however, had been placed in the field; it had been duly certified; ballots had been printed and furnished to voters and the election had been held. The court decided that objection because of insufficiency of votes at the previous election should have been made before the election and not afterwards. In other words, to quote the principle as indicated in another decision, Allan *v.* Glynn (17 Colo., 349):

> Irregularities which do not tend to affect the results are not to defeat the will of the majority; the will of the majority is to be recognized even when irregularly expressed.

Somewhat similar cases have been presented to Congress in the past. Among the early ones were the following: David Bard, Fourth Congress; Talliafaro *v.* Hungerford, a Virginia case in the Thirteenth Congress; Spaulding *v.* Mead, in the Ninth Congress. The doctrine followed in these cases has been followed since. It was followed in the election cases of Milliken *v.* Fuller, in the Thirty-fourth Congress; Shiel *v.* Thayer, in the Thirty-seventh Congress; and Boyden *v.* Shober, in the Forty-first Congress.

In the contested-election case of Smith *v.* Jackson, Fifty-first Congress, on January 23, 1890 (p. 757, vol. 1), Mr. John Dalzell presented a report. Numerous questions were considered in connection with this case, and among them the question of technical violation of the law upon the part of the election officials.

In several precincts it appeared that the actual voting place was not the place established by the county court as the legal voting place. Again, it was charged that in one precinct the ballot box was left for a time with one of the judges unsealed, contrary to law, and it was asked that the votes of this precinct be thrown out.

In passing upon these questions of technical violation of the law, assuming that in all instances there had been an actual violation, the House sustained the committee in holding that if there had been any violation of law it was only technical and did not tend to the interest or prejudice of the contestee, and could not deprive the voters of the right of having their votes counted as cast.

In the Virginia case of Cornet *v.* SWANSON, in the Fifty-fourth Congress, questions arose that are of interest in connection with the pending case. The constitutionality of the election law of Virginia was questioned and the majority of the committee, after stating the fact that the Supreme Court of Virginia had by unanimous decision affirmed the constitutionality of the law in every particular, declared that it was not necessary to pass on the question in order to reach a just conclusion in the case, but says:

> It would not necessarily follow, in the opinion of the committee, were it conceded that the Walton election law was unconstitutional, and therefore inoperative as to the particular features of that law here assailed, that no valid election had been held in the fifth congressional district of Virginia. The sections which are assailed by reason of their alleged unconstitutionality are not so essential to the operation of the law under which this election was held, or so inseparably connected with

its other provisions and requirements, that even should they be thought to be inoperative this committee would be justified upon that ground in declaring that there had been no legal election.

In the course of the debate it was urged by a member of the committee, Hon. John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, that the election having been de facto, even conceding the law to be unconstitutional, the contestant must still make out a case to enable the House to seat him, and that to unseat the sitting Member would bring the House face to face with the proposition that all the Virginia Members, including at least one seated by the House, owed their seats to elections held under that law.

In this case the committee was sustained by the House.

Recognizing that the statute of Michigan requires a congressional committee to be appointed in a definite way, I can not construe the statute adversely to contestant when there was open the opportunity of any elector in the district to challenge the right of the proper authorities to place the name of MacDonald upon the ticket to be voted upon at the election.

It is immaterial that the chairman of the Republican State committee notified the respective officials that they should not place MacDonald's name upon the ticket. Such notice could not be regarded as an official action. The proper remedy that the electors of the district, or any electors of the district, had was to invoke power of the courts in determining the question.

This was not done. MacDonald's name was permitted to go upon the ticket, and the Congress, following a long line of precedents, must refuse to set aside an election where there was no fraud and where the action complained of it is not alleged resulted in misleading any voter and where to set aside the election would be to set aside the clear expression of opinion of a plurality of the district.

SHALL THE VOTES CAST FOR SHELDON WILLIAM J. M'DONALD BE COUNTED AS CAST FOR WILLIAM J. MACDONALD?

The next important consideration for the House is to determine whether or not the votes cast for Sheldon William J. McDonald should be counted for William J. MacDonald. Now, what are the facts in connection with this matter?

Upon the official ballot in all the counties of the twelfth congressional district save one MacDonald's name appeared as William J. MacDonald. In Ontonagon County, however, it appeared as Sheldon William J. McDonald. John Garvin was the county clerk of Ontonagon County in Michigan, and as such was the clerk of the board of election commissioners and canvassers of the county. It was the duty of said board to prepare the official ballot, and with respect to the placing of the name of contestant upon the ticket Mr. Garvin has been examined with great care and his testimony is very clear.

He states that he received a certificate from the board of State canvassers certifying the names to be printed on the official ballot, and showing that of Joseph M. Rogers for Congress, and that he had been duly nominated. He testifies that he received two notices of withdrawal, one from J. M. Rogers and the other from Joseph M. Rogers as a candidate for Congress.

He testifies that he received a notice of substitution of William J. MacDonald in the place of Joseph M. Rogers as candidate for Congress on the National Progressive ticket for the twelfth congressional district, and that this notice was signed by Nathaniel Field, chairman, and George P. Shiras, secretary, of the district organization.

He testifies that following this he received a letter from Charles F. Hoffman, secretary of the State central committee of the National Progressive Party, dated October 12, 1912, inclosing certificate of nomination of various candidates, and upon which the name of the candidate for Congress for the twelfth district appears as William J. McDonald. Witness testified that following this he received a telegram from Hoffman that he understands was sent to each of the 15 members of the election commissioners, requesting them to correct the spelling of MacDonald's name, it having been certified to the various boards of election commissioners as McDonald, whereas it should have been MacDonald. Witness Garvin also produced a telegram addressed to him, which read as follows:

10/15, 1912.

Received at
Dated Detroit, Mich., 15.

To BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS,
Courthouse:

Congressman twelfth district should be Sheldon William J. McDonald. Correct.

CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.

As a matter of fact, an error was made somehow in the transmission of the telegram to the clerk of Ontonagon County, and a communication from the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. to Mr. Charles Hoffman, Owosso, Mich., shows the telegram as sent by Mr. Hoffman to John Garvin, county clerk of Ontonagon County. The communication is as follows:

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Detrott, Mich., December 28, 1912.

Mr. CHAS. HOFFMAN,
Owosso, Mich.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of December 27, beg to state that we have now located the telegram to Ontonagon, which read as follows:

"Congressman twelfth district should be spelled William J. MacDonald, correct."

We have shown this message to-day to Mr. Charles O'Neil, who has called on us.

Very respectfully, C. H. CADWALLADER, *Manager.*

As a result the name of MacDonald appeared incorrectly as Sheldon William J. McDonald upon the ballot in Ontonagon County and 458 votes were cast in said county for such candidate. Shall these votes be counted?

It seems to be generally admitted that it was the intention of the 458 electors to vote for the National Progressive Party candidate for Congress. Contestee admits this in his speech in the House of Representatives on May 10 last. He admits that the contestant was the only person claiming to be such candidate. No one is heard to raise a question that challenges the accuracy of this assumption. The one thing that Congress then is called upon to determine in this connection is whether or not the votes cast for Sheldon William J. McDonald shall be counted for William J. MacDonald.

In numerous cases that have come before the House of Representatives this question has been met, and it has been determined that the equitable and just course to follow is to count the votes for the person for whom it was intended that they be cast.

Among the early cases were Turner against Bayliss, Eleventh Congress; Williams, Jr., against Bowers, Thirteenth Congress; and Willoughby against Smith, Fourteenth Congress.

In the Virginia election case of McKenzie *v.* Braxton, in the Forty-second Congress, the House decided that it has the right to go behind the ballot to ascertain the intent of the voter, so as to explain what is ambiguous or doubtful. It is clearly developed in that case that in printing of ballots whereon occurs an error in a name the limitations of the House are very different from those of a canvassing board.

The official returns gave Lewis McKenzie 10,259, Elliott M. Braxton 9,065, E. M. Braxton 3,654, and L. McKenzie 935.

The grounds that were relied upon by contestant were, first, that the House is not permitted to look beyond the ballot to ascertain the voters' intent; second, that the ballots in question can not be held to have been intended for Elliott M. Braxton.

The committee reports continued, as follows:

It may and doubtless is sometimes necessary to sacrifice justice in a particular case in order to maintain an inflexible legal rule, but all just men regret such necessity and avoid it when possible to do so. Your committee are clearly of the opinion that no such necessity exists here. So far from demanding such a sacrifice of right the law as well as equity forbids it.

The contestant asks the House to apply the strict rule which has sometimes, though not always, been held to govern canvassing officers, whose duty is purely ministerial, who have no discretionary powers, and can neither receive nor consider any evidence aliunde the ballots themselves. It is manifest that the House, with its large powers and wide discretion, should not be confined within any such narrow limits. The House possesses all the powers of a court having jurisdiction to try the question, Who was elected? It is not even limited to the powers of a court of law merely, but under the Constitution clearly possesses the functions of a court of equity also. If, therefore, it were conceded that the canvassers erred in counting for the sitting Member the votes cast for E. M. Braxton and Elliott Braxton, it would not determine the question as to what the House should do. What, then, is the true rule for the government of the House in determining what votes to count for the sitting Member? Your committee are clearly of the opinion that where the ballots give the true initials of the candidate's name that is sufficient, and we therefore without hesitation hold that the ballots given for E. M. Braxton must be counted for the sitting Member.

Another objection, urged with much more zeal by contestant's counsel, is to the votes cast for Elliott Braxton, 235 in number. These, it is urged, can not be counted for Elliott M. Braxton, the sitting Member. Even if we were not permitted to look beyond the ballots themselves, we could have little doubt as to our duty; but under some circumstances and for certain purposes evidence outside of the ballots themselves is admissible. It is true that no evidence aliunde can be received to contradict the ballot nor to give it a meaning when it expresses no meaning of itself, but if it be ambiguous or of doubtful import the circumstances surrounding the election may be given in evidence to explain it and to enable the House to get at the voter's intent. We see no reason why a ballot ambiguous on its face may not be construed in the light of surrounding circumstances in the same manner and to the same extent as a written contract.

* * * * * * *

The cases are numerous where an imperfect ballot, by the aid of extrinsic evidence, can be made clear and perfect. No harm can result from admitting such extrinsic evidence so long as it is only admitted to cure or explain such imperfections and ambiguities as could be cured if they occurred in the most solemn written instruments, and to this extent and no further would we carry it. Thus guarded and qualified, the rule is most salutary and most just.

This case is very illuminating in indicating the powers of Congress in endeavoring to ascertain who have been elected to the Congress, and the principle is recognized that purely ministerial officers must necessarily be bound to consider what appears upon the face of the returns themselves, but that a different rule applies when the parties in interest come before a body clothed with full power to pass upon their rights, in the light, not only of the returns themselves, but of all competent evidence.

In the case of Mudd against Compton (Md.) in the Fifty-first Congress, the certificate of election had been awarded to Compton, and contest was instituted by Sidney E. Mudd. Without going into all the details of the case, and recognizing that there were numerous other points at issue besides the one to which I shall call attention, one point especially is important to be cosidered as a precedent in examining the present case, which developed in the case of Mudd against Compton. There were cast for Sidney E. Mudd 16,279 votes, for S. N. Mudd 1 vote, for S. E. Mudd 1 vote, for Mudd 1 vote, and a ticket upon which Sidney E. Mudd's name appeared twice was not counted at all, though the voter indicated clearly his intention to vote for him. It was decided that this ballot should be counted, as well as the others, notwithstanding the different spelling of the name; and the total votes, as ascertained by the committee, that were cast for him were 16,283.

The committee found that there were cast for Barnes Compton 16,280 and for Compton 1 vote, making a total of 16,281, a plurality for Sidney E. Mudd of 2 votes.

In the report of the majority members of the committee, submitted by Hon. William C. Cooper, it is stated, "There were no persons by the name of Mudd and Compton other than the contestant and contestee candidates for Congress at this election, and therefore, under the well-established rule of the House, the vote for "Compton," if counted at all, should be counted for contestee, and the votes for "S. E. Mudd," for "Mudd," and for "S. N. Mudd," for the contestant.

The report of the majority members of the committee was approved by the House of Representatives by a vote of 159 yeas against 145 noes.

In Noyes against Rockwell, Fifty-second Congress, there were 3 ballots cast for Hosea Rockwell, 4 for H. H. Rockwell, 1 for Hosey Rockwell, 1 for H. Rockwell, making 9 which were rejected by the canvassing board. Both the majority and the minority members of the House committee reported that these votes should be counted for the contestee. There was 1 ballot cast for H. Noyes, 1 for Henry T. Noyes, and 1 for Henry Noyes, making 3 which were rejected by the canvassing board, but both majority and minority members of the committee in their reports expressed their conviction that these ballots should be counted for contestant.

SHOULD A DIFFERENT RULE APPLY?

But it is urged that in view of the position that the court of Michigan has taken, a different rule ought to apply to the pending case.

I am satisfied that it has been the established law of Michigan that for offices wholly within the control of the State the incorrect spelling of a name such as appears in this case would be fatal. The question then arises, Shall Congress be bound by the rule that has obtained in Michigan? It is a very generally accepted doctrine that where the supreme court of a State has made an interpretation of the law of the State the Congress shall regard this interpretation as correct, if it shall not be out of harmony with the Federal Constitution; but it is an equally well-established rule of Congress that no decisions that are of mere inferential character shall control the Congress in its determination of a question of this character. Indeed, the Congress is not required to recognize the decisions of the supreme courts of the States when these decisions are pertinent to the particular question at issue.

In this case the supreme court did not pass upon the question that is now in issue. It is true that contestant applied to the court for relief. He filed a petition with the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan praying for a writ of mandamus to be transmitted to the board of State canvassers compelling said board to reconvene and recanvass the returns and issue a certificate to contestant.

The supreme court denied the petition, but filed no opinion therewith. The conclusion of the court as stated upon the hearing was that the court declined to take jurisdiction on the ground that Congress was the sole judge of the qualifications of its Members.

Upon the foregoing facts the board of State canvassers issued a certificate of election to H. Olin Young.

The question, however, received wide attention. It attracted the attention of the late candidate of the Progressive Party for President, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and in view of statements made by Col. Roosevelt a letter was written by the then chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, Justice Joseph B. Moore, addressed to the editor of the Detroit Evening News and published in the News on March 31, 1913. Quoting from the letter, Justice Moore said:

I took no part in the decision in the MacDonald case, because I was in Detroit when the case was presented upon necessary business of the court. I claim nothing because of the fact, because I approve of what the court did. Mr. Roosevelt says the question is simple, and that by denying Mr. MacDonald relief the court overruled itself, citing Joachim *v.* Kennedy (37 Mich., 67). If Col. Roosevelt ever read that case, he knew that the parties to it were contestants for the office of city treasurer at Ishpeming, a case where the State courts could, of course, take jurisdiction.

The case of MacDonald was entirely different. The contest was between a Congressman and one who claimed to be a Congressman-elect. If Mr. Roosevelt possesses a tithe of the intelligence he credits himself with, he knew that the State court had no right to interfere in this controversy. Section 5, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States reads: "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum, to do business." This language may not mean much to Mr. Roosevelt, but to a court that has taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, it means much. The language is simple and unambiguous, and to one who respects his oath of office it is controlling.

As early as the Ninth Congress, in the Spaulding case, it was held that the whole question of the returns and qualifications of Congressmen rested with the House of Representatives, and that has been the uniform holdings of Congress and the courts from that time until this.

In 94 Michigan, 448, when the court was made up of John W. McGrath, chief justice, and George H. Durand, Frank A. Hooker, Charles D. Long, C. B. Grant, and R. M. Montgomery, associate justices, A. Oren Wheeler, claiming to be elected Senator on the Republican ticket, asked for a writ of mandamus, just as Mr. MacDonald did, to compel the canvassing board to act. The court declined to do so for the reason that under the State constitution, the State senate was the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members. This opinion was based upon earlier opinions of the court where the same principle was involved. It has been followed in many later cases. Among them that of Mr. Belknap, who claimed to be elected to Congress. The court said in that case: "The House of Representatives is made the judge of the election and qualification of its own Members."

From the foregoing it must appear that the Supreme Court of Michigan did not expect that the Congress would be bound by any decision that it might make and did not regard it in any other way than that the question of whether or not the votes cast for Sheldon William J. McDonald in Ontonagon County should be counted for contestant should be determined by the House itself.

This attitude of the court is undoubtedly in line with the principle that has been established by the House. It has become axiomatic that the courts of a State have nothing to do directly with the judging of elections, qualifications, and returns of Representatives in Congress, and numerous cases are in point, and among them the Illinois election case of Le Moyne against Farwell, Fifty-fourth Congress.

As a rule the House has held that it should be governed by the interpretations of the State supreme court touching the law of the State in question, but the decision of the court on an analogous case, though not the identical question in issue, can not be regarded as binding, as was determined in the Mississippi election case of Lynch *v.* Chalmers in the Forty-seventh Congress.

The Michigan cases cited in brief of counsel on behalf of contestee can not be regarded as more than analogous, and the chief justice of the supreme court of the State has expressly disclaimed any intention of the court to pass upon the question involved in the case that is before the House.

In view, then, of the attitude of Congress touching election laws in numerous States, of the fact that the Supreme Court of Michigan declined to pass upon this particular question upon the theory that the question was one that belonged to the jurisdiction of the House, I am forced to come to the conclusion that not only all the votes cast for Sheldon William J. McDonald should be counted for contestant, but that the House of Representatives is abundantly within its right when it so determines.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

The question is raised that contestant did not comply with the campaign-expense laws of the Federal Government prior to and following the last general election.

The law provides that every person who shall be a candidate for Congress, not less than 10 nor more than 15 days before the date of the general or special election, shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives "(1) a full, correct, and itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him or by anyone for him with his knowledge and consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy, together with (2) the names of all those who have furnished the same

in whole or in part, (3) and such statement shall contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value given, contributed, expended, used, or promised by such candidate, or by his agent, representative, or other person for and in his behalf with his knowledge and consent, together with (4) the names of all those to whom any and all such gifts, contributions, payments, or promises were made for the purpose of procuring his nomination or election."

The law also provides that every such candidate within 30 days after such general or special election shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives " (1) a full, correct, and itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him, or by anyone for him, with his knowledge and consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy, together with (2) the names of all those who have furnished the same in whole or in part, (3) and such statement shall contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value given, contributed, expended, used, or promised by such candidate, or by his agent, representative, or other person for and in his behalf with his knowledge and consent up to, on, and after the day of such primary election, nominating convention, general or special election, or election by the legislature, together with (4) the names of all those to whom any and all such gifts, contributions, payments, or promises were made for the purpose of procuring his nomination, indorsement, or election. (5) Every such candidate shall include therein a statement of every promise or pledge made by him, or by anyone for him with his knowledge and consent or to whom he has given authority to make any such promise or pledge, before the completion of any such primary election or nominating convention or general or special election or election by the legislature, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any position of trust, honor, or profit, either in the county, State, or Nation, or in any political subdivision thereof, or in any private or corporate employment for the purpose of procuring the support of such person or of any person in his candidacy, and if any such promise or pledge shall have been made, the name or names, the address or addresses, and the occupation or occupations of the person or persons to whom such promise or pledge shall have been made shall be stated, together with a description of the position relating to which such promise or pledge has been made. In the event that no such promise or pledge has been made by such candidate that fact shall be distinctly stated."

Evidence was taken showing that the contestant failed to file with the Clerk of the House as provided by law prior to the general election held on November 5, 1912, an affidavit setting forth the source or sources of moneys contributed to his campaign fund, and that contestant also failed to file, as provided by law, an affidavit touching election contributions and expenses within 30 days following the general election.

No issue was made in the pleadings upon this subject, and the committee found that the precedents are numerous to the effect that, no issue having been made, the committee is not bound to give the subject consideration. However, for my part—and I am satisfied that all the members of the committee agreed with this idea—I felt it was the duty of the committee to inquire into the facts that were disclosed in an effort to determine whether or not the contestant should be entitled to a seat. The country has been impressed with irregularities in connection with numerous elections; the country has witnessed the wholesale expenditure of money in the conduct of various campaigns. In response to a nation-wide public sentiment that laws be enacted looking to the purification of our elections, most of the States have endeavored to meet the situation within the States by the passage of corrupt-practices acts, and the Congress of the United States has endeavored to meet the situation by the passage of an act looking to the publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures made in connection with the campaigns.

In the last Congress the House affirmed its belief in the principle that a person presenting himself as a Member-elect to the House could be denied his seat for violation of laws having to do with campaign expenses and publicity of the same, though the laws in question were statutes of the States and not of the Federal Government. This principle was affirmed in the cases of McGill against Catlin and McLane against Bowman. The same principle would undoubtedly apply in the present case, and if it were disclosed that the report filed by contestant was intended to mislead and to deceive the House and the failure of the contestant to file an adequate report prior to the election, or any report at all within 30 days following the election, were intended to cover up the receipt of money from unworthy sources or the illegal expenditure of money, for my part I would stand for invoking the right of the House to deny a seat to the contestant.

In the pending case contestant did file an affidavit prior to the election setting forth expenditures that he had made. He did not file prior to the election an affidavit setting forth the sources of moneys received nor an affidavit within 30 days following the election setting forth either his expenditures that he had made or the contributions that he may have received.

It is shown, however, that later on contestant tried to correct these mistakes. It is shown that on April 21, 1913, contestant filed an affidavit referring to all expenses that he had incurred subsequent to the first affidavit that he had filed on October 26, 1912, and set forth in the affidavit that he had been to no expense whatever following that date.

The records also show that contestant on April 24, 1913, filed an affidavit setting forth that he received a contribution to his campaign fund in the amount of $300, through George Shiras, on behalf of the National Progressive Party.

From an examination of the facts in the case it does not appear that the failure of contestant to comply with the law was willful or on account of ulterior purposes. It is set forth in his affidavit filed five months almost after it should have been filed that contestant was to no expense whatever following the filing of the previous expense account. Certainly there was nothing with regard to which contestant could have been afraid or could have desired to avoid disclosing by his affidavit. There was nothing to disclose other than the most creditable circumstance that he had been to no expense whatever.

Admitting that the House might impose disciplinarian punishment and deny the person presenting himself as Member-elect a seat because of failure to comply with the campaign-publicity law, does the House believe that under the circumstances the penalty should be imposed in the face of the facts recited? Again, the contribution that contestant received, amounting to $300, was most assuredly a reasonable contribution, and was not even sufficient to pay the postage on one letter addressed to each of the persons in the contestant's district to whom he had a right to appeal in asking that he be elected.

The source of the fund was perfectly legitimate, for the money came from the organization of the party of which contestant was a candidate through the hands of a member of that party who personally is regarded in the highest esteem on account of his probity and manly worth. Surely upon this showing the House will not desire to invoke the extreme penalty that it could impose.

I take the position that every case that may be presented to this House rests distinctly upon its own merits with relation to invoking extreme remedies on account of the manner in which the person presenting himself for membership in this body conducted his campaign. If it were shown that in this case contestant had failed to file an expense account to avoid disclosures of unworthy receipt of money or an excessive expenditure of money or the expenditure of money in a corrupt manner, for my part I would vote against recognizing him as entitled to a seat in the House. But under the circumstances, with nothing disclosed that reveals discredit, and in spite of a contest in which it may be reasonable to expect that if contestant had conducted himself in his campaign in an unworthy manner it would have been brought to the attention of the committee, I can not feel that justice would be promoted, that good citizenship would be served, that our laws looking to the purification of our election would be vindicated by denying contestant a seat in this Chamber.

CONDUCT OF MR. YOUNG.

There is another feature connected with this case to which I can not fail to refer. The contestee, Hon. H. Olin Young, was for many years a Member of this body, who was honored and respected on account of his high conception of public duty and the manner in which he met the responsibilities that membership in the House of Representatives placed upon him.

Mr. Young was awarded the certificate of election as a result of the conclusions of the board of election commissioners following the last campaign. He accepted that certificate, as he stated to this House, with the knowledge that the question of whether or not he was entitled to his seat or whether or not contestant was entitled to a seat could not be determined prior to the assembling of the Sixty-third Congress, nor by any other body besides the House itself.

There were rumors, as Mr. Young advised the House, of conditions that might be disclosed touching substantial errors in his district that might modify the final count. However, after further examination and consideration of the various features of the question, on May 10, 1913, contestee tendered his resignation to the House and thereby relinquished whatever rights, if any, he may have had.

The House can not fail to recognize and approve the candor and honesty of judgment displayed by contestee in reaching a conclusion so disastrous to his personal interest prior to the opportunity of the House to inquire into the merits of the case. nor can the House fail to approve of the frank and honorable manner in which contestee has conducted himself during the entire trial.

In concluding his address to the House prior to tendering his resignation on May 10 last, Mr. Young said:

But after 10 years of service here, reflecting on the conditions under which men are elected to the House and on the strength of the temptations here to palter with one's intellectual integrity in favor of what is believed to be popular and the greatness of the reward for so doing in temporary honors, I am confirmed in my opinion of the high average, unselfishness, honor, and courage of the membership of this House.

I could not do better than to borrow the sentiment expressed by Mr. Young as characteristic of his fellows in the House, and to say that he has demonstrated himself as worthy of its being ascribed to him.

Mr. Speaker, in discussing this question, as I have reached the various features important for the House to consider in connection with the case, I have indicated my conclusions. In view of this I shall omit any lengthy summary and shall briefly say that, in my judgment, no essential reason has been advanced why the votes cast for contestant in the twelfth Michigan district should not be counted for him, nor why the votes of Ontonagon County cast for Sheldon William J. McDonald should not be counted as cast for contestant, for whom it is conceded they were intended.

I believe that this House should find that contestant was duly elected, and that he should at once be permitted to assume the full responsibilities that go with being a Member of this body.

The Underwood Tariff Bill a Step in the Dark for the Farmer, the Laborer, and the Business Man.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ASHER C. HINDS,

OF MAINE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, August 30, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. HINDS. Mr. Speaker, while we are in the midst of a difficult task it is well for us to pause for a moment and, forgetting details, take a general view of the work. Because the Underwood tariff bill has about 2,000 paragraphs it is very difficult to give at once an idea of its tendencies as a whole. Emphasis has been given to one portion or another according to the views of localities or special industries. There have been learned debates on the woolen schedule and the cotton schedule. and on certain parts of the agricultural schedule which involves the great staples like wheat and corn. But viewing this bill as a whole, throwing aside complicating details when possible, and referring to them only as they bear upon the great principles they involve, it seems that the treatment of the farming interests of America affords the key to the problem. Indeed, this must be so from the nature of our civilization, as Prof. Thorold Rogers said: "It is certain that the agriculturist must earn more than is necessary for his own support before any other person can contrive to exist. It was with some reason, therefore, that the economists and Adam Smith put him in the first rank of productive laborers. However scanty may be his share in the distribution of wealth, except he abide in the ship, none can be safe."

In what I have to say to-day, however, I do not speak for the farmer any more than for the merchant in the city and the artisan in the factory. The principle of protection must include all, directly or indirectly, else our tariffs are robberies, and all conscientious men must hasten toward free trade as fast as possible.

HARMONIOUS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

It has been widely assumed that protection was simply a device for helping infant manufacturing industries. Inasmuch as many of those infants have got to be very old and some very prosperous, the Democratic argument that protection is not necessary is obvious if we are going to take a superficial view of the great question.

If, on the other hand, we are to take the view that protection is necessary for attaining and keeping a harmonious national development, the question assumes another phase. If we are going to take the view that every other nation except England has taken, then we must look into the subject of tariffs from the standpoint of our own national independence and self-reliance.

Keeping in mind that viewpoint, the treatment of the agricultural schedule is the most significant part of the bill. Because the wisdom of the fathers decided in 1824, when ocean freight rates were very high, that there should be a tariff of 10 cents a bushel on potatoes is not in itself significant now that the Democratic Party has decided to abolish the present tariff of 25 cents a bushel and open our ports freely to the potatoes of all the world. A Senate amendment would provide for a countervailing duty of 10 per cent from countries or dependencies which impose a duty on potatoes imported from the United States. This means that if there is any virtue in such protection the remedy is in the hands of the foreign competitors of the American farmer.

Because in 1824 a tariff of 5 cents a pound was levied on butter is not in itself a reason why the tariff should be cut to half this amount in the year 1913. It may be that the farmer will be able to furnish butter 2½ cents cheaper, even though the consumer may not get the advantage. Because milk and cream have had a duty for 20 years is not in itself a reason now why there should not be free trade, unless there is some fundamental reason connected with the harmony and prosperity of the people of America. If there is some fundamental reason why the Underwood bill in these respects is wrong, we ought to find it out and withhold our approval from it.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION TO BE DEPLORED.

There is one reason which should be disposed of at once. All governmental action ought to be taken slowly and by degrees. Neither in prices nor in policies ought there to be revolutionary actions. When in 1846 the Democratic Party, under the lead of Robert J. Walker, decided to go toward a free-trade basis, they decided that a reduction in the tariff ought not to be made abruptly. Again, in the temporary lease of power which the Democratic Party had in 1894 the wisdom of the Democratic statesmen of that time concluded that the duties of the agricultural schedule should be reduced but not abolished. This year the Democratic caucus of both the Senate and House have decided that a large number of the staple products are to be dealt with with a heavy hand, and at once. No one can at this time picture all the unfavorable results of such drastic and revolutionary changes in business. It reaches into every farmhouse, it reaches into the business of the city merchant, it reaches into the income of every man, directly or indirectly. For it can not be that a revolution in the business of one class can confine itself to that class alone without in the end bringing discomfort to all.

THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE IN LEGISLATION.

But beyond the unwise extent of this revision there comes up the broader question whether or not such a sudden change is inherently wise and just. The public conscience has been aroused in legislative questions to an extent not before known in America. A greater proportion of the people are watching the course of action of Congress to-day than ever before. There ought to be also, with this increased interest, an increased desire to confront all questions, especially economic questions, with candor, with a painstaking common sense, and with a laborious statistical knowledge. If we do not do this, the public business will go so far wrong as to militate against the public welfare and the welfare of individuals.

MODERN CONDITIONS DO NOT FAVOR FREE TRADE.

The first thing we must keep in mind always is that the world is continually changing so far as the business of producing, distributing, and consuming commodities is concerned. The Democratic Party, sponsors of the Underwood tariff bill, assume that the trend of modern civilization is in favor of lower tariffs or no tariffs at all. It is an assumption directly against fact. Historically that party has always leaned toward free trade and the English example. If we can prove that the English example is inexpedient for a country situated as the United States is situated, then the argument which bolsters up so many thousands of Democrats will have received a tremendous blow. This argument addresses itself especially to portions of the agricultural schedule.

THE FARMER AND THE MANUFACTURER.

In the best of our tariff bills heretofore agricultural products have had fair treatment with manufactures. Underlying that idea was a basic proposition that legislation was intended to make happier and more prosperous the American people. This meant not a few already prosperous people but all the people. A tariff bill that only helps some of the people and makes less

prosperous many other people ought not to have its place in enlightened statesmanship in any country.

It is not proper to so arrange the tariff rates that certain manufacturers shall have great advantages at home and abroad while similar enterprises, like the farm home, shall be put under an undue stress of competition.

Tariff legislation is the most important of all legislation, because it reaches nearer than any other legislation into every home. If a machinist or a stonecutter or other laborer is obliged to see the product on which he works passed by in the markets because the product of foreign workmen can be produced at a lower cost, and if this condition is brought about by the legislation in Congress, then we ought to see to it that the change has back of it the principles of justice and equity. If the American farmer is to live with the incidents of a modern civilization in a highly enlightened Nation, he ought not to be compelled to dispose of his products alongside of the products of farmers who live in a cruder or less enlightened manner.

REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING A TARIFF COMMISSION.

Therefore it is evident that tariff legislation ought to be based on fairness, equity, and justice. It is believed that the best modern thought gravitates to the idea of tariff legislation which has been followed so successfully by Germany and other continental countries, and which the best thought in America has adopted, whereby tariff legislation should be preceded by an exploration of facts and reasonings which should not be limited by partisan and selfish motives. This is the idea of the tariff commission, which has become a cardinal principle among the most progressive thinkers in America.

The Democratic Party, in its tariff legislation at this session of Congress, has rejected this equitable and modern method and has returned to the antique method, making as its excuse that the American people have been oppressed by the legislation of the last 50 years, and that freedom can only be restored by a return to the old policies of the Democratic Party.

Now, what were those old Democratic policies? They were, in tariff matters, an approximation to free trade. America discarded those ideas in 1861. In 50 years of Republican legislation it has been a cardinal principle that tariff legislation must be equitable among all classes of occupations. If the manufacturer must be considered, so also must the farmer and the laborer.

PROTECTION WORLD WIDE.

In the 50 years which have marked the great work of the Republican Party for liberty, civilization, and progress the idea of the United States Government in establishing the doctrine of protection has been approved by nation after nation, until to-day there is but a single country that adheres to the idea of letting business affairs, so far as tariffs are concerned, entirely alone. That country is England. I do not mean the British Empire, because the great colonies of England have followed the example of the United States of America. I mean simply England, with Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. They, under the jurisdiction of their Parliament, have still adhered to what is known as free trade.

Modern thought has gradually come to the conclusion that what is called "big business"—that is, great corporations with great capitalization, where personal responsibility and personal conscience have become reduced to a minimum and the greatest success is the criterion as measured by dividends—that such "big business" must be regulated by the Government to a certain extent. I believe that all civilized nations recognize this, England among the others. And the question of the imports of merchandise was one of the earliest to have Government supervision. England, by her peculiar situation as developed in the last 60 years, has thought that while "big business" must be regulated in general, yet in the matter of imports of merchandise from other countries, she has thought that the individual could take care of himself. All other nations have been thinking differently in the last 30 years.

Germany, France, and up to this time the United States, have made it a cardinal principle that in matters of trade the producing classes ought to be free from discrimination originating abroad. Strange anomaly, that England, always so jealous of all the rights of Englishmen, should have gone so far in the direction of free trade that English farmers find themselves under a substantial disadvantage. It is undoubtedly an outrage that grain, bacon, and eggs from Denmark and fruits and vegetables from France and Holland should be carried by the English railroads from the seaport to the place of consumption at rates far lower than are charged for similar foodstuffs of English production. But the foreigner can furnish solid trainloads, where the isolated English farmer can furnish only scanty truck loads. This discrimination against the English farmer has been one of the causes of working out the decay of English agriculture.

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE OF FREE TRADE.

Inasmuch as the President of the United States and the Democratic Party have decided that they would go toward the example of England and away from the old example which other nations except England have followed, a question is presented which, finally, every one of us must settle for himself at the ballot box.

The leader of the opposition in the British Parliament, in a speech at Leeds, England, within a twelvemonth laid great stress on the fact that the phenomenon of an increased cost of living without a corresponding rise in wages is met with in England, but not elsewhere. In Germany there has been a rise in wages which much more than compensated for the increased cost of living.

Hitherto much has been spoken against this new Government policy so far as it relates to the laboring man in manufactures. Less has been said in relation to the farmer and to other producers of natural products. Yet the farmers make up a third of the people.

The greatest lack of our processes of legislation and policies of government is a lack of sympathy and understanding between classes of occupations and classes of society. This tariff bill has been framed with a fine regard for the great merchant classes of the great metropolitan centers of the country. In this House we ought to look out that justice may be done among all classes, both those who can come here to make their demands known and those who are precluded by the expense of the journey. Two hundred years ago Madam de Sévigné described flippantly the injustices and cruelties of the Government in Brittany, but "it would be a mistake," says De Tocqueville, "to suppose that Madam de Sévigné, who wrote these lines, was a selfish or cruel person," but she "had no clear notion of suffering in anyone who was not a person of quality." An American legislator ought, by study and investigation, to put himself in the place of those for whom he is legislating.

THE AGRICULTURAL DUTIES.

It should be remembered that the agricultural duties which are being swept away either absolutely or in large part have been in existence 20, 30, 40 years, and some of them since the foundation of the Government almost continuously. Now, a new policy is to be enacted at once without any examination worthy the name, and simply because of the high cost of living, although it can not be proven that the tariff has had any material effect on this question. In the countries outside the United States tariff changes are made after careful study and in due regard to the changed conditions of progress. This bill simply lays a rough hand on existing economic conditions without regard to anything except the desire to change.

Let us see how this bears on the small farmer. I do not mean the small farmer who lives within 20 miles of a city, where he can take his produce and dispose of it to the consumer at first hand. He undoubtedly has an advantage, inasmuch as he reaps the benefits of the high cost of living, while still keeping the advantage of country location. But I mean the great mass of the farmers who have to sell by means of railroad freights, and the intervention of the city middleman. What has happened in the last 15 years and 30 years to change their basic conditions?

THE CONSOLIDATION OF MARKETS.

First. The consolidation of markets so that the farmer, to a large extent, finds his market no longer in the village or city of his county, but rather in the metropolitan market which does business for a whole section of country. Such markets are Boston, New York, Chicago, Baltimore, etc. Take the illustration of one of the Eastern States. Farmers living a hundred and twenty-five miles from Boston, and on the railroad line, ship their products to the great market, although there may be a smaller market within 20 miles, and the smaller market may seek supplies from the larger. From this it happens that the great market has not only great purchasing power, but it also has great financial and moral power over the small and relatively weak producer, as well as over the consumer.

THE INTRODUCTION OF COLD STORAGE.

Second. The establishment of cold-storage plants has brought another great revolution in the farmers' market. Cold-storage plants require a large capital and a great paraphernalia of arrangement. Therefore the great metropolitan markets like Boston, New York, and Chicago have, as annexes, great cold-storage plants. The scattered producer on the farm, oftentimes acting without concert with other similar producers, finds his convenience and profit in still further becoming a supporter of the great market, and at the same time the great market increases its hold on the producer as well as the consumer. It is

a common thing in these later days for eggs to be collected in the country in summer, shipped to the large market, to be held there until winter, and then the same eggs are shipped back into the country.

THE REVOLUTION IN TRANSPORTATION.

Third. Another great revolution has come in the last 30 years. The transportation on land and sea has been revolutionized. On the land in this country the fast freight and the refrigerator car have made the farmer tributary to markets which he never even heard of in his youth.

With all these changes, how are the producing classes and the consumers likely to fare? More than 200 years ago a famous Englishman wrote, "Traders may grow rich while the nation grows poor."

With so great markets, with free trade bringing the products of all the nations, is everybody going to be satisfied and prosper? Apparently all Englishmen are not happy over this great world-wide market.

FREIGHT RATES CAN NOT BE NEGLECTED.

To-day the ships of England and Germany work together to give low freight rates to other countries, especially to America, and the European Governments have a watchful eye over these arrangements and over one another. For instance, not long ago the British tariff commission awoke to the fact that the freight rate from Hamburg, Germany, to London, England, was considerably lower than from London to Hamburg. This meant, of course, a disadvantage for English goods as against foreign goods. One of the witnesses before the tariff commission developed the fact that goods could be sent from Berlin, Germany, to Leicester, England, more cheaply than from Southampton, and a leading manufacturer in Leicester gave this testimony:

My son, when he was in Berlin, found the rate for export very much less than the rate for German internal trade. He told me that they were sending into London goods at only half what it cost to bring goods back from London to Germany. The Government owned the railroads and do everything to assist the business.

All this supplementing railroads with steamers has gone on in the world's commerce since the Republican tariff rates in America have been built up. Now America proposes to turn down the old tariff system, and do it without adequate investigation or study. Mr. UNDERWOOD and the majority on that side of this Chamber have rejected the theory of a tariff commission and propose to turn over the farm and the factory of America to chance. But while we are relying on chance, there is to be keen and comprehensive arrangement so far as our competitors are concerned.

THE CONTRACTING OF THE WORLD'S GIRDLE.

Forty years ago a talented author, much in favor in boyhood days, wrote a book describing the adventures of a traveler who had accomplished the seemingly impossible feat of going around the world in 80 days. Three years ago a member of the staff of a Paris newspaper reduced the time of such a journey to less than 40 days. This summer a journalist attached to one of the New York papers has accomplished the feat in 35 days, 21 hours, and 35 minutes. Since the boyhood days of the legislator the girdle of the world has been reduced from 80 days to 35—less than one-half.

That wonderful revolution of transportation has been accomplished in a generation. Remarkable results in an economic way have been brought about in this shortening of the earth's girdle. Not long ago the London papers recorded that 2,000 cases of peaches from the Wenatchee Valley, in the State of Washington, United States of America, were delivered to Covent Garden, with the bloom still on the fruit, within 13 days. It was a miracle of transportation and it emphasized a great fact in economics. Whatever civilization may be in different States and countries, whatever the conditions of labor may be, whether people live in comfortable homes or uncomfortable homes, whether they have good raiment or poor raiment, there is a world market which more and more is obliterating the local markets of our fathers.

The Democratic Party is evidently going to try for the American people this world-wide market. They say it is a good thing for England, why should it not be a good thing for the United States. It is true that we have not investigated the subject. Mr. UNDERWOOD and his associates declare that a scientific investigation is not necessary, and we have been turned over to the secret deliberations of Democratic caucuses.

INTERESTING PHENOMENA OF TRANSPORTATION.

Three years ago an inquiry developed the fact that the ocean freight rates and the land freight rates were so diverse that the foreigner was getting a great advantage over the manufacturer in the United States. The cost of carrying 100 pounds of crockery in crates from London to Chicago was 22 cents, while the cost of the same amount of freight from a pottery in Ohio to Chicago was 21 cents. From London to Abilene, Kans., the rate was 73 cents, while from the Ohio factory to Abilene the rate was $1.03; and the rate from London to "common points" in Colorado 74 cents, while the rate from the Ohio factory to Colorado was $1.45. Probably considerable of the injustice has already been obviated through the agency of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

But in the main the great difference between ocean rates and land rates can not be obviated, because there are two different kinds of transportation. There seems to be no limit to the tonnage of steamers, except the necessity of dredging the harbors. But the limit of freight cars has been well-nigh reached, and now freight rates on the land are beginning to be raised. The rates in England have been raised, and it is evident that there must be an increase in America if the increase in the wages of the employees is to go on.

Another great fact must be taken into account, and that is that the ocean transportation is dominated by an international trust, of which America has little part or lot. And this great fact ought to make us hesitate when we are about to commit the prosperity of America to the hands of foreigners, so far as tariff rates are concerned.

A DISQUIETING SITUATION.

Another thing about ocean freight rates that ought not to be forgotten is that they are cheaper from Europe to America than from America to Europe, and for that reason the trans-Atlantic steamers bring over from Europe to New York cheap stuff to ballast the ships.

The seaboard manufacturer and farmer find this fact one of tremendous significance. With the great changes that the approach to free trade will bring, with the unsolved problem of ocean freights dominated by a European trust, both manufacturer and farmer must view the prospect with disquiet. This is especially so with the farmer, because of the experience of the English farmer with free trade and ocean freight rates.

WHAT IS ACTUALLY HAPPENING TO ENGLAND.

The statisticians of Great Britain have for half a century kept a record of the increase of British capital, meaning the private capital owned by the people, as distinguished from money in the national treasury. It is a striking and interesting record of the progress of that nation which has been held up as the wealthiest nation on earth, and yet one development of British society makes an exception to the general record of prosperity. Without going into details, the capital or property of the United Kingdom, in dollars, have been given by the London Economist, a great financial paper, from decade to decade. From these facts the following remarkable table has been deduced:

	1865	1875	1885	1895	1905	1909
	Millions of dollars.	*Millions of dollars.*	*Millions of dollars.*	*Millions of dollars.*	*Millions of dollars.*	*Millions of dollars.*
Lands	9,071	9,737	8,229	6,740	6,356	6,326
Farmers' profits	3,017	3,251	2,540	1,791	1,655	1,694
Houses, furniture, &c	7,451	10,317	14,050	16,147	19,583	20,848
British capital invested abroad	.....	.....	6,336	7,786	9,855	11,349
Material property, public utilities, trade capital, corporations, etc	.....	.....	17,700	19,428	25,992	27,846
	19,539	23,305	48,855	51,892	63,441	68,063

THE RESULT OF OCEAN FREIGHT RATES AND THE WORLD MARKETS.

The purport of this table means that the value of land is reduced continually and that the farmers are gradually being driven to the wall, while capitalists are seeking other investments. It is to be noted, also, that the decreases in English agriculture have been going on right at the time when it is thought that gold has been growing cheaper. In other words, it is thought that in the last 20 years the gold dollar does not represent so much purchasing power as formerly.

EFFECT OF PROTECTION ON AMERICA.

Turning from England to America, how different is the picture. In the last decade the value of farm property in the United States has increased from $20,439,000,000 to $40,991,000,000. It is true that America is a newer country and an expanding country, and it should not be expected that England should have such a superabundant prosperity; but in the older parts of America there is also a healthy prosperity. In New England, for instance, the value of farm property has increased from $639,000,000 to $867,000,000. In the Middle Atlantic States the increase has been from $2,310,000,000 to $2,959,000,000.

In Germany agriculture is well known as one of the most prosperous industries. France also is well known for its prosperous agriculture since it has abandoned the principles of free trade.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE A SICK INDUSTRY.

More than a hundred years ago a poet, whose heart beat for humanity, put in verse a plaintive lament over one of the sudden changes due to the economic policies of England, and the words of Oliver Goldsmith might well be applied to this age, as they have been applied time out of mind:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—
A breath can make them, as a breath has made—
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.
A time there was, ere England's grief began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man.

Critics say that Goldsmith mistook the signs of the times, but anyone who has had the leisure to read, not the poets of England but the financial journals of that country, knows that the evil days of English agriculture are come. Only a month ago a leading article in the London Times entitled "The land and the people" summed up in one tense sentence the facts:

The root of the whole matter is that agriculture is and long has been a sick industry, and the problem is how to cure it, as an industry, not by treating parts of it, and still less by setting one part against another, but by infusing life into it as a whole.

EFFECT ON NATIONAL STABILITY.

The reason is well understood in England. Under the modern development of world markets the soil of England can not feed her people. Therefore it is impossible to have a tariff on agricultural products, because the landowners would at once become monopolistic. The Unionist Party found that they could not agree to a duty on agricultural products, although they were protectionists in principle. So that, apparently, England must become more and more a land of merchants, manufacturers, and artisans, and less and less a self-sustaining and harmoniously developed nation.

Germany avoided the English mistake. The ocean freight rates had been reduced so greatly that the wheat farmer of Europe must go out of business or be protected by tariffs. Then Bismarck led off, making his memorable declaration in the Reichstag in 1879:

Is not the moment approaching when our agriculture will no longer be able to exist because corn is pressed down to a price at which it can not be remuneratively produced in Germany, taxation, the cost of living, and the cost of land being as they are? When that moment comes then not only agriculture but the Prussian State and the German Empire will go to ruin as well.

EFFECT ON THE NATIONAL PHYSIQUE.

On the morning of March 5 of this year, when the great inaugural procession was a recent memory in Washington, the Washington Post had a communication complimenting the military display, in which the writer, a resident of London, said:

Your inauguration procession yesterday impressed me as a parade of the virile, living heart of the United States of America. The color of the leather worn by the troops, the variegated hues of the cloaks, the horses, the unmilitary carelessness of some of the militia companies could be adversely criticized; but, whatever they lacked in detail, the physique of the men was obviously a finer average than our own, excepting our picked crack regiments.

And the writer added:

I have seen every pageant that has passed through London streets during the last 20 years.

THE EFFORT TO FOLLOW ENGLAND.

Apparently the watchword of this Democratic administration is foreign trade without regard to the harmony and contentment of the American people. Foreign trade is a great advantage to any country if it can be combined with domestic prosperity. Germany has reaped great advantages from the foreign trade that has come to her during the last decade. Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, has made foreign trade his main aim. As a Member of Congress he made a strong speech against the tariff, claiming that manufacturers ought to study efficiency, and that tariffs were not necessary. That set the pace for the raid on the American manufacturers as being behind the times. And yet the other day I picked up the annual Encyclopædia Britannica for 1912, and I found there that in the American cotton mills the machinery was ahead of all competitors in the world.

Of course the meaning of the new statesmanship, led by the President in the White House and the Secretary in the Department of Commerce, means in trade policy and political policy that America is to follow in the pathway of England. England's pathway is to keep cheap labor, in order that she may compete in the markets of the world with her manufactured goods. Do you want to follow England? The Democratic Party evidently thinks it is the proper thing to do. They are cutting down the duties on manufactured goods and are reducing the duties on agricultural products to a free-trade basis.

AN IMPORTANT STEP WITHOUT CAREFUL INVESTIGATION.

This great revolution in policy is being taken without any deliberate study or investigation. There should have been a tariff commission to find out what the effect of this revolution would be on the people of America, especially on those who live in the farm homes and in the industrial villages. In 50 years we have not had a change in the protective tariff, excepting in matters of detail. Now we are having a radical change of policy, going beyond matters of detail, and we are making this surpassing change without a semblance of inquiry.

Do you think it is safe to follow England's example blindly? Do you suppose that a policy that may be good for England will necessarily fit America, with its continental position? The area of England is only about that of the single State of Georgia. No English town is more than 90 miles from the sea. What may be good for her may not be good for all the lands and people of America. Do you not think that some responsible body ought to have deliberated on this great question of policy? Does it seem the part of common sense that this bill should have been framed in a secret caucus, without the farmers of America being consulted?

DOES THE NEW WAY PROMISE BETTER THINGS?

But you say that we have tried the American policy for 50 years, and we have had duties on potatoes, shoes, and cotton cloth for all this time. It is true that we have prospered in a way that no other nation on earth ever prospered, but nevertheless we want a change. In the last five or six years prices have been high. We are not certain it is due to the tariff. We have had the same old protection for 50 years, and sometimes prices have been low and sometimes high. But nevertheless we are going to take away this protection, and by following the free-trade example of England we ought to be happy. If we are going to follow England's example, it must be because England is happier than we. Is England happier than America? In 1912 almost half a million British subjects left that country. Those who are left, something like 40,000,000 people, constitute a prosperous nation undoubtedly—a nation of noble men and women, but a nation which has destroyed its industrial and social equilibrium. The emigration has taken away thousands of men in the prime of life, leaving the women to work in the factories. There are in England proper and Wales an excess of females over males of 1,200,000. Is it any wonder that the social discontent has in some cases gone to extravagant lengths?

Even in the older parts of this country, like New England, the number of males and females are practically the same. In the whole of America there are 106 males for every 100 females. In Germany also the balance of society has been kept.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS AS TO FOODSTUFFS.

We have thought very little about the relative importance of our foodstuffs. We have thought of the United States as a great wheat-producing country, and the great city merchant and banker have gladly reckoned the credit that would be brought to America on the ledgers of the banks of Europe. It would surprise most people who have not examined the subject that the national corn crop is almost four times the wheat crop, and that the oat crop is greater than the wheat crop, and that the potato crop is over half the wheat crop. An interesting book which came from the press last year, entitled "The Potato," gives some interesting statistics about food products that are most used by mankind, and lo and behold, like Abou ben Adhem, the modest potato leads all the others in Christendom!

In 1909 the potato crop of the world was estimated at almost 5,000,000,000 bushels. The world's corn crop that year was about 3,500,000,000 bushels, while wheat was a little less than corn. The Democratic economists have assumed that we are an exporting country in agricultural products because of wheat and corn, and therefore they have lumped together all the agricultural products and declared that so far as farmers were concerned free trade was the best policy. It is evident that we are in great danger of assuming too much. And it may be that the world market that has made such havoc in England may work havoc also in this country. Other things besides wheat and corn can be transported long distances. The Egyptian onion farmer can send a bushel of onions to New York at an expenditure of about 20 cents in ocean freights. The potato farmers of Canada and all Europe have a potentiality that would flood any market. In the latest statistics, as given in the work already cited, the potato crop in the various countries, in bushels, foots up as follows:

United States	278,985,000
Canada	74,746,000
Austria-Hungary	639,407,000
France	375,000,000
Germany	1,702,803,000
Great Britain and Ireland	285,713,000

Certainly all those potato fields of the world can get to the New York market without trouble if they are not too far remote, for Europe, at least, is nearer to New York than most of the potato fields of America, as is shown by the table of freight rates:

Railroad rates on potatoes, carload lots, to New York from—		Cents.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oshkosh, Manitowoc, Green Bay, Wis.; Escanaba, Bagley, Mich	per bushel	21.68
Fredericton, St. Johns, New Brunswick	do	15.53
Presque Isle, Me	do	17.87
Houlton, Me	do	15.53
Greenville, Me	do	14.65
Hamburg and Bremen, Germany, by steamer	do	9.80

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE WAGES HERE AND ABROAD.

Not only is the American at a disadvantage as to the freight rates to the New York market, but he has also a great disadvantage in the matter of wages. In Lincolnshire, England, potatoes are picked up at wages, for men, $1; women, 48 cents; and for boys and girls, 30 cents a day, and all board themselves.

We have been told that efficiency ought to be studied in America and that tariffs are extravagances. Undoubtedly in some things America may be behind the times, and it may be that the Democratic policies may awaken us from our lethargy. But it may be, on the other hand, however, that those gentlemen who are preaching efficiency so loudly are simply putting forward carefully assorted but exceptional facts, and that, after all, the American people are as near up to the times as any other people.

BREAD MAKING AFFECTED BY CIVILIZATION.

A certain school of political thought in this country will not bring themselves face to face with the fact that we have built up a civilization unlike any other, where the man who does the ordinary service of daily life gets a better income and a larger life. His services have to be compensated for and it works out into the cost of living. Three years ago the United States Senate investigated the high cost of living, and the Democratic minority of the committee proposed the following conundrum:

Wheat bread superior to most of that made in America, and made of American wheat flour, can be bought in London at retail for 5 cents for a 1-pound 6-ounce loaf. In Marseille the retail price of the best bread is 8.6 cents per 2.2-pound loaf. It does seem odd that we furnish the London baker with the material for making his bread and then he makes a loaf weighing 170 per cent of the weight of our own loaf for half the same money.

The problem now being before the partisan economist, he answers it according to the prevailing explanation. This year we may be expected to be told that the bread makers of America are less efficient than those of Europe. But it so happens that a year after this problem was presented the British Board of Trade sent investigators to America to study the cost of living, and they took up the question of bread making, and they have set forth the true reason as they found it:

In spite of a connection that is manifest between the prices of bread and those of wheat flour, the high price of the former has to be looked for mainly in the circumstances attending the manufacture and distribution of the loaf—in the rate of wages paid, in the establishment charges (including those of delivery and of advertisement), in the more frequent distribution through middlemen, and in the range of high total profits involved in the machinery of production and distribution.

In other words, a London baker gets $8.75 weekly wages while an American baker gets $18 a week.

Fresh bread can not probably be imported by ocean liners, but potatoes can be, and therefore we will have bread a la American civilization and potatoes a la European civilization.

THIS GREAT STEP IN THE DARK.

The doctrine of protection has existed in its greatest success during the 50 years of Republican administration. Suddenly the other doctrine finds itself intrenched in all departments of the National Government, and we are about to see enacted into law a great bill which changes all the economic professions of America. And yet governments and legislative bodies sometimes exhibit such sudden changes. Great bodies of men are sometimes more prone to take a step in the dark than individuals. Where in America would you have looked for political sanity if not in the Commonwealth of Virginia in the year 1795? George Washington was then President of the United States, and the great Virginia leaders who were grouped around him were still living, and yet adverse public opinion arose to such an extent against Washington's conduct of affairs that the Virginia Legislature declined to express undiminished confidence in him; and when the friends of the great President asked that the legislature might at least disclaim any imputations on the motives of the President, the resolution was, after a division, carried by a majority of only 16 in a house of 140.

In other words, the Virginia Legislature, yielding to the temporary craze of political passion, solemnly declared that while George Washington might possibly be honest he had still been wonderfully fooled. Yet the policy which Washington adhered to was justified by time and experience. We have seen the policy which has been approved in principle in these Halls for 50 years thrown down by a great and heedless majority. They have taken this step in the dark with all the self-confidence that sometimes overtakes majorities and individuals. They have changed a policy that has existed for 50 years, under the plea that the people have desired it, when in reality it was desired by great and selfish interests. The great mass of the people have not looked into the details of this bill. That which the people expected would be done with deliberation and care is being done at the behest, not by the whole of the people but by certain localities and interests. We might apply to the majority which has framed this bill in secret caucus what a great historian applied to a famous but injudicious sovereign:

No man is fit to govern great societies who hesitates about disobliging the few who have access to him for the sake of the many whom he will never see.

Navy and Naval Reserves.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM KETTNER,
OF CALIFORNIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 2, 1913.

Mr. KETTNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a couple of resolutions by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce regarding the Navy and Naval Reserves.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY,
San Diego, Cal., August 27, 1913.

Mr. WILLIAM KETTNER,
608 House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We inclose herewith copies of a resolution adopted by our board of directors at the regular meeting held Wednesday, August 20, 1913, one being in reference to the formation of a naval reserve on the Pacific coast and the other urging the carrying out of the program of Secretary of the Navy Daniels in regard to military and naval needs of the Pacific coast as reported in the daily press, and would earnestly request that you give the matter such attention as will best bring about the desired result.

Yours, very respectfully, WM. TOMKINS, *Secretary.*

Resolution.

"Whereas the Navy Department of the United States has been recently reported in the daily press as favoring a substantial increase in our Navy; and

"Whereas there are at present an insufficient number of officers and men to properly man the battleships and auxiliary boats of the fleet now constructed, and in the event of war untrained men are of little value in the naval or military service short of two or three years' practical experience in the service; and

"Whereas a great many recruits will be required for the new battleships and auxiliary boats to be constructed:

"Now, therefore, the San Diego Chamber of Commerce strongly advocates the formation of a naval reserve which will be an important branch of the naval defense; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, to the southern California Representatives in Congress, to the associated chambers of the Pacific coast, and to each and every chamber of commerce and kindred organization of the Pacific coast, with the request that a similar resolution be adopted and forwarded to their respective Representatives in Congress."

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the board of directors of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce at a regular meeting held Wednesday, August 20, 1913.

F. J. LEA, *President.*

Attest:
WM. TOMKINS, *Secretary.*

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *August 27, 1913.*

Resolution.

"Whereas the San Diego Chamber of Commerce is in favor of a good, strong Navy that will enable this Nation to maintain its position and make its reasonable demands on other countries respected; and

"Whereas a strong Navy is the first and indispensable line of defense for the Pacific coast; and

"Whereas it has been reported in the daily press that the Secretary of the Navy has recommended, or is about to recommend, to Congress an appropriation to construct at once four battleships of the largest and most approved type, together with all other necessary auxiliary boats: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the San Diego Chamber of Commerce most strongly indorse such naval program and that this expression of indorsement is entertained by a great majority of the citizens of the Pacific coast; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That this resolution be mailed directly to the Secretary of the Navy and a copy thereof mailed to Senator JOHN D. WORKS, to Congressman WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, and a copy to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, and a copy to each and every chamber of commerce and kindred organization on the Pacific coast, with the request that they adopt similar resolutions, expressing the sentiments of their immediate locality, and forward the same to the Secretary of the Navy and their respective Representatives in Congress, to the end that the Secretary of the Navy and all Pacific coast Representatives in Congress be fully advised that the entire Pacific coast is strongly of the opinion that the time has come to not economize in respect to the Navy and that a strong Navy located in Pacific coast waters, with all strategic points along the Pacific coast of the United States well fortified, garrisoned, and mined, are necessary for the proper defense of the Pacific coast, an important factor in the maintenance of peace."

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the board of directors of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce at a regular meeting held Wednesday, August 20, 1913.

F. J. LEA, *President*.

Attest:
WM. TOMKINS, *Secretary*.

The Defense of Alaska—The Union of the White Race and the Problem of Universal Peace.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,
OF WASHINGTON,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, August 30, 1913.

House joint resolution 121, introduced by Mr. JOHNSON of Washington, August 28, 1913:

"Whereas Alaska at present depends for its defense entirely on the Navy; and
"Whereas the Navy may through some unforeseen accident be crippled and become unable to protect our Pacific coast; and
"Whereas Alaska would in that case be occupied by the enemy and be used as a base of operations against the Pacific coast States; and
"Whereas for these reasons it is urgently desirable that a railway should exist which would enable our Army, with the consent of Canada, to undertake the defense of Alaska; and
"Whereas it is practically certain that the railway would never be used for that purpose, since its mere existence, without any express agreement with Canada regarding its use, would discourage an attack on Alaska: Therefore be it

"*Resolved, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to take the necessary steps, by negotiating with the British and Canadian Governments, to establish railway connection between the United States and Alaska."

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, soon the United States must adjust itself to the idea of the new Pacific Ocean. Three great world movements are making headway, all tending to a great change on the Pacific and to a new order of things beyond that ocean. These great movements are:

(1) The opening of the Panama Canal.
(2) The awakening of Asia.
(3) The building of railroads in Alaska and the peopling of that great Territory.

These three great forward movements make it certain that all the world must change its point of view. What has been the back door becomes the front door. Who will have control? Who will be master of the new Pacific? Who will keep the peace on that great ocean, whose very name is a synonym for peace? Which nation will have commercial supremacy? On which side of the broad waters will be the New York of the Pacific? Which one of a dozen ambitious cities will become another Liverpool? What will be the medium of exchange? Will it be the pound sterling, or the Japanese yen, or the German mark, or the dollar of Uncle Sam?

These great world movements will make a new Pacific. Not one of these movements can happen again. There are no more hemispheres to bisect. There are no more world majorities to awaken. There are no more great domains on this continent to populate and develop.

For the purposes of this discussion the peopling of Alaska may well be considered in connection with the peopling of western Canada. It will be well for the United States in its development of Alaska to walk hand in hand with the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Particularly can we benefit by the example of British Columbia. We should study the laws by which that great region is being prepared for a full share of the prosperity that must come to the North Pacific under the conditions which are now in the making.

So far as human wisdom can forecast the future the events of the next decade will be decisive; the conditions which they will create will be final—simply because our planet is just so large and not larger. If we desire that these conditions should be in accord with our wishes, we must make up our minds now.

Thus my remarks in explanation of House joint resolution 121 will relate to two problems:

(1) The development and defense of Alaska.
(2) The permanent control of our own destiny.

The first of these two problems is of immediate urgency; the second somewhat more remote, though of supreme importance. Happily, in solving the first we shall also take an important step toward the solution of the second.

I.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND DEFENSE OF ALASKA.

The United States has made the new Pacific possible by cutting the canal at Panama. The next step is the development and protection of Alaska. With the tariff bill enacted and a currency bill scheduled for early action, we should, in my opinion, allow no problem to take precedence over the question of railways in Alaska. Until the Committee on Territories makes its report, it would be premature to say whether these railways should be built by the Government or by private capital, but no one can have a moment's hesitation in saying that they should be built forthwith. Deeply impressed with this conviction, I feel compelled to say a word now, in advance of the regular discussion. I wish to point out the need of these railways from a new point of view, and thus to do what in me lies to secure for the subject the earliest possible consideration.

The new point of view concerns the importance of these railways for the defense of Alaska and of our entire Pacific coast. Everyone remembers what an essential part the Trans-Siberian Railway played in the Russo-Japanese War. Had that line not been in existence, Russia would have lost not only Manchuria but eastern Siberia. Had the line been double-tracked there would have been no war. Russia's position would have been too strong to be assailed with any chance of success. You see, a railway may become a very effective guaranty of peace.

ALASKA'S PERIL.

We have no railway from the United States to Alaska, either double-tracked or single-tracked. In case of war Alaska would be lost to us within a week unless we held the naval supremacy in the Pacific. Now, I do not for a moment suppose that our Navy would not make a better showing than the Russian Navy did. If we could keep all our warships together, no Japanese fleet at present could face them. But could we keep them together? We have 8,000 miles of seaboard to protect. We could hardly leave our entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts without naval defense in order to place our united Navy in the Pacific. The Japanese Navy, on the contrary, might be free to act as a unit anywhere, without having to detach a single skiff for home defense, for the west coast of Japan can only be approached through five narrow straits, which would probably be blocked by mines, while her east coast is so fortified as to require no naval protection.

Japan with her modern-built battleships—

Says The Navy of June, 1913—

could wipe out the entire force of the United States from the Pacific as easily as one of our Atlantic dreadnoughts could destroy a fleet of wooden men-of-war of 100 years ago. An enemy could easily land an army of 100,000 or 200,000 men with impunity on the Pacific coast, and it is questionable whether the coast defenses at Honolulu could repel a naval attack by modern battleships. Even if a naval attack was unsuccessful an army could be landed within a few miles of these fortifications and the forts could be invested from the rear.

The chance of our being involved in war in the Pacific seems remote. But many wars were declared impossible until they broke out. If we are sure that we shall have no more wars, then all the millions that we spend on Army and Navy are thrown away and we ought to abolish those useless establishments at once. If prudence demands that they be kept in a state of efficiency, prudence also demands that we forecast the emergencies under which they may be needed, and that we remedy any conditions which might condemn our valiant Army and Navy to inaction, and by that very fact invite attack. A stitch in time saves nine. He who offers his undefended cheek to the smiter is apt to be smitten. No sensible man wants war if it can possibly be avoided. If we can lessen the danger of war by simply giving our people access to a vast reservoir of wealth, any unnecessary delay would damage our reputation as level-headed business men.

Three facts stare us in the face:

(1) In the absence of railway communication Alaska depends for its defense entirely on the Navy.

(2) We could send only part of our naval force to defend it, while the enemy might be free to attack with his whole force.

(3) If our fleet were defeated the south coast of Alaska would afford to the enemy the best conceivable base for attacking our Pacific States.

An editorial in the Washington Post of July 16 describes the situation so clearly that I can not do better than quote it:

THE VANCOUVER DOCTRINE.

If our Pacific coast is practically without naval protection, as affirmed by Rear Admiral Van Reypen, a war with Japan would involve the loss of Alaska. With unlimited resources in coal and timber, the south coast of Alaska would present an ideal base for an attack on our Pacific coast, being much nearer to Asia and to Puget Sound than any base that an enemy might capture on the Hawaiian Islands. This fact lends interest to a communication in the Vancouver News-Advertiser, printed elsewhere in this issue, to the effect that, as a geographic necessity, Canada is the protector of the United States. Says our Canadian contemporary:

"At the mere thought of another power in possession of Alaska, every Canadian feels his flesh creep, his hair stand on end. We simply could not tolerate it, and should be compelled by the most obvious requirements of our own safety to join our forces to those of the United States in an attempt to drive out the invaders."

Unfortunately, so long as the British navy is tied up in the North Sea, and no railway communication exists between the United States and Alaska, even the combined land forces of the United States and Canada could not prevent the temporary occupation of Alaska by a superior naval power. From this point of view, the recent announcement of the early construction of a railway through northern British Columbia to Dawson and thence to the Alaska boundary becomes interesting.

Premier Richard McBride, of British Columbia, expects soon to visit Ottawa and Washington to discuss that proposed extension of the Grand Trunk Railway. It may be taken for granted that in his conferences with our statesmen the strategic value of the proposed railway will not be overlooked. Branch lines would, of course, be built to connect the main line with the harbors of Alaska, to their immense commercial benefit. When the facilities exist for concentrating the combined American and Canadian forces on any threatened point within a few days, no naval force, however superior, will care to attack any part of the Pacific coast, either of the United States or of Canada. Senator Power, of the Canadian Parliament, who some weeks ago was disturbed by the vision of 20,000 Japanese invading British Columbia, will thus regain his composure.

The projected Canadian line would stimulate railway building through Alaska. When the safety of our entire Pacific coast can be assured by building the two lines needed to connect Cordova and Seward, the two leading ports of southern Alaska, with the interior, with each other, and with the Dawson line, the necessary legislation ought to be forthcoming.

The statement that "the United States is by far the pleasantest, safest neighbor that Canada could possibly wish" will be thoroughly appreciated and reciprocated on this side of the boundary.

I feel convinced that the time is not far distant when this "Vancouver doctrine" will be considered of at least equal importance with the Monroe doctrine. Its original statement in the News-Advertiser being thus an important historical document, it is reprinted entire as an appendix. A few days ago it was restated in a far more impressive form by no less an authority than Sir Richard McBride, prime minister of British Columbia, as quoted in various newspapers, as follows:

PREMIER MCBRIDE FAVORS PANAMA-ALASKA RAILWAY—PROPOSES THAT CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES COOPERATE IN BUILDING GREAT STRATEGIC LINE.

The Panama-British Columbia-Alaska through line has for some time past occupied a prominent place in the policy of provincial developments now being carried into full effect by the prime minister of British Columbia, Sir Richard McBride, and may indeed be looked upon as the climax of that policy.

In addressing the Progress Club at Vancouver a few days ago Sir Richard intimated that he regarded the bringing into existence of a railway connecting Alaska with the United States and the great canal via British Columbia as the principal ambition of his career.

I have been working for some time on this railway project, and it is only within the past two years, since the provincial government undertook to build the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, that such a north and south line through British Columbia has made the entire scheme altogether feasible.

As the situation stands at present the Pacific Great Eastern will extend from Vancouver northerly for 700 miles, and our proposal is to secure the further extension of this line through the Yukon to the Alaskan boundary, there making contact with the United States Federal railway system, toward the construction of which that Government proposes to appropriate $40,000,000.

I would point out that until Alaska gets direct rail connection with the south it will and must continue an isolated zone and unable to secure the best advantages for its legitimate development. Needless to say, while the expenditure of the moneys likely to be provided by the American Congress will greatly assist local development in Alaska through railway media, without overland connection to the south such development can only continue within a very circumscribed zone.

COST MANY MILLIONS.

To intersect the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Hazelton, British Columbia, and build from the Peace River to Alaska will call for an investment of from forty to sixty millions. My plan is to have the Ottawa and Washington Governments guarantee company bonds sufficient to carry out the work and enter into an agreement with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co. for the construction and operation of the line.

The road can be projected through a country of splendid potentialities, a country thoroughly adapted for successful mineral, timbering, and agricultural development, apart altogether from its great scenic, tourist-attracting values. The line can be built and in operation within four years from to-day. As next year marks the completion of the centenary of peace, it would, in my opinion, be wise for both interested countries to consider this project as fully equal in commercial and historic value and significance with the opening of the Panama Canal.

Apart from the highly important commercial values of such a north-and-south international Pacific coast railway, the strategic utility of such a line would be unquestionable.

The relations between Canada and the United States of America at the present time are thoroughly harmonious and singularly cordial. War between these two countries in the future appears an impossibility. Perhaps never before have we come to such perfect understanding of one another's work and ambitions. And hence a way should easily be prepared for the completion of a treaty between the two countries which would allow Americans generous privileges through British Columbia. Among these privileges the transportation of troops in time of necessity should be an easy item to adjust.

RICH AREAS UNDEVELOPED.

Because of their distance from the settled centers of civilization to the south, the potentially rich areas of northern British Columbia and Alaska have heretofore been greatly handicapped in their development. Indeed, only recently have the surpassing riches of these territories secured general recognition. The present day holds great expansion in store for these sections of the neighbor countries.

It is impossible to bring about the complete and desirable development of these isolated northern areas without railways, and a project of so great international advantage and importance should be easy of consummation if a treaty be devised providing for the building of the road and its operation with full protection of American interests. When it is considered that the Province of British Columbia alone proposes to answer for the building of the first 700-mile section, this should be sufficient warrant for the larger authorities undertaking the completion of the plan.

FOR DEFENSE AND DEVELOPMENT.

Every Member of this House who has given thought to Alaska and to the problem of national defense will join me, I am sure, in thanking our Canadian friends, especially Sir Richard McBride, for this high-minded declaration and for the promise of the early construction of a railway which is so important to us. This resolute and far-seeing action on the part of the Canadians ought to put an end to the stepmotherly treatment which Alaska has received from us during the 46 years of our ownership.

Even if the Canadians build their line to Dawson and grant us the privilege of transporting troops over it in case of necessity, that will not help us much unless we build the lines required in Alaska itself, for Dawson is 330 miles from Cordova and 440 miles from Seward, and separated from them by the wildest kind of mountains, practically impassable for troops except by rail. And if it be true that the Canadian line to Dawson would hasten the development of railways throughout Alaska, it is equally true that the building of Alaskan railways would hasten the building of the Canadian line, which is to connect Alaska with the United States and thus make it defensible by our land forces. As the writer in the News-Advertiser very properly remarks, not one soldier, not one pound of ammunition would ever be shipped over that line, nor would any agreement with the Canadian Government be needed; the mere existence of the railway would suffice to scare away the enemy. If any doubt still existed on that subject, Sir Richard McBride's statement has removed it.

CAN WE HESITATE?

Because I wish to see Alaska developed, because I wish to see her placed beyond all danger of attack, and especially because I wish to make sure that her south coast shall never be used by a hostile fleet as a base for attack on Puget Sound, Grays Harbor, Portland, and San Francisco, therefore I say that we ought not to delay another moment in endowing Alaska with an adequate system of railways. Bitterly did the Russians regret the procrastination and parsimony which led them to delay the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway so long, and to lay only a single track, and thus forced them in the end to spend a sum which would have sufficed to build a dozen such lines.

With such an object lesson before us can we hesitate? Even $100,000,000 would be a cheap price if thereby our entire Pacific coast can be relieved of the danger of invasion. A war would in a short time cost us many hundred million dollars, for which we could get no return. Dreadnoughts are a good insurance against war, but we vote for them with sour faces, because they yield no revenue. Not sour but sweet should our faces be, as sweet as joy can make them, when voting for the construction of a railway system which will constitute an insurance policy on a novel endowment plan, not only requiring no payment of premium but yielding an immediate and rapidly growing revenue.

II.

THE PERMANENT CONTROL OF OUR OWN DESTINY.

But while we are on the subject of insurance against war I should fail in my duty if I did not point out the greater danger which is to be met by a still cheaper insurance policy. Strategic railways skirting our coast from San Diego to Seward will, by the courtesy of Canada, insure us against invasion so long as the would-be invaders, even though in command of the sea, are inferior to us in numbers and resources. But neither railways nor the utmost expenditure for Army and Navy will insure us when the invaders are nine times stronger than we. The overshadowing question of to-day is: What are we going to do when the nine hundred millions of Asia united and armed in the same proportion as Japan demand unrestricted admission for those of their laborers who wish to profit by the opportunities of the land of high wages? Gentlemen, we pride ourselves on being a

wide-awake, energetic, practical Nation. Our boast is that when a thing has to be done we go ahead and do it. Shall we sit with idle hands and watch this Asiatic danger growing till it is beyond our control? Here is a case where a stitch in time will save not nine but nine millions.

We do not know what is going to happen in China this year or next, but anybody with half an eye in his head can see that the overthrow of the Manchus meant the breaking of the dam that restrained the yellow flood. The Manchus dared not develop the great army planned by Sir Robert Hart, knowing that an army consisting mainly of Chinese would inevitably turn against the Manchu Government. No such motive restrains the present Government, which is completely in the hands of the Chinese themselves. The very conflict that is now going on must hasten the development of the army and afford it that training in actual warfare which is better than all maneuvers. They need not be in a hurry to raise Sir Robert Hart's army of 4,000,000; half a million will suffice to make the continuance of British rule in India impossible. And when India escapes from British control the supremacy of the white race is at an end, the supremacy of Asia assured. Even if southern China cuts loose from the north, that will not alter the result; south China, north China, Japan, and India will be a unit on the question of emigration.

YELLOW PERIL NOT A BUGBEAR.

An article on this subject by J. O. P. Bland in the Atlantic Monthly for June, 1913, is all the more instructive because written with the avowed purpose of proving the yellow peril military to be a bugbear. The author admits and even emphasizes the high mental caliber of many of the Chinese leaders; he fully realizes the immense resources of the Empire and the tremendous advantage it possesses in its superabundance of cheap labor to develop those resources; he repeatedly declares the Chinese to be "economically superior to any race on earth"; he describes how rapidly these 435,000,000 are becoming aware that beyond the borders of their Empire there are rich lands where life is a luxury compared to the perpetual struggle against famine at home; he pictures the growing indignation of these 435,000,000 when they find that the white man is determined to exclude them from all these lands of hope. Yet, in the face of all these patent, permanent facts he declares the yellow peril military to be a bogy. Why? Because the present administrators of China are too corrupt and too jealous of one another to permit the early introduction of substantial reforms. In a word, the safety of the white race depends on the continuance of Chinese official corruption!

WHAT STRONG MEN HAVE DONE.

A brief glance through history reveals a dozen instances proving how quickly that condition is apt to vanish. France, in the early days of the Revolution, seemed condemned to hopeless anarchy; yet a few years later, through the genius of one man, she had become more solidly united and more efficiently organized than any other nation and was giving laws to Europe.

Turkey in 1656 had for 30 years been on the brink of ruin, plunged in official corruption that seemed beyond remedy, with her treasury empty, her armies defeated and mutinous, revolt in every Province, her very capital threatened by the Venetians. Mohammed Köprülü, a penniless Albanian, 75 years old, who began his career as a cook and never learned to read or write, was appointed prime minister. In five years his armies were victorious everywhere, his treasury overflowing, and Europe was once more trembling at the Turkish power. An Albanian—that is to say, an Aryan—placed his genius at the service of a Mongolian power and tried his best to make that power supreme, just as Sir Robert Hart did 200 years later.

You say China is too poor to fight. You forget that the wars of the first French Republic were fought entirely on paper money. All authorities, including Mr. Bland, bear witness to the integrity and administrative capacity of Chinese business men. If such is the case, do you not see that China may at any moment find her Napoleon, as France did, and as China herself did a dozen times during the past 3,000 years? When he begins to turn the rascals out and looks around for honest and able men to take their places, will not the business world offer him an ample choice? And if he thus transforms China into an obedient, efficient machine, do you think he will be content any more than his French prototype or his Chinese predecessors were? British dominion in India hangs by a thread. A Chinese Napoleon could put an end to it with a word, and thus add the 315,000,000 of India to the 435,000,000 of China. The vast Mohammedan world, hissing with hate of Christendom, would instantly join hands with an efficient, triumphant Asiatic league in order to complete and share its supremacy and to wreak the long pent up vengeance on Europe.

Then our turn will come. The Chinese leaders gave notice long ago that as soon as they are strong enough they will force open the doors of Australia and America for their emigrants, with cannon if necessary. Then the question will arise: "Shall America's destiny be controlled by herself or by Asia?" If we do not wish to adopt the policy of the ostrich, trying to banish the peril by shutting our eyes to it; if we wish to make good our boast of being the most active, most clear-sighted, and promptest Nation, we must take the proper steps without delay. A stitch in time saves nine. When the Baltimore fire started, a bucketful of water would have put it out; after it had gained headway, the united fire departments of several cities were powerless to stop it.

What are the proper steps? Against united Asia, a power of 900,000,000, soon to number 1,000,000,000, there is but one defense—the early union of the white nations. This, therefore, must be the keynote of our policy. I am glad to be able to announce that a movement in that direction has been started in this very capital of the Nation, and that a promise of cooperation has already been received from Europe. I feel confident that the seed has fallen on fertile soil and in the right season, and while its growth may not be as rapid as the planters might wish, it has every prospect of bearing fruit.

PANARYAN ASSOCIATION.

The aims of the movement are set forth in the prospectus of a proposed Panaryan association to promote the union of the white race. The prospectus says:

As soon as the 900,000,000 Asiatics are strong enough they will demand free admission to the United States and to European colonies. If even the 50,000,000 of Japan are able to exert such pressure as we now witness, what will happen when the 435,000,000 of China and the 315,000,000 of India possess modern armies and navies proportioned to their numbers? Their common demand for unrestricted admission will serve as an iron bond, uniting their armed forces into one huge mass.

Against such a power, even the utmost armament of any single white nation would be of no avail. To look no further ahead than five years were childish, nay criminal levity. A policy of drift must inevitably lead to a series of frightful wars, sweeping aside all arbitration treaties like wisps of straw. The United States, Canada, and Australia, the lands of highest wages, would have to bear the brunt of the onset. The only possible means of defense, the only reliable protection for white labor against deadly competition, is the union of the great white nations. To that paramount necessity all other considerations must yield. United we stand, divided we fall. To every white nation it is essential that India's 315,000,000 and vast resources shall not reenforce the Mongolians but remain under the beneficent control of Britain, thus strengthening the Aryan race to which their highest castes belong. It is equally essential that the 6,000,000 white men of Australia and New Zealand, our own flesh and blood, shall not become subject to Mongolians; that Siberia, the destined bulwark of Europe, the America of the Slavic race, shall remain a part of the Russian Empire; that France and Holland shall not be robbed of their East Indian possessions. None of these dependencies can in the long run be defended except with the support of the united white race.

To attempt to unite all the white nations at once would needlessly complicate a task which will prove sadly complicated even in its simplest form. The initial combination must be just large enough to be predominant, but not larger than necessary, lest it lose its cohesion and become impotent through the internal strains peculiar to every political structure before it gets into the habit of acting as a unit. A "trust of civilization," consisting of Britain, France, Germany, and the United States, would suffice to break the deadlock which paralyzes Europe and to replace it by an effective concert based on common interests, and magnetic enough to secure the virtual union of the entire white race in the near future. In fact, such a quadrilateral trust would instantly have the support of nearly all the other European States, for they would feel that the destinies of humanity could not be more safely guarded than by the four strongest, most enlightened, most humane nations.

That quadrilateral trust—suggested by Mr. Carnegie in his letter to the Boston Peace Congress in 1904—would at once constitute that international executive power which is the only means to insure universal peace, the early cessation of the growth of armaments, and their gradual reduction till they shall be just sufficient to keep the executive power securely predominant. It would represent that "concentration of the preponderant military strength into the hands of the most pacific communities" without which, according to the Navy League, there can be no permanent peace.

The Navy League—Southern Building, Washington—and the National Defense League—District Bank Building, Washington—deserve credit for their wise foresight in urging the Nation to maintain an adequate armament. But against the 900,000,000 of Asia, with their incredibly cheap labor, which may soon enable them to build with ease six or eight warships to every one of ours, no armament that the United States alone can maintain, even with the sacrifice of half our revenue, will be strong enough. The only adequate armament is the cheapest—union with our parent nations.

What is the first thing to be done? The whole country is fast awaking to a sense of its peril, and statements like the above are heard on every side; but all this agitation will remain fruitless so long as it is unorganized. The advocates of union must give the example of union. America, being most exposed and best acquainted with the peril, has the strongest motive to take the lead. The name "Panaryan Association" has been suggested as the most appropriate and the most serviceable in appealing to the educated class in Europe.

The first task will be to discuss the means to promote union. Early union is impossible without mutual concessions on the part of Britain, France, and Germany. We can not take active steps in this country to bring about these concessions, nor even hint their nature without appearing presumptuous; but a Panaryan Association started here would soon have branches in Europe, whose work would naturally consist in pleading with their fellow citizens in behalf of these mutual concessions.

The supremacy of the white race does not mean that other races are to be forever denied admission to lands controlled by white men. It means that the problem of their admission or exclusion is to be solved, not by a mere counting of heads nor by cannon answering cannon, but

through patient scientific study and balancing of arguments by the wisest men of the wisest, justest, most humane nations.

OVERPEOPLED, FAMINE-STRICKEN ASIA.

The fundamental principles of this movement are well set forth in a letter from Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, one of the foremost economists in America. The letter accompanied his application for membership in the proposed Panaryan Association.

Statesmanship is the art of seeing and providing for coming problems a long time in advance, and, therefore, I regard your endeavor to promote the "get-together" spirit among the leading groups of the white race as statesmanlike. I agree with you that, during most of this century at least, the interests of civilization and the well-being of the laboring classes will best be served by preventing the high-pressure areas in Asia from discharging their surplus population into the regions now held by the white race. I have set forth this idea in a chapter of my book Changing America, and also implied it in my book The Changing Chinese. I do not assume the superiority of the Aryans over the Mongolians, but I take my stand on the proposition that the terrible struggle for existence, produced in most parts of Asia by certain elements of their civilization, ought not to be communicated to other lands by great streams of migrant coolies with low standards, ready to work for almost any wage. All the low-pressure countries should protect themselves against the high-pressure countries until these countries, by elevating woman, individualizing their people, and restraining their fecundity, have become low-pressure countries.

To many of you this question has not the local importance that it has for the people of the Pacific coast. But I take it that all place the welfare of the Nation first and foremost. Now, what doth it profit the Nation to gain all the wealth in the world and lose its own soul? The question of Asiatic immigration is a question of life and death to the white race. Expose the white workman to a competition which takes away his opportunity to labor, and you take away his opportunity to live; you kill him just as surely as if you shot him with a rifle. Representative RAKER and Senator NEWLANDS would forbid the immigration of any but white people to this country. That is very well so far as it goes, but if we do nothing else, if we let things drift while we are wrangling over the tariff, the lobby and the Mexican muddle, a time is bound to come when the Asiatic, nine times stronger than we, will demand admission with the voice of cannon. Then we shall pray on our knees for an entangling alliance and most likely pray in vain, for by that time all our possible allies will have been crushed, robbed of their colonies, and reduced to helplessness.

The only means to ward off the crisis, the only means to keep the white race in this country from being swamped in a dusky flood, the only insurance policy that will cost us nothing, is the timely union of the great white nations. To bring about that union while it is yet timely is the foremost duty of American statesmen, if they care to deserve the name. A stitch in time saves nine. It is encouraging to know that in this undertaking we are sure of the whole-hearted cooperation of the most powerful man in Europe, the Emperor of Germany, who, as far back as 1895, long before anyone else thought of the yellow peril, uttered his famous warning: "Völker Europas, wahret eure höchsten Güter!" (Peoples of Europe, guard your highest interests!). All other pending questions are trifles to this. A sense of solidarity must be developed until the cry of any white nation in danger shall bring the whole race to its assistance as automatically as a nation rushes to the assistance of one of its provinces. Such a habit can not be drilled into half a dozen vast nations in a year, nor in five years, and hence the time to begin the drilling is not to-morrow but to-day. We poke fun at the people who say mañana. Let us not say it ourselves. A stitch in time saves nine.

ONLY WAY TO AVOID COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

Many of you feel it a burden to have to maintain a navy sufficient to hold its own against the Japanese Navy, supported by the meager resources of a nation of fifty millions. What sort of a Navy shall we have to maintain when the rival on the other side of the Pacific numbers 900,000,000? And what about the Army? If Europe, with 440,000,000 population, keeps 5,000,000 men under arms, Asia, with more than twice the population, can easily keep 8,000,000. Can you conceive of any way by which we could then escape compulsory military service? Australia and New Zealand have already been compelled to adopt it. If we be grown men, not heedless children, let us open our eyes to this fast-approaching crisis now and provide for it in time, while it costs us nothing, and not wait till it costs us untold millions of treasure and torrents of blood. We can increase our Navy fivefold without the expenditure of a cent. How shall we do it? By simply annexing the British, German, and French Navies. We can have an army of two millions on a peace footing and an Army of eight millions on a war footing at no cost to ourselves, simply by making the German, French, and British Armies coalesce with our own. This is the only way in which we can hope to escape universal military service and a crushing expenditure for a gigantic navy, which, after all, could not keep abreast of our 900,000,000-headed rival.

Do you not think it worth while to look into this matter? And if you will take the trouble of looking into it you will find that the defensive union of the four most advanced nations is entirely feasible. It is simply a matter of a few compromises for the advantage of everyone concerned, compromises which have already won the approval of the best thinkers in Britain, France, and Germany. Everything depends on the first step, and that step we can take by simply creating an organization for the purpose.

PRACTICAL WAY TO ASSURE UNIVERSAL PEACE.

You are aware of the widespread movement for peace. Mr. Nobel has given $1,800,000 to it; Mr. Ginn, $1,000,000; Mr. Carnegie, $10,000,000. Thousands of people all over the globe are studying night and day how to solve this problem of universal peace. Here is a way—the surest way—probably the only way; at any rate, the way in which all existing peace has been brought about: By the consolidation of the existing areas of internal peace, a consolidation which in the past was accomplished for the most part by conquest, in a few cases by voluntary union under external pressure. One more consolidation and the area of internal peace will become world-wide. Any one can see that the four great powder-making nations, the four great gun-making, machine-using, coal-mining, shipbuilding, money-owning, technically trained nations, representing probably nine-tenths of the world's industry, would together constitute such an overwhelming power as to make war henceforth impossible. It would mean the almost immediate arrest of armaments and their gradual reduction to a mere fraction of their present size. Not only would our insurance policy cost us nothing, but it would greatly reduce our present expenditure. This union of the four leading nations we can bring about by simply creating an organization for the purpose.

GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

Many of you share these views. Let me entreat you to act in accordance with your convictions and to let no technicalities stand in the way. We are gathered here to look after the interests of our constituents, their inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The primary, fundamental right is life. Our foremost duty, therefore, is to make sure that our constituents' right to live shall not be abridged. This foremost duty compels us to take the proper measures to secure our constituents against a competition which threatens to take away their opportunity to labor, that is to say, their opportunity to live. The proper measures for this purpose require the cooperation of the other white nations. Evidently we can not legislate for foreign countries. Shall we say, therefore, that we will not do our foremost duty, simply because it can not be done by legislation? Every one of us is daily doing for his constituents a score of things which are not legislative. Let us do for them the most important thing of all, even though it be not legislative. By creating an organization to work for the union of the white race, we can give the impulse toward the creation of similar organizations in Europe, which will have it in their power to bring about the fulfillment of the conditions of union. It stands to reason that our example will make all the deeper impression in Europe if the initiative in setting the example is taken by the Members of the highest legislative body of the land. In a word, the mandate with which our constituents have honored us, the confidence which they have reposed in us that we will look after their highest interests, imposes on us the duty of doing this extra legislative work which is to assure to our fellow citizens their primary, fundamental right—the right to live.

APPENDIX.

THE VANCOUVER DOCTRINE—ALASKA'S VALUE—A PLEA FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA, NORTHWARD.

[News-Advertiser, Vancouver, British Columbia, April 12, 1913.]

In the Century Magazine for February, 1913, Mr. Alfred Holman, editor of the San Francisco Argonaut, asks:

"Could we lose Alaska? We have seen that Russia lost Alaska because the country could not be retained by a nation without what Admiral Mahan has defined as sea power. Except for her respect for the American Republic and the restrictions of the Monroe doctrine, England would have possessed herself of Alaska during the Crimean War. The figures on the board have indeed been changed, but the essential conditions are precisely what they were 50 years ago, plus an emphatic demonstration in recent years, of the strategic as well as of the commercial value of the country. With Alaska, the United States is, and may remain, master in the Pacific Ocean. I say 'with Alaska,' because in Alaska are to be found the timber, coal, and food supplies essential to naval efficiency, even to naval supremacy. These facts write plainly on the wall of national prudence and caution, 'Have a care!' If Alaska is to remain American territory under any condition which may arise, we must have a defensive policy, and we must sustain defensive forces adequate to any possible demand upon them."

The general impression in the United States is that the Hawaiian Islands are the most important naval base in the Pacific, and that so long as they are held by the United States the coast of California,

Oregon, and Washington is safe. In the Forum, March, 1893, five years before the annexation of the islands, Admiral Mahan wrote:

"Too much stress can not be laid upon the immense disadvantage to us of any maritime enemy having a coaling station well within 2,500 miles * * * of every point of our coast from Puget Sound to Mexico. Were there many others available, we might find it difficult to exclude them all. There is, however, but the one. Shut out from the Sandwich Islands as a coal base, an enemy is thrown back for supplies of fuel to distances of 3,500 or 4,000 miles—or between 7,000 and 8,000 going and coming—an impediment to sustained maritime operations well-nigh prohibitive. * * * It is rarely that so important a factor in the attack or defense of a coast line—of a sea frontier—is concentrated in a single position, and the circumstance renders it doubly imperative upon us to secure it."

In saying "There is, however, but the one," Admiral Mahan evidently did not deem it necessary to add "aside from those which are already ours." As a matter of fact, every word that has been written to emphasize the importance of Hawaii for the protection of the coast of the Pacific States must be repeated with double emphasis in regard to the Aleutian Islands and the south coast of Alaska. The public would be more familiar with this fact if geography were taught by means of globes instead of maps. Every skipper in the Pacific knows that the straight line of navigation between Seattle and Yokohama runs not through the Hawaiian Islands but through the Aleutians. Shift the eastern terminus to San Francisco, and the line still passes only 200 miles south of the Aleutians. The Yokohama-Seattle line is 1,687 miles shorter by way of Alaska than by way of Honolulu. Shift the east end to San Francisco and the Alaska route is still 1,015 miles shorter than the Honolulu route. In other words, a fleet trying to establish a base of operations for attacking the United States would never dream of going 1,000 or 1,700 miles out of its way to Hawaii, when an ideal base, totally undefended, may be found near the Bering River coal field, only 1,150 miles from Seattle.

For the present, indeed, the supremacy of the United States Navy in the Pacific, soon to be made doubly effective through the opening of the Panama Canal, secures Alaska against attack. But naval supremacy is a precarious thing. A cyclone, like that of Samoa, may in a few minutes wreck the finest fleet. Pearl Harbor, "the Gibraltar of the Pacific," is carved out of comparatively recent volcanic rock. What if a renewed outbreak like that of Mount Pelee should overwhelm a squadron while at anchor in the harbor? At present, indeed, volcanic activity in the Hawaiian Islands is confined to the easternmost island, 200 miles east of Pearl Harbor, but geology has given no guaranty that the eruptive force, which hitherto has traveled eastward, may not take a backward leap. Submarines and airships have introduced new elements of uncertainty. In its recent maneuvers the United States Navy technically lost half a dozen of its finest battleships through attacks by submarines. If this should happen in real warfare, Alaska would at once be defenseless. The enemy would promptly occupy its south coast and use it as the most convenient base of operations against Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco, without paying the slightest attention to Hawaii.

This is a matter which Canada can not regard with indifference. It is a mere platitude to say that the United States is by far the pleasantest, safest neighbor we could possibly wish. A hundred years' experience has made it plain that from this neighbor we have absolutely nothing to fear. At the mere thought of another power in possession of Alaska every Canadian feels his flesh creep, his hair stand on end. We simply could not tolerate it, and should be compelled by the most obvious requirements of our own safety to join our forces to those of the United States in an attempt to drive out the invaders.

The moment we put this conclusion in plain words we perceive with dismay that our help would avail very little against an enemy able to throw his force at will on any point of the coast, which, in the absence of railways, we could only reach with troops inferior in numbers and equipment. Grievously is the fact thus brought home to us that the British Navy, supposed to rule the five oceans, is in reality tied up in the North Sea.

The situation would be wholly different if a railway extended from the Grand Trunk to Dawson and thence to the Alaska boundary, with a branch to every port, thus establishing continuous railway connection between the United States and Alaska. This would lead to the speedy construction of a network of railways in Alaska, extending to every part of the coast that is worth protecting. The very sight of those railways on the map would suffice to scare away the would-be invader, for he would know that Canada, in order to safeguard her own vital interests, would instantly place her lines at the disposal of the United States for the transportation of troops and supplies. In reality not one soldier, not one pound of ammunition would ever be sent that way so long as it was known that the means of sending them existed. The railway would simply banish war from the eastern half of the Pacific, and that name, hitherto undeserved, would become singularly significant.

The value of a Hazelton-Dawson railway would for a good while be mainly strategic. We have already drawn pretty heavily on the future in the matter of railways, and so long as the southern half of British Columbia is insufficiently provided with them, we should deem it premature and somewhat imprudent to build a line through the wilderness a distance of some 800 miles, which for many years could hardly pay expenses. Though we should like to see the safety of Alaska insured, yet that motive is one which concerns our neighbors more than ourselves.

An imperative motive for the immediate construction of the line would be created if it were made a condition of the transfer of southeastern Alaska to Canada, as has been suggested in connection with the Stephens resolution introduced in the United States Congress on February 7. We should in that case feel it our duty to build that line with all possible speed, and to postpone all other railway work until we had seen the first train running from the United States to the Arctic Circle, even though we knew that the line would not pay a cent in dividends for 20 years to come. However, though the longitudinal line might by itself remain unremunerative, the transverse branches to the ports, unhampered by a line of customhouses, would at once give rise to an active trade, and the northern half of British Columbia, with the climate of Scotland, Denmark, and southern Sweden, would soon be filled with settlers. Skagway, Juneau, Wrangell, and all the other ports of the present coast strip of southeastern Alaska would in a few years develop into wealthy emporiums, controlling the lumber trade of the interior and smelting its ores.

Some Canadians in their patriotic pride feel uncomfortable to think that, in virtue of the Monroe doctrine, Canada is under the protection of the United States. They may gain a new sense of equilibrium from the knowledge that the United States is also under the protection of Canada, in virtue of a Canadian supplement to the Monroe doctrine, a supplement which we may without undue presumption call the "Vancouver doctrine," after the city where, so far as we know, it was first promulgated.

Woman Suffrage.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EVERIS A. HAYES,
OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 3, 1913.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include a speech delivered by my colleague [Mr. KENT] on last Sunday at the Columbia Theater, in this city, on the subject of "Woman Suffrage."

The speech is as follows:

CONCERNING WOMAN SUFFRAGE—FROM A MAN'S VIEWPOINT.

We who claim descent from northern Europe are legitimate heirs of a respect for our women. Back through all the Germanic and Scandinavian literature, through the historical records of Tacitus and others, runs the tradition of woman's high place in the home and the State, a position of equals and companions, rather than of dolls and drudges. And no one can charge that we spring from effeminate stock.

Latterly, with the growth of luxury, the oriental, the southern doctrine crept in among the wealthy, carrying with it the idea of man's possession of woman, with its inevitable concomitant of seclusion, but it did not affect the large bulk of the people. The pale-faced, soft creatures that flit through the tales of Scott and other chroniclers of the aristocracy were not the mothers of the race. They did not represent the old traditions which persisted among the middle classes and the common folk. The ideal of woman purring by the fireside was not the ideal that inspired the pioneers of the ages or any of our race who have had the stern work of the world to do.

It is true that in those ancient days and down to modern times women took but little direct part in Government except as it came to them from heirship. This was because the conception of democracy was inchoate. The later development of the demand for universal suffrage as an inherent element of democracy was slowly being formulated. It is not at all remarkable that this should have been belated, for as we look back to our Revolutionary times we find that the chief reason our men gave for their revolt was an objection to "taxation without representation"; that is, their resentment was first directed against the taking of a small part of their property unless they had a voice in its abstraction and subsequent disposal.

It was not until later, when Jefferson formulated in the Declaration of Independence the great statement of the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," that people phrased their realization that there were more sacred things to be secured and preserved by representative government than mere property. It is directly in this line of democratic progress that we shall confer suffrage upon our women.

Even now there are shallow minds who, while admitting that those women that are taxed by the assessor should have a voice in electing that assessor, believe that the franchise should be curtailed so as to include only those from whom the assesssor collects directly.

These taxation doctrinaires ignore a matter of fundamental import. For all women, as well as all men, are taxed directly or indirectly; and, further, all legislation has a bearing upon taxation, so that the tax-representation people are forced by their own reasoning to admit that all women have the right to be represented and to secure that representation in the only way they can secure it directly and effectively—at the ballot box.

It has long been recognized that the selected individual has practically reached his maximum development. Ancient Greece probably furnished the world the most perfect type of individual men of which there is record. But Socrates and Phidias were jostled by slaves; and, lacking real democracy, Greece perished. Development from now on must be social, must be a recognition of the duty of human beings to each other, so that by gradual process more people may enjoy greater opportunity. This is the meaning of democracy. It is this social impulse which is now moving the world.

From the standpoint of individualism I know no possible argument against the emancipation of women. They are entitled to equal opportunity, and even without it many of them have risen to positions of equal eminence with men. But when we look at the problem from the social side we find that there is insistent need for their full participation in the responsibili-

ties of life as found in organized society. In women the social sense is more fully developed, more a motive force, than in men.

None of us who has had the good fortune to have had a mother's care fail to recognize that his real code of ethics is based upon her teaching and her example. As that code broadens and becomes more heedful of the "other fellow," more nearly concerns the welfare of society, then there comes the necessity that the mother, knowing the needs of the times, shall teach the social code to the children. A boy whose mother has taught him that politics is something abstruse and something necessarily unclean, of which she knows nothing, that boy is unnecessarily ignorant and will have much to learn on his advent into the larger world. He may not always learn the lesson aright, as his teachers may not possess the moral character of his mother.

I do not believe that any greater benefit can come to our people than that which will accrue by giving to the mothers the franchise privilege and responsibility, which will educate them to a clear comprehension of political needs, so that they may impart social ideals to the coming generation. I shall revert to these three propositions again.

I do not believe that a woman can be an adequate companion—looking at the matter from the selfish standpoint of the man—without realizing and comprehending those problems which are of the highest interest to every man who is a worthy citizen of the Republic.

Again, although there is no such thing as an inherent right to vote—indeed, no such thing as inherent rights of any kind, as all rights must flow from what is recognized from time to time as social expediency—yet, having established the ideals of democracy and of equal rights, as we conceive them, under democracy there can be no logical denial of the right of the woman to participate in government. Again, women in common with men have a duty to society and this duty can not be fully performed without knowledge of conditions and participation in the attempt to better them. Instead of being denied the vote, they, and men as well, should be compelled to vote.

Those men who have been of use in the world have usually traced their character to their mothers. It is inconceivable that any man of the right sort who had a mother sufficiently strong to mold his character would deny her adequacy to exercise the franchise. It is always the other fellow's mother that will not pass muster. Somehow, democracy and Christianity have not yet drilled into us the appreciation of the equal rights of the "other fellow."

When we consider our wives the viewpoint may be different. There has been a tradition imparted from other races of possession and of control. What a farce this control is, is known of all and especially fills the funny sheet with banal joy. This theory of possession and control may be operative in what is left of Turkey, but it has no standing with us.

The follies of extravagant women spring largely from this discredited theory of the sheltered life. There can not be a sheltered life for anyone in these days of yellow journalism, yellow dances, and questionable garb. The only shelter is the shelter of inherent character. I wish to quote from the great prophet of American democracy, Walt Whitman:

Her shape arises,
She, less guarded than ever, yet more guarded than ever;
The gross and soil'd she moves among do not make her gross and soil'd;
She knows the thoughts as she passes—nothing is conceal'd from her;
She is none the less considerate or friendly therefor;
She is the best belov'd—it is without exception—she has no reason to fear and she does not fear;
Oaths, quarrels, hiccupp'd songs, smutty expressions, are idle to her as she passes;
She is silent—she is possess'd of herself—they do not offend her;
She receives them as the laws of nature receive them—she is strong,
She, too, is a law of nature—there is no law stronger than she is.

When we come to consider our daughters, the idea which we must contend against, for it is still prevalent, is that she, too, if the family be financially fortunate, should purr by the fire and practice on the piano, learning nothing worse about life than what she may read of crimes in the newspapers and of disgusting nastiness in the erotic novels.

Of course, she can help the poor by giving them coins she begs from papa, but she must never know the source of his prosperity, for it often springs from social injustice; nor may she suspect that the remedy for undeserved poverty must lie in letting the people have what they produce, rather than in begging papa to hand back to his real creditors, the working people, 2 cents on the dollar. That would be teaching her socialism.

I am often asked how suffrage works in practice. It works just as sane and sensible people would expect it to work. In California, it has improved our conditions in all respects, and most visibly in the decency which has come about in elections. Women have not been anxious to force or to inaugurate women's policies. For this, they deserve our gratitude. Nothing could be worse than that a sex line should be drawn in politics. We feel that we shall never have to meet this issue.

For 20 years I have been in the thick of political contention. I know the great game of practical politics from the suburbs to the stock yards, from the city to the thrashing crew in the field. There is nothing dirty about politics unless the cards are played with dirty hands. We have seen in California, with woman suffrage, the schoolhouse displace the saloon as political headquarters.

With the ballot we confer upon our women, our partners and companions, an added appreciation of social responsibility, an ability to contribute directly to social welfare, a noble, a limitless opportunity for the exercise of that altruistic sense which they possess more fully than do men.

As to those who oppose our ideals of society and of democracy—as these ideals appear in the adult suffrage movement—I have never been able to comprehend the arguments of such of them as are disinterested and honest. I realize that many people are belated. Let us pray that they may soon catch up with progress. But there are many whose opposition bears the stigmata of vicious personal interest; the alcohol traffic, white slavery, much of the polite and useless and demoralized society are opposed to the emancipation of women. The alliances which are formed against adult suffrage are surprising.

It is strange to consider the opposition here in Washington. To anyone who knows how anxious are the Members of the House and Senate to receive the vote of their constituents it seems obvious that those Members who violently line up in opposition have no faith that their wives would vote for them if they had a chance.

We hear talk of the feminization of the race, but men have not been feminized by having been born of woman, any more than the widow who has struggled in the world of men, that her sons and daughters might live, has become masculine.

Effeminacy is not a matter of sex. It is a question of uselessness. The stronger, the keener, the more intelligent our women become, the more virile will be the race.

I began with the thought of equal companionship, the ideal of a home where human nature can develop to the full. You, whose mothers and wives are strong, able, loving women, have you never felt the thrill of real fellowship, have you never added to the tenderly loyal affection you feel for them as women, the handclasp which you give to the man who is your closest friend? You who have never enjoyed the privilege of going to the polls, our most sacred shrine, in company with your mother and your wife, as I have done, can not realize the supreme pleasure of sharing with your nearest and dearest the highest of privileges, that of full American citizenship.

In closing I again quote from Whitman:

Where women walk in public processions in the streets, the same as the men,
Where they enter the public assembly and take places the same as the men;
Where the city of the faithfullest friends stands;
Where the city of the cleanliness of the sexes stands;
Where the city of the healthiest fathers stands;
Where the city of the best-bodied mothers stands;
There the great city stands.

Preparedness for War.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH D. McKELLAR,

OF TENNESSEE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 6, 1913.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Speaker, several days ago various newspapers published statements, purporting to come from the Secretary of War, about our unpreparedness for war in so far as our Army is concerned.

I am confident that these published statements did not correctly set forth the views of the Secretary of War, and on Sunday last a statement was made by Mr. JAMES HAY, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of this House, which statement so clearly sets forth the condition of our Army and its preparedness to meet any emergency that I feel that this statement should go in the RECORD.

Therefore I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in that part of the RECORD reserved for such documents as a part of my remarks.

The statement is as follows:

ARMY READY, HE SAYS—HAY, OF VIRGINIA, MAKES REPLY TO SECRETARY GARRISON—URGES CRITICS TO GET FACTS—REPRESENTATIVE ASSERTS THAT PEOPLE WOULD NOT STAND FOR LARGER FORCE—COSTS $100,000,000 YEARLY NOW—NO MIDDLE GROUND BETWEEN PRESENT PLAN AND ENLISTMENT OF 500,000 MEN.

Representative JAMES HAY, of Virginia, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, yesterday scoffed at the statement of Secretary of War Garrison that the United States is unprepared for war so far as its Army is concerned. He declared that the Army of this country is exactly what it is intended to be; that is, a nucleus for the country to rally around in time of war.

"We have an Army," said Mr. Hay, "that is better paid, better clothed, better housed, and better equipped than any army of its size in the world. The personnel, both enlisted men and officers, is unsurpassed. Our officers are particularly well educated in all branches of military science

"The genius of the American people will never stand for a large army. Our present Army cost over $100,000,000 last year, and in the last 10 years we have spent over $1,000,000,000 on the Army. If that vast amount has not produced anything better than we are led to believe by statements recently made, it would be a great deal better to stop the appropriations altogether.

AMPLE RESERVE SUPPLY.

"As a matter of fact, we have in reserve over 1,000,000 service rifles and all the small-arms ammunition needed for them. Our reserve of small-arms ammunition is now what the War Department has frequently told Congress it desired.

"We are acquiring field artillery in reserve and field artillery ammunition in reserve. We have a large clothing reserve and a plentiful quantity of medical supplies.

"So that the Army is prepared for any emergency that may arise.

"The only way possible to put this country on a footing with the first-class powers is to increase the Regular Army to at least 500,000 men. That would cost not less than $500,000,000 a year. We have not had a war with a first-class power since 1812, and it does not seem to me that we would be justified in spending so much and departing from a policy in order to be prepared for a war which is in the minds of some people, but which, as a matter of fact, taking our situation into consideration, is inconceivable.

"The plan proposed by some persons to have a reserve is based upon what is done in continental Europe, where military service is compulsory. In order to have a reserve here we must pay for it. It is impracticable to expect men to enlist for one, two, or three years and then serve without pay four years in the reserves.

MAKE ARMY EFFICIENT.

"The service is not so attractive as to invite men to serve without pay, and it seems to me to be the part of wisdom to make the Army we have, which can not be increased, the most efficient in the world instead of aping the militarism of continental Europe.

"We have a national guard of about 120,000 men, who in a short time could be placed in the field and render efficient service. There is a bill pending now in Congress to create in time of war a volunteer force, which will probably become a law before this Congress ends.

"So Congress, at least, has not been neglecting the Army nor blind to the importance of preparing for the defense of the country in time of war.

"For myself I deplore the action of some gentlemen in holding up the Army of the United States to the world as inefficient and unprepared, when they ought to know, if they take the trouble to learn the facts, that such is not the case."

Memorial of the Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ASHER C. HINDS,

OF MAINE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1913.

Mr. HINDS. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to insert in the RECORD a memorial of the Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association. Although the woolen schedule has been dealt with by the House and Senate, yet certain manufacturers ask the favor of printing certain views. As it has been an important matter in the State which I in part represent, I ask that this memorial be preserved in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. HINDS] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The memorial referred to is as follows:

SCHEDULE K AND THE RULE OF JUSTICE.

When we act we should act with caution and prudence, like men who know what they are about, and not like those in love with a theory. (Woodrow Wilson.)

A letter to the President of the United States and the Sixty-third Congress from the Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association.

CARDED WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,
450 OLD SOUTH BUILDING,
Boston, Mass., June 26, 1913.

To the President of the United States and Members of the House and Senate of the Sixty-third Congress, Washington, D. C.

SIRS: Four years ago the carded woolen manufacturers were among the first to urge the Sixty-first Congress to make the tariff on wool and wool goods fair to all producers and consumers by making the rates ad valorem instead of specific. The request was denied, and as a result not only the wool-manufacturing industry but the business of the entire country has been kept in a state of uncertainty by tariff agitation. Now the Sixty-third Congress is engaged in revising the tariff, and we desire to call your attention to serious defects in the Underwood Schedule K as passed by the House of Representatives and as redrafted by the Finance Committee of the Senate.

FREE WOOL IS UNJUSTIFIABLE.

The first defect to which we direct your attention is the removal of the duty from wool and wool by-products. This feature of the proposed revision is unjustifiable, regardless of whether the tariff is designed for protection or for revenue only. It will not be denied that this country is suited for the growing of wool and for converting wool into finished products. Consequently, a tariff on wool or wool goods is protective, regardless of whether it is intended for revenue or for protection. It follows that a tariff on wool materials must be placed on wool, by-products, and manufactures of wool, in order to be fair.

The history of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law illustrates a fact that requires no proof—that is, that a tariff law must be based on justice in order to be reasonably permanent. A tariff act which protects one class of producers and exposes another class to the full force of foreign competition introduces that element of privilege and discrimination so abhorrent to the American sense of fair play. Gov. Wilson in his speech accepting the nomination for President said:

"There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of right in such matters as the tariff."

We ask that the rule of justice be applied in the revision of Schedule K by placing a fair duty on wool as well as on wool goods.

ANOTHER PERIOD OF AGITATION.

A law that makes wool free and places a duty on manufactures of wool will settle nothing. Its enactment will be the beginning of another period of agitation to place a duty on wool and wool by-products or to remove all duties from wool goods. If there are any manufacturers so shortsighted as to want wool free of duty in their mills, while a duty is retained on the products of their mills, we want it understood that we are not numbered among them. The country has not voted for free wool or free trade. Gov. Wilson when a candidate for President put the quietus on free trade, so far as he and his party were concerned, by this statement:

"You can not have free trade in the United States, because the Government of the United States is of necessity, with our present division of the field of taxation between the Federal and the State Governments, supported in large part by the duties collected at the ports."

A large majority of the voters at the last election cast their ballots for candidates who favored protection to American industries. It is admitted that the Underwood bill as originally framed by the Committee on Ways and Means provided for a duty on wool. We ask that the will of the voters be obeyed by carrying out this plan of the committee, and presumably of the House of Representatives, and that the tariff on wool materials, whether framed for revenue or for protection, shall be apportioned fairly on all commercial products—wool, by-products, tops, yarn, roving, and fabrics. As to the rate to be placed on wool we recommend that it be ad valorem and that it be the same on all kinds of wool and wool by-products. Only in this way will it be fair.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL GOODS.

As to the tariff on partly manufactured products and finished wool goods, it is our deliberate judgment that the 35 per cent proposed by the Underwood bill is calculated to cause serious injury to wool manufacturing in this country. The belief is based on our own experience and on the recent experience of the Canadian woolen industry under a tariff approximating very closely the Underwood rates. In this connection we call your attention to the report of a recent investigation of the Canadian woolen industry made by a representative of the Daily Trade Record, of New York, and which has been printed as a Senate document. We believe that wool manufacturing is as efficient and economical in the United States as anywhere in the world, if efficiency and economy are measured not in dollars and cents but in the expenditure of labor and material to produce a given result in the finished fabric. But wool and wool goods are exchanged in foreign and domestic commerce on the basis of dollars and cents. The American woolen industry is unable to compete with the foreign industry under the Underwood tariff rates because of the higher money cost for labor and other items of manufacturing expense in the United States. Added to this is the important fact that for nearly 50 years woolen manufacturing in this country has been conducted under the unequal conditions created by specific tariff rates, by which vast quantities of certain grades of raw material have been excluded from the country by prohibitory duties, while other grades of raw material have been imported under comparatively low duties. The equipment and organization of our mills, the processes of manufacture, and the experience of our operatives have all become adjusted to these arbitrary conditions that have resulted directly from the laws enacted and enforced by the United States Government.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Those charged with the duty of revising the tariff now should remember that the United States Government is solely responsible for the arbitrary conditions that have resulted from the woolen schedule enacted in 1867 and still in force. For that Government now, after a period of 46 years, to change suddenly from high specific duties to the low ad valorem rates of the Underwood bill would be an act of injustice that would prove disastrous to the wool manufacturers of the country.

These facts, in our judgment, create an obligation on the part of the present administration to make no change in policy without giving American manufacturers time to adjust their manufacturing plants, organization, and processes to the new conditions. Whatever form this bill may finally take, we earnestly urge that the duties on foreign manufactured goods should not become operative until 90 days after the change on raw material goes into effect. In urging this course, which is prompted by justice, common sense, and ordinary prudence, we are but urging that you put into practice the following policy stated by Gov. Wilson in his speech accepting the nomination for President:

"We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however ill-advisedly, upon tariff schedules written in the way I have indicated, and its foundations must not be too radically or too suddenly disturbed. When we act we should act with caution and prudence, like men who know what they are about and not like those in love with a theory. It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such a rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufacture."

The fixing of the rates on wool goods under such complex conditions as obtain at present is a matter not of arithmetical calculation but of judgment. It is our judgment that the new tariff should, as the first step in tariff revision, be made to provide a net protection of not less than 45 per cent ad valorem on the finished goods, and that the duties on partly manufactured articles—tops, yarns, etc.—shall bear the same proportion to the rate on the finished goods that the cost of manufacturing such products bears to the cost of manufacturing the finished goods.

We ask you, regardless of party affiliations, to support the various suggestions we have made for the revision of Schedule K, because we believe they will contribute to a settlement of this question on a basis of justice and thus give to the textile trade and the country an assurance of freedom from tariff agitation.

Respectfully,

CARDED WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,
EDWARD MOIR, *President.*
ARTHUR WHEELOCK, *Secretary.*

Steel Cars on Railroads.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES A. TALCOTT,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, September 8, 1913.

Mr. TALCOTT of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD remarks I made before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee last February concerning the use of steel cars on railroads.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TALCOTT] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of steel cars on railroads. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The remarks referred to are as follows:

Mr. TALCOTT. In April, 1911, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, an excursion of teachers left Utica, N. Y., for this city on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad. The route was first to Binghamton by the branch line, then by the main line of the Delaware & Lackawanna to Stroudsburg, where the train was transferred to the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on that road, at Martins Creek, in the State of Pennsylvania, the train was derailed and 12 of the excursionists were killed, and, the cars taking fire, some were burned to death. This disaster called my attention to the matter of steel cars, especially so when the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to that accident contained as one of the findings that if steel cars had been used on this train there would have been little, if any, loss of life.

The desirability of steel cars needs very little argument now. First, it is established by the action of the managers of railroad companies themselves who are voluntarily introducing steel cars in their equipment throughout, and the following shows the increase in the purchase of steel cars during the past few years: Recent statistics given by the Railway Age show that in January of 1912 the passenger cars under construction were about 77 per cent steel, 16 per cent wood with steel underframes, and 7 per cent wood. The increase of steel and steel underframe passenger cars is shown by the following table:

Cars approximately in service.

	Steel.	Steel underframes.
Jan. 1, 1909	629	673
Jan. 1, 1910	1,117	1,098
Jan 1, 1911	3,133	1,636
Jan. 1 1912	5,347	2,399
Increase 1912 over 1909	4,718	1,726
Increase, 1912 over 1909.....per cent..	750	256

So far as interstate commerce is concerned, many roads equip trains traveling at a high rate of speed with steel cars now.

Second, the results of accidents show the great superiority of steel cars. Take the accident to the Twentieth Century Limited at Hyde Park, New York, in March, 1912, when the cars, with one exception, traveling 60 miles an hour were derailed, the track for hundreds of feet torn up and demolished, and the train thrown into the Hudson without a single fatality; or take the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Warrior Bridge, in February, 1912, where the whole train was thrown down an embankment when traveling at the rate of 60 miles an hour with only five fatalities; then compare these cases with cases like the Martins Creek disaster, or the disaster at Westport, or the disaster on the Delaware & Lackawanna road at Corning and you have evidence of the superiority of steel cars that is strong and convincing.

Third, the superiority of steel cars is shown by the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the reports of the experts connected with that commission as well as the reports of other experts. Accidents have been investigated and reports have been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to them, and the commission has given thorough consideration to the necessity of the introduction of steel cars. In the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1911 at page 91 there is the following reference to steel cars:

The commission on February 2, 1911, in responding to Senate resolution of June 25, 1910, respecting the cost of building and maintaining postal cars of wooden and of steel construction, reported in part as follows:

"We regard the steel car for use in passenger trains as having passed the experimental stage, as is evidenced by the rapidly increasing use of that type in newly constructed sleeping cars, coaches, and dining cars. There can be no doubt that a steel mail car will afford much more protection to the safety of the employees in the car as well as to the mail matter. The cost of a steel car is but little more than that of a wooden car. The cost of maintenance of the steel car can not be accurately stated at this time, but there is no reason to assume that it will be much greater than for a wooden car. In any event the extra cost of construction and maintenance can not equal the advantages arising from the added safety which the steel car affords. We think that hereafter steel mail cars should be constructed in the place of other types made partly or largely of wood."

In the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1912, at page 62, there is the following:

In its last annual report the commission recommended legislation requiring the adoption of steel cars and the use of the block system, as well as standardization of the operating rules of all interstate carriers. It also noted the necessity of ascertaining and improving the physical condition of tracks and roadways. Up to September 1, 1912, 81 accidents had been investigated, 49 of which were collisions and 31 derailments, the other one being a grade-crossing accident. These investigations have confirmed the superiority of the steel car from the standpoint of safety. It may be noted, however, that the railroads generally are replacing their older cars with modern cars of all-steel or steel-underframe construction as rapidly as conditions will permit, and as a result the danger from the use of unsound cars is gradually disappearing.

In his report on the accident at Westport, Conn., October 3, 1912, Commissioner McChord says:

The cars in train second No. 53 were of wooden construction, and the forward end of the first parlor car was lying against and across the fire box of the overturned engine and immediately caught fire. Three parlor cars were burned. It is obvious that had these cars been of modern steel construction they would not have been destroyed by fire, and it might have been possible to have saved the lives of some of the injured passengers who were caught in the wreckage and cremated. The circumstances surrounding this accident once more demonstrate the inherent weakness of wooden cars and their unsuitability for service in modern high-speed trains, and emphasizes the necessity of compliance with the commission's recommendation in its last annual report relative to the adoption of steel cars.

The report of the accident at Warrior Bridge, Pa., February 15, 1912, says (Accident Bulletin No. 43, p. 26):

The comparatively small loss of life can undoubtedly be attributed to the all-steel equipment of the train.

In his report on the accident near East Corning July 4, 1912, Mr. H. W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances of the Interstate Commerce Commission, says:

This accident has again demonstrated the superiority of all-steel equipment. In this connection attention is called to the following recommendation which was made in the report dealing with the accident which occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Fort Wayne, Ind., on August 13, 1911:

"That in order to provide the safety to which the traveling public is entitled, the substitution of all-steel equipment in high-speed passenger service shall be required at the earliest practicable date."

It is also noted that in its twenty-fifth annual report to Congress the commission recommended "the adoption of steel cars—postal, baggage, and passenger."

In the report on the accident near Estabutchie, Miss., Mr. Belnap says:

The first three cars of this train were of steel underframe construction, and none of them were materially damaged, as is shown by illustration No. 1. In illustration No. 2 the dining car is seen at the left, standing on the southern end of the trestle. On the right is seen the third car of the train, the body of it being perfectly undamaged. Between these two cars can be see the remnants of the two wooden tourist cars, one of which was built 20 years ago. What happened to these two cars can not but lend emphasis to the recommendation contained in the commission's last report to Congress that the adoption of steel cars be required. The bridge through which these cars plunged, although in good condition and well maintained, was not of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure to which it was subjected. Had these cars been of modern steel underframe or all-steel construction, or had the bridge been of stronger construction, the long list of casualties would undoubtedly have been greatly reduced.

In the report of the accident at Fort Wayne, Ind., August 13, 1911, he says:

The entire equipment of the train, with the exception of the dining car, was of all-steel construction. The dining car was equipped with non-telescoping ends. The speed of this train was so great and the impact of the colliding engines so terrific that the head engine on No. 28, as well as the freight engine which they fouled on track No. 3, was turned entirely around. Several of the six-wheel trucks were torn from the

cars in No. 28 and buried entirely in the rock ballast of the roadbed, while three of the cars of this train were torn entirely from their trucks and landed at the foot of the embankment.

Had the cars on this train been of the wooden construction commonly used they would undoubtedly have been crushed to pieces and telescoped by the impact, causing a frightful loss of life. To the all-steel equipment can undoubtedly be attributed the fact that not a passenger lost his life and only one was seriously injured.

And among the recommendations made is the following:

It is further recommended that, in order to provide the safety to which the traveling public is entitled, the substitution of all-steel equipment for wooden equipment in high-speed passenger service shall be required at the earliest practicable date.

The bill H. R. 11822 was introduced by me June 17, 1911, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the committee requested the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to the bill. In the annual report of the commission for 1911, at page 91, there is the following statement in relation to that bill:

On June 24, 1911, in response to a request from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives for the expression of the commission's opinion with respect to House bill No. 11822, the intent of which was to require steel passenger cars, we further indicated our views regarding the requirement not only of steel postal cars, but also with respect to passenger, baggage, and express cars, as follows.

"* * * The commission has considered this bill and approves of its general purpose as a reasonable provision for greater safety, but would suggest the advisability of some modifications, as follows:

"1. It would deem highly important that the provisions of such act as may be passed in this respect should include all mail, baggage, and express cars.

"2. It is believed that the limit of time within which carriers should be prohibited from bringing into use new cars not in conformity with the provisions of the act should be approximately a year after the passage of the act or, possibly, a somewhat shorter period. This is suggested for the reason that there are doubtless many orders already placed and contracts in existence for the building of new cars, many of which are no doubt also in process of construction.

"3. It seems to us that the period within which all carriers subject to the act should be required to bring into conformity all their equipment of the kinds designated with the proposed act should be extended somewhat beyond that suggested in the bill, and perhaps ought to be not less than 10 years from the passage of the act. This suggestion is made because of the knowledge that at the expiration of a shorter period of time there would be many cars capable of as satisfactory service as they are now, and that to put them out of service altogether in a less period than that suggested would entail a very heavy loss upon the carriers and would deprive them of the use of cars approximately as good as many of their standard cars now in use.

"4. It is believed that even at the end of the 10-year period suggested there would be many cars available for further valuable service with reasonable safety, especially on minor roads where few and small trains are operated and for short distances. This would be particularly true with respect to cars of special construction and strength, such as Pullman cars. For these reasons it is also believed that the commission should be vested with authority, in the event the bill is enacted into law, to extend the period of time within which particular carriers might continue the use of cars, also the time within which any carrier might be permitted to use particular cars which might at that time be deemed by the commission to be reasonably safe upon such investigation or inquiry as might in its judgment be necessary."

The experience and observations of the commission since these views were expressed, taken as a whole, tend toward their confirmation.

When I framed bill H. R. 13038 I introduced provisions in keeping with some of these suggestions. It provides for steel postal, express, and baggage as well as for steel passenger cars, and discretion in relation to the operation of many provisions of the law is lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The bill, I think, is open to argument in but one section. It is that section which refers to the location of steel cars in the trains. I take it for granted, so far as the use of steel cars is concerned, that the case is made out by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by the opinion of all men who have made the matter a study.

Mr. ESCH. Would you think the increasing output of steel cars by the carriers is really an estoppel as against them from now claiming that they should not adopt steel cars?

Mr. TALCOTT. I think not, Mr. ESCH. You yourself have given a great deal of time to this matter. You introduced the first bill, I think, in regard to steel cars. That must be seven or eight years ago.

Mr. ESCH. Eight years ago, I think.

Mr. TALCOTT. When I introduced this bill I did not know of your bill, but I found afterwards that you were really the pioneer in the matter. I think you realize, Mr. ESCH, that in these matters there must be systematic action, that there must be a correlation established. If the measure related simply to the business of one railroad in a single State, it would be one thing; but here we are dealing with the regulation of the railroads of the whole country and there must be some way by which a degree of correlation can be had. Under this last bill of mine I have placed large discretionary power with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and there is nothing in the bill which is hostile to the railroad companies, for I believe they are just as much in need of this legislation as the people who use the railroads. They already have undertaken the introduction of steel cars to a very large extent, and it is the purpose of this bill to follow up this work and make it effective. If steel cars are used high speed is practicable; if wooden cars are used a safe limit of speed should be required.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Were there any steel cars in that excursion train?

Mr. TALCOTT. In the Martins Creek accident?

Mr. DRISCOLL. Yes.

Mr. TALCOTT. No, there was not one.

Mr. HAMILTON. That accident where the train was thrown into the Hudson, I am curious to know why some people were not drowned.

Mr. TALCOTT. The water was not deep enough there, I think. Of course, in deep water a steel car will sink, and I think a wooden car will also with its heavy trucks. The river was covered with ice.

Mr. HAMILTON. You said there was not a single casualty.

Mr. TALCOTT. I did not say a single casualty; I said there was not a single fatality. There was a large number of injuries, and so in the accident at Warrior Bridge, in Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAMILTON. I should think falling into the river would be just one of the cases where a steel train would be particularly defective.

Mr. TALCOTT. I did not intend to argue that a steel car was unsinkable, but I think you will find that the ordinary wooden car is no better. But, as I say, the last bill that I introduced, which is the basis of this hearing, contains the provisions of the bill first introduced by me, which was referred to in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1911, and it also contains provisions intended to carry out some of the suggestions contained in that report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In section second there is a further provision in relation to the location of wooden cars in trains. That provision is as follows:

That from and after January 1, 1912, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in carrying United States mail to locate or run in any train between adjoining steel cars or between the engine and an adjoining steel car any mail car not constructed of steel, and from and after the said 1st day of January, 1912, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate transportation to locate or run in any train on its line in interstate traffic or in interstate transportation of passengers between adjoining steel cars, or between the engine and an adjoining steel car, any express car, baggage car, or passenger car not constructed of steel.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that provision is simply an extension of the provision relating to the use of steel mail cars. It makes that provision applicable to passenger, express, and baggage as well as mail cars. And there is a criticism by one of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, I think, and his objection in part is based on the fact that the number of rear-end collisions exceeds the number of head-on collisions, and that if wooden cars are put in the rear end of the train they will get the full force of the impact in a rear-end collision; also that there are some matters of detail in the running of railroads that would make such a location of wooden cars inconvenient. Now, it seems to me the main criticism leaves out of consideration one important fact, and that is the number of accidents from derailment. If you take the number of accidents from derailment, together with the number of accidents from head-on collisions, they will greatly exceed the number of those from rear-end collisions; but, in the case of both head-on collisions and derailments, the presence of the steel car is a very great advantage.

Speaking in regard to the accident at Westport (in connection with the accident at Corning), the New York State Public Service Commission (Rept., p. 9) called attention to the fact that if there had been a steel car at the front of the train at Westport it would have saved a great many of the lives, because one great cause of loss of life was the burning of the Pullman cars, one of which fell across the fire box of the engine. This danger of fire seems to be always present in the accidents in which wooden cars are involved.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke a few moments ago of the action of the railroads themselves in voluntarily adopting the use of these steel cars to some extent. I ask what your observation is as to the rapidity with which they are doing that. Are they making as much progress as they can reasonably be expected to make?

Mr. TALCOTT. That I can not state. I think the Interstate Commerce Commission can speak in relation to that.

Mr. ESCH. I think, Mr. TALCOTT, that in the January number of the Railway Gazette of this year you will find a list of steel cars put in commission by the various railroads in the United States. I have that list for a year ago, and I can hand it to you for printing in the record, if you wish.

Mr. TALCOTT. I think the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission said that they were making as many introductions of steel cars as could be expected under the conditions.

But I think we have reached a point where steel cars on high-speed trains should be required. If wooden cars are used, a safe speed limit should be fixed.

The CHAIRMAN. I had in mind, at the beginning of this Congress, to insist on reporting a bill requiring all trains that run above a certain speed to be composed of steel cars.

Mr. TALCOTT. All steel cars?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; all steel cars; but it was represented to me by the railroads, and, if I recollect rightly, the Interstate Commerce Commission was rather sanctioning that claim, that they were putting them in as rapidly as under the conditions they well could be expected to put them in.

Mr. TALCOTT. Well, under the conditions, but the conditions are not such as lead to satisfactory correlation of the work; and if the committee will refer this matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission I believe that the Interstate Commerce Commission will agree with this view.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want to increase still further the profits of the Steel Trust by requiring the railroads to take their entire output, do you?

Mr. TALCOTT. That is not my purpose. I am in favor of steel cars, and I am also in favor of steel rails, and it seems to me that we have reached the point in transportation where both are necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your idea, if legislation should be determined upon, to accelerate the progress of the railroads as to the limit of speed at which that requirement should be made?

Mr. TALCOTT. That I should have to ask somebody to pass upon who is more conversant with the practical matter of railroad transportation; but I think if the use of wooden cars is permitted a safe speed limit should be fixed.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Are you willing to let them wear out their wooden cars?

Mr. TALCOTT. In this bill that is left to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. ESCH. What limit do you put to the time that they should all be steel cars?

Mr. TALCOTT. The first limit was 1916. The commission, I think, recommended a limit of 10 years from the time the bill becomes law.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be all right to allow them to wear out their wooden cars by operating them in slow trains?

Mr. TALCOTT. Certainly; and there is that provision at the end of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 5. That the Interstate Commerce Commission may from time to time, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of section 1 of this act, and the Interstate Commerce Commission may from time to time, after such investigation as may be necessary, permit any such common carrier to use particular mail cars, express cars, baggage cars, or passenger cars, the use of which shall be deemed by the commission to be reasonable and proper.

There has been no disposition, I think, to draw a harsh rule against the railroad companies; because, of course, there has to be adaptation to these circumstances, but the use of steel cars has gone so far now by the companies that complete equipment will be an easy matter.

In regard to the second section, I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that the best plan, the only really safe way to make up a train is to have it all of steel cars. It does not make very much difference where you have the wooden cars in a train in which there are steel cars; in case of collision something must happen to the wooden car. For instance, in the Corning disaster the last car was a wooden car, and the next to the last car a steel car; then there was a wooden drawing-room car, or a wooden sleeping car; when the collision occurred the last car, the wooden car, was completely demolished and a great portion of the lives lost, I think, were lost in that car; the engine then telescoped the steel car about 5 feet, and it was only a steel coach, and drove it two-thirds way through the wooden sleeper. That case seems to show very conclusively that wherever you put the wooden car in the train something will happen to it, especially in a rear-end collision.

In the Mississippi case there were three steel cars ahead; then came two wooden cars, and these wooden cars were completely demolished. The steel cars were unharmed. It seems to me, however, that the safest place for the wooden cars, after all, is in the rear of the train; because then in a derailment or in a head-on collision you have the advantage of the protection of the steel car in front.

Mr. ESCH. Of course, head-on collisions are generally more disastrous than rear-end collisions, because the trains are approaching from opposite directions. In rear-end collisions the forward train is either stationary or moving in the same direction as the colliding train; hence the impact will never be so great as in the head-on collision.

Mr. TALCOTT. It would seem not. Of course, there have been very great losses of life in rear-end collisions, like the one at Corning; but I think you are right, Mr. ESCH, as a general rule.

Mr. ESCH. You have heard some objections made to the installation of all-steel trains. One was on account of the added weight and hence the increase of motive power, the increase of the size of the rail and the strengthening of bridges. Do you think those objections are insuperable?

Mr. TALCOTT. The increase of weight in rolling stock has been so great during the last few years that I think almost all railroads have provided strength in roadway and bridges sufficient to stand the weight of steel cars. I doubt if the steel-car train produces so great weight as some of the freight trains when loaded. I do not think it makes very much difference in the expense of rolling stock, and I believe steel cars last longer. Take the two cars that were involved in the accident at Odessa. The rear car was a sleeper; the next car was a diner; they were both all-steel construction, and the last car was telescoped by the locomotive in the rear and telescoped in front by the dining car; but both these cars were taken 500 miles on their own trucks to Milwaukee to be repaired. The telescoping of the sleeper by the diner was caused by the unusual position in which the sleeper was placed when struck by the locomotive.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you modestly disclaimed being a mechanical expert?

Mr. TALCOTT. I am not a mechanical expert. All I know about the subject I have learned since the accident at Martins Creek. The matter was called to my attention in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. I wished to examine you about this idea embodied in one of the bills. Of course, I understand that, so far as fire is concerned, the danger you speak of would be obviated; but would not strength and lightness of weight be as well obtained by the steel frame?

Mr. ESCH. Underframe.

The CHAIRMAN. As by the entire car?

Mr. TALCOTT. That is a matter of argument, and when I drew this bill I drew it with the idea that the term "steel cars" would cover both steel frame and all-steel construction.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the superstructure of steel cars is more expensive than the frame used in the framework, is it not, Mr. ESCH?

Mr. ESCH. Yes, sir; there is more of it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is of a more expensive character, too, is it not?

Mr. ESCH. You can put any amount of ornament you want to on it.

Mr. TALCOTT. I have this provision in the bill: "Unless constructed with steel by plans approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission." I thought that could be safely left with the Interstate Commerce Commission—whether there should be merely steel frame or entire steel construction. On the Harriman lines, as I understand it, where they have introduced steel cars to a large extent, they are of steel-frame construction. The superstructure is not steel, as is the case with many cars on the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines.

Mr. ESCH. I think the car sills are also made of steel, and the vestibules and framework are made of steel.

Mr. TALCOTT. That is so, too, on a great many wooden cars.

Mr. ESCH. You know we legislated in regard to mail cars, and I think the provision there was for steel cars or steel underframes.

Mr. TALCOTT. Steel underframes were provided for; yes.

Mr. ESCH. That raises another objection against all-steel cars; that is the possibility of heating; or, in our northern latitude, of keeping them heated in the winter season. What can you say in regard to that subject?

Mr. TALCOTT. I admit there may be some objection in that respect; but I have never noticed it on the New York Central, for instance, where steel construction is very generally used. I think both objections to the cold in winter and to the heat in summer in regard to steel cars is overcome by the great advantage of the steel in two respects. In the first place, by the use of steel superstructure you avoid one of the great dangers of fire; and, in the second place, you avoid the danger of loss and injury from splintering. A wooden superstructure when it goes through an accident is pretty well splintered; and there is time after time in the accidents that have occurred when injuries have been due to this splintering of the wood of the superstructure.

If I recall rightly, one of the lives that was lost at Bridgeport was lost in that way, and I think if you will take the reports of accidents and study the details you will find in the case of wooden cars many casualties have been occasioned by the splintering of the wooden superstructure. Those are the two advantages that I think outweigh the disadvantages, which,

of course, to a certain degree, exist in regard to temperature, both cold in winter, perhaps, and heat in summer. But as far as that is concerned these objections are merely temporary, because I think you are going to have a steel-car construction very soon, if you have it not already, that will give just as good protection against cold in winter and heat in summer as any wooden car has ever given. It must be remembered, too, that this question is not one of convenience merely; it is a question of safety, of protection to life.

I believe if a reasonable statute like the one before the committee is not enacted regulating the use of steel cars there are certain to be laws regulating the speed of trains in which are wooden cars.

I will print as a part of my remarks the following bill:

[H. R. 13038, Sixty-second Congress, first session.]

A bill to promote the safety of passengers and others upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to use cars constructed of steel, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the 1st day of January, 1916, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in carrying United States mails to use on its lines any mail car not constructed of steel, and that from and after the 1st day of January, 1918, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce to use on its lines in interstate traffic or in interstate transportation of passengers any express car, baggage car, or passenger car not constructed of steel.

SEC. 2. That from and after January 1, 1912, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in carrying United States mail to locate or run in any train between adjoining steel cars or between the engine and an adjoining steel car any mail car not constructed of steel; and from and after the said 1st day of January, 1912, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce to locate or run in any train on its line in interstate traffic or in interstate transportation of passengers between adjoining steel cars, or between the engine and an adjoining steel car, any express car, baggage car, or passenger car not constructed of steel.

SEC. 3. That from and after January 1, 1913, any common carrier engaged in carrying United States mail is prohibited from bringing into use on its line any new mail car not constructed of steel; and that from any after January 1, 1913, any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce is prohibited from bringing into use on its line in interstate traffic or interstate transportation of passengers any new or additional express cars, baggage cars, or passenger cars unless constructed of steel in accordance with plans approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SEC. 4. That any such common carrier using on its lines any mail car, express car, baggage car, or passenger car in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of $1,000 for each and every such violation, to be recovered in a suit or suits to be brought by the United States district attorney in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction in the locality where such violations shall have been committed; and it shall be the duty of such district attorney to bring such suits upon duly verified information of such violation being lodged with him; and it shall be the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to lodge with the proper district attorneys information of any such violations as may come to its knowledge. Every distinct violation shall be a separate offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense.

SEC. 5. That the Interstate Commerce Commission may from time to time, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of section 1 of this act, and the Interstate Commerce Commission may from time to time, after such investigation as may be necessary, permit any such common carrier to use particular mail cars, express cars, baggage cars, or passenger cars the use of which shall be deemed by the commission to be reasonable and proper.

The Late Maine Election.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GUY T. HELVERING,
OF KANSAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 11, 1913.

Mr. HELVERING. Mr. Speaker, we have heard considerable from the other side of the House in relation to the recent contest in Maine, and it would appear, if we are to take Republican authority for it, that a most notable victory was won.

However, I note, when we begin to look into the records of the past, that the third Maine district, in its present form and before it was redistricted, has been practically uniformly Republican, as in the last 17 elections the Democrats have been successful but once. Evidently our friends, the enemy, are content with most any crumb of comfort, as they have but slight hopes of soon securing a square meal at the table provided by the voters for their honored guests.

Now you will note that while our opponents are ready to proclaim that the election of Mr. PETERS means a repudiation of Democratic tariff legislation, the statistics show that the Democrats polled their normal vote, and that, in my opinion, is remarkable under the circumstances.

I say remarkable, because the most contemptible pressure has been brought to bear to sway the voters of that district—a form of oppression used with success in the campaign of 1896 and at frequent intervals since in order to prevent Democratic victory.

I hold in my hand a copy of a calamity sheet published in Skowhegan, Me., on January 2, 1913. Mark the date, for it furnishes the proof that even before the death of Mr. Goodwin the manufacturers of Skowhegan had started out to discredit Democratic legislation by threatening their employees with the most dire results if the tariff was revised downward.

This paper was sent to me by one E. B. Moore, treasurer of the Wesserunsett Worsted Co., of Skowhegan, and I am led to the conclusion that he and the other manufacturers had financed the publication, because we find on the first page, in bold-faced type, the announcement that by sending to the office of the publisher a list of the names of those to whom it is wished to send the paper all would be furnished copies. I have yet to find a publisher willing to do this for nothing, and it is an extremely probable conclusion to infer that he would look for his pay to come from Moore and other interested parties, especially as Mr. Moore seemed to be active in circulating the sheet among Representatives.

On the first page we find a picture representing the satyr "Radical tariff revision," bringing ruin and desolation to a manufacturing center. On the last page we find an illustration showing how "Soup houses came after the Wilson bill passed." The relation of the Wilson bill to the disastrous times of the early nineties has been too often discussed to require any attention at this time, and as the prophecy contained in the first illustration can only result from a distorted imagination we can only deal with it as romance and dismiss it as unworthy of argument.

The leading article we find is an interview with this same E. B. Moore, and from that I will quote but one paragraph, for it shows to what extremes these tariff beneficiaries will go when it is feared that special privilege is to be withdrawn from them. Mr. Moore said:

Our company will close the Wesserunsett Worsted Mills if the Underwood-La Follette bill becomes a law, and I further predict that every other mill in this community engaged in any branch of the textile industry will have to close its doors.

And with that threat to the labor of Skowhegan Mr. Wood and his brother manufacturers would have each one of the 6,000 people of Skowhegan write to all of those with whom they have business relations, to all relatives and personal friends, and thus secure at least 100,000 to bring pressure to bear on Congress to let the special privilege alone.

Were these men who started this campaign of misrepresentation and coercion engaged in a legitimate business? I will let Mr. Moore answer that, and the quotation which I shall read is from the brief which he submitted to Hon. OSCAR UNDERWOOD, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Moore wrote:

Cloths marked "Made in Britain," "Made in Germany," "Made in France" command a higher price and are given the preference by the American buying public over even more meritorious cloths offered as domestic. A large percentage of the cloths now sold to the consumer as imported are made here.

From this we must logically conclude that the American manufacturers, at least some of them, are not above obtaining money under false pretenses. For once I am inclined to give them credit, for it is their due. They are only guilty of petty larceny in misrepresenting only a portion of their product, while they could make a much greater profit by resorting to grand larceny and misrepresenting it all.

And while we are on this subject we should not overlook the fact that the manufacturers are, by their own statement, given a protection not shown in the tariff rate. We know what the latter amounts to; but according to Mr. Moore they have another margin of protection, because the American consumer pays a higher price for the goods with a foreign label.

But let us return to our calamity sheet. Here we find interviews with various business men of Skowhegan. How much these interviews were influenced by the pressure brought to bear by the manufacturers I do not know, but it is reasonable to believe that those who are asking the people of Skowhegan to bring pressure to bear on Congress would not be above using coercion to get the desired interview from those who exist largely by and through the favor of the mill managers. Some of these interviews are worthy of publication in Puck or Judge, and I will read a few excerpts to show you how illuminating they are.

We find that Mr. S. H. Swain, who is, we are informed, the biggest real estate agent in the county, the first real estate agent to sell Maine farms extensively and now the agent for the E. A. Strout Farm Agency, of New York, the biggest in the country—thus it is that the paper introduces him—can only see

ruin to himself and his town if Mr. Moore's predictions come true, and he is certain that this ruin will engulf him and wreck his business, a business, by the way, which is so enormous that he has "been able in 12 years' time to sell 60 farms in Somerset County to people from other States and Aroostook County men, as well as others."

If the real estate movement is to be judged by this volume of business done in 12 years, it would appear as if there was mighty little to ruin.

Mr. F. W. Bucknam is proprietor of the largest drug store in the county—again I quote the paper. He says:

The closing of our textile mills in town would so cripple the drug business, at least, I have my doubts as to whether or not we could ever recover from the blow.

From which we conclude that revision downward will mean less sickness, less drugs to be bought, and I am surprised that Mr. Moore did not follow this up with an interview with the undertaker to show that as the result of this decrease in sickness and in the purchase of medicine he would be forced to either go out of business or else offer cut rates in coffins.

Even the milkman has to be dragged into this calamity chorus, and A. C. Newton, who is declared to be one of the biggest milk dealers in the county, says:

The milkmen of Skowhegan can not furnish as good milk with the worsted and woolen mills of our town closed as they do now.

There is logic for you. As soon as the cows are informed that the Underwood bill has become a law they will immediately seek revenge by impairing the quality of their product. They might stand for our putting their hides and their meat on the free list, but if we touch the profits of Mr. Wood they will visit us with their vengeance.

I could quote many more such extraordinary statements from this sheet, but will not go further into it. I have referred to it in order to show you the pressure brought to bear upon the voters of the third district of Maine. The men who were threatening in January were unquestionably making use of threats in September. We can imagine the way the voters who were employed in these mills were intimidated and threatened with the loss of employment if they did not vote against the party which had made tariff revision possible. For the voters who were so intimidated I have naught but sympathy. It is pretty hard to be true to your convictions when, if you live up to them, you are threatened with loss of employment, and have wife and children in the home who must be fed and clothed. That many of these voters were so intimidated I have no doubt, but the astonishing thing is that there were to be found in that district nearly 15,000 voters who were independent enough to say to those men who would debauch the ballot: "You may control the labor which we sell to you; you may possess the right to say whether you shall or shall not give to us employment, but you can not control our franchise or our rights as American citizens."

Oh, yes, our Republican friends may rejoice over the result of this particular election, but I wonder if they are enamored with the means resorted to in order to encompass it?

Banking and Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. S. A. WITHERSPOON,

OF MISSISSIPPI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 10, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. WITHERSPOON. Mr. Speaker, under general leave to print and extend my remarks in the RECORD I submit the substance of the speech delivered by me in the Democratic caucus, as follows:

This bill provides for a currency system as a substitute for our present system. The proposed currency is based on certain assets described in the bill, and within the short time at my disposal I wish to advocate the proposition that the notes of farmers, secured by the warehouse receipts of the products of their toils, should be included in the assets forming the basis of this currency.

In order that my position shall not be misunderstood I wish to say that I am opposed to all asset currency. According to my understanding of the subject asset currency is a return to the ages of barbarism. Centuries ago, when the science of money was unknown, divers assets were used as a medium of exchange. In the rude ages of a misty antiquity cattle were used as money, and Diomede gave nine oxen for his armor, while Glaucus gave a hundred. Instead of money the people used salt in Abyssinia, shells in India, dried cod in Newfoundland, tobacco in Virginia, sugar in the West Indies, nails in Scotland, copper in Rome, iron in Sparta, and other commodities in other countries. But the lessons of experience and the wisdom of centuries finally forced all civilized countries to the conclusion that silver and gold are the best mediums of exchange, and the very qualities of those metals convinced the world for many centuries that they were created by God and stored in the earth to serve its inhabitants as the best money that can be used.

But the fact that for so many centuries these metals proved that by their use the people could exchange their commodities at the least possible cost and with the maximum amount of justice between man and man, and that their use as money afforded the least possibility for selfishness and greed to monopolize and appropriate the profits of the people's toil, brought down on both metals the most bitter hostility of modern commercialism, which hostility first manifested itself in the demonetization of silver throughout the world, and, secondly, in a scheme of currency by which the use of gold as a medium of exchange shall be as effectually prevented as that of silver. This scheme of currency locks up in the vaults of the banks all the gold in existence, calling it a bank reserve, forbids its use as a medium of exchange, and destroys its function as money just the same as if it were all buried in the bottom of the ocean.

When the law stops the coinage of silver and then provides as a condition of conducting the banking business that the banks shall accumulate and monopolize all the gold and silver money of the country and lock it up in their vaults and call it a sacred reserve never to be used as a medium of exchange, it has effectually destroyed the use of money and created the necessity for the substitution of something else in its stead. The substitute which modern selfishness, greed, and ignorance has found for money is bank credits, and the present bill, recognizing the utter unreliability of bank credits as a substitute for money, shapes those credits in the form of currency notes and secures them by the deposit of assets as a basis of their issuance.

The adoption of this asset currency is the legitimate offspring of goldbuggery. It is the logical and inevitable conclusion which follows the gold-standard heresy. When we accept the stupid nonsense that gold is the only legitimate medium of exchange, then the fact that this one metal is so limited in quantity that it can not possibly affect as money the interchange of our commodities, we are forced to discover something else as a substitute, and the present bill has discovered bank credits in the form of currency notes secured by assets. This was the aim and purpose of the bankers of the world when they fooled the people into the demonetization of silver, and in this bill they will realize the fulfillment of their fondest dream. It is the return of civilization to the asset money of the barbarous ages. It is the rejection of all the lessons of the centuries and the repudiation of all the experience and wisdom of the past. It tramples under foot the science of money as developed and expounded by the great philosophers of political economy and follows the footsteps of selfishness and greed. It is the same old cross of gold on which the people hung in 1896 and listened to the thunder of Bryan's eloquence. It is the same old crown, but its cruel thorns have grown much longer, sharper, and more poisonous than they were 17 years ago.

AGRICULTURAL ASSETS.

While I oppose all forms of asset money, yet, assuming what I believe to be true, that the present scheme of asset currency will become the law of the land, I contend that the notes of farmers, secured by warehouse receipts for the products of their toil, should be made the basis of the proposed currency on the same terms as the paper of commercial and manufacturing concerns, and that no discrimination should be made against agriculture in favor of either commerce or manufactures, and if it were necessary to make any discrimination at all I should favor making it in favor of agriculture, because it is the basis of the prosperity of both commerce and manufactures.

The contention that the issuance of currency would involve the system in speculation and increase the high cost of living suggests two questions with reference to this feature of the bill. The first of the questions is whether the language of the bill does or does not include the notes of farmers, and the second question is whether or not they should be embraced.

First. Does the language of the bill include or exclude the notes of farmers secured by agricultural products? On this question my position is that section 14 of the bill does embrace

such paper and makes it eligible for rediscount at the regional reserve bank, but that section 17 of the bill authorizes the Federal reserve board to refuse the issuance of the proposed currency on the security of such notes, and that if the Federal reserve board should see fit to reject such notes as the basis of the new currency their eligibility for rediscount would be futile, because in that case the regional reserve bank could not get the funds with which to rediscount such notes. The correctness of this position will be apparent from an inspection of sections 14 and 17 of the bill.

SECTION 14.

This section describes the paper eligible for rediscount as "notes and bills of exchange drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used for such purposes." Both clauses of this description accurately designate the notes of farmers secured by the warehouse receipts for their products. It is conceded if a farmer gives his note to the bank for money to be used in the planting, plowing, hoeing, gathering, and ginning of his cotton it would be for an agricultural purpose, but it is suggested that when he comes to sell his cotton and in order to secure a fair price he borrows money from the bank, pledging his cotton as security, he ceases to be a farmer and becomes a speculator in that transaction. In other words, it is contended that as long as he is producing the cotton he is a farmer, but in disposing of the product of his toil he is suddenly converted into something else. All my life I have seen these tillers of the soil coming to market in the fall of the year and selling their cotton, but I never heard one of them called anything else but a farmer because he was engaged in disposing of the products of the farm.

The truth is that in selling his cotton he is not only engaged in agriculture—just as much as he was in the planting and cultivation of it—but he is then engaged in the most important part of the business of a farmer, without which all the other acts of his business would amount to nothing. When the manufacturer has finished the products of his factory and borrows money with which to send men all over the country to sell them, nobody calls him anything but a manufacturer in disposing of his goods or denies that money thus borrowed is for any other than manufacturing purposes, though the money borrowed may enable him to hold his goods for a better price; and if we are to apply the same rules of construction to the same language with reference to the farmer and manufacturer, then when in order to hold his cotton for a better price the farmer gives his note to the local bank, secured by the warehouse receipts for his cotton, he is engaged in the business of disposing of the products of agriculture, and such a note is drawn for agricultural purposes, just the same as if it had been given to raise money with which to plant and cultivate his crop. The first clause of this description therefore literally embraces the kind of notes which I think should be the basis of this proposed asset currency. But the second clause of the description of notes eligible for discount still more clearly covers these notes when it provides that all notes shall be eligible for rediscount whose proceeds have been used for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes. In the beginning of the year the farmer arranges with the merchant to "run him," or supply him with goods to make his crop. In the fall of the year the farmer takes his cotton to town and goes to his merchant to settle the account. But the price of cotton is so low that the proceeds of the cotton will not pay it. He then puts his cotton in the warehouse and takes the receipts with his note to the local bank, which discounts the note and gives him the money. He then takes the proceeds of this note and pays his account with the merchant, as far as it will go, giving him a trust deed to secure the balance of the account. This account is a commercial debt, because it is due to a merchant engaged in a commercial business, and it is also agricultural in purpose, because the credit was extended solely to enable the farmer to engage in agriculture. Therefore, when the farmer uses the proceeds of his note at the bank to pay his account with the merchant he has used the proceeds both for an agricultural and a commercial purpose, and it falls literally within the terms of the second clause of the description.

But some seem to think that because the transaction shows that he intends to hold his cotton for a higher price, therefore the note was given, not for a commercial or agricultural but for a speculative purpose. If this view were correct, then no note could ever be drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, for in every case there is always an ulterior purpose. When the manufacturer gives his note for money for the purpose of making or selling his product he is not only actuated by this manufacturing purpose, but his ultimate purpose in the transaction is to get some profits for himself out of it. When the merchant gives his note to the manufacturer to evidence his debt for the goods he has bought his purpose is to engage in a commercial transaction, but his ultimate purpose is to secure the profits in the sale of his goods, and he expects to accomplish this purpose by holding the goods until he can sell them at prices that will make his business profitable. When the banker borrows money from another banker and gives his note therefor his purpose is to transact a strictly commercial business, but, all the same, his ultimate purpose is to reloan that money and to get the interest on it. The position, therefore, that when a farmer discounts his note at the bank and raises thereby the money to pay his debt to the merchant the proceeds of the note are not used for an agricultural or commercial purpose, because he intends to hold his cotton for a better price, logically leads to the absurd conclusion that no paper can be drawn for such purpose.

While, therefore, I believe that the language of section 14 clearly embraces farmers' notes, yet I have no objection to but will vote for any amendment that will make the meaning plainer. My whole object in discussing section 14 is to emphasize the fact that the trouble does not lie here, but in section 17.

SECTION 17.

In the provision of section 17 lies the danger of discrimination against the farmer. This is the section of the bill which provides for the issuance of the proposed currency. It provides that the regional bank which has rediscounted notes and bills of exchange may make application to the Federal reserve bank, composed of seven appointees of the President, for the issuance of currency on the notes which it has rediscounted, and that it is entirely in the discretion of said board whether it will permit such notes to be the basis of the new currency or not. It can refuse to allow any currency to be issued on the notes of farmers without giving any reason therefor. The language of section 17 is as follows:

SEC. 17. That Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal reserve board for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks as hereinafter set forth, and for no other purpose, are hereby authorized.

In this language of section 17 we find the joker of the bill, so far as the farmer is concerned. If this board should think, as others think, that in holding his cotton the farmer is a speculator, and should desire, as others have expressed the desire, that the farmer should let his cotton go as fast as it is ready for market, and should deem it bad policy to supply him with the funds with which to hold his cotton, then under the unlimited discretion given to the board in section 17 it will never authorize any currency notes to be issued on the notes of farmers secured by the warehouse receipts for agricultural products. The fact that section 14 has made the farmers' notes eligible for rediscount will avail nothing, for however willing the local bank may be to discount his note and however willing the Federal reserve bank may be to rediscount that note, yet if the Federal reserve board should refuse to authorize the issuance of currency notes on his paper, the local bank and the Federal reserve bank will be unable to accommodate him, because they will not have the funds. The only way to avoid the danger of this discrimination against the farmer is not in an amendment to section 14 but in an amendment to section 17, limiting the discretion of the Federal reserve board, so that it will be powerless to make such discrimination. I suggest that the first sentence in section 17 be amended by adding these words:

Provided, That the board shall not refuse to authorize the issuance of currency notes on the security of notes secured by warehouse receipts for agricultural products on the ground that such notes are drawn for speculative purposes.

If this amendment were adopted, then all possibility of discrimination would be removed and the farmer could feel that he had been treated as all other classes.

AGRICULTURAL ASSETS SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

Having shown that the notes of farmers secured by the warehouse receipts for their products will not certainly be included unless section 17 of the bill should be amended, the second question is whether they ought to be included. It is feared by some that to make these notes the basis of currency would result in the speculative holding of agricultural commodities and thus increase the high cost of living and be injurious to commerce. This contention is incorrect, and will appear so for several reasons. In showing these reasons I shall refer to cotton, because I am more familiar with it, but what I say with reference to cotton applies to wheat, corn, and other products of the farm.

COTTON A NATIONAL AND NOT A SECTIONAL QUESTION.

If the farmers of the South could be placed in a position of independence which would enable them to market their cotton as the world needs it and be relieved from the necessity of throwing the entire crop on the market at once, it would undoubtedly enable them to get a better price therefor, and this

would increase the national wealth. The benefit would not be confined to the South. The cotton crop is about 15,000,000 bales. Of this, one-third, or 5,000,000 bales, are sold and consumed in our own country and two-thirds, or 10,000,000 bales, in foreign countries for nearly one-half billion dollars in gold. While the value of this cotton sold in foreign markets is measured in money, yet, like all other commodities in international trade, it is exchanged or bartered for what we get from the countries with which we trade. In exchange for this cotton we get the tea, coffee, silks, laces, linen, diamonds, champagne, and other luxuries of foreign countries, and the commodities for which our cotton is exchanged do not come to the South, because our people are too poor to use them, but they satisfy the wants and gratify the tastes of the wealthy classes in the North. The quantity of these commodities for which our cotton exchanges depends entirely upon the price it brings. If cotton is worth 15 cents a pound, it will exchange for one-third more of these commodities than when it is worth 10 cents a pound, and therefore the national wealth, and especially the wealth of the North, is in direct proportion to the value of the cotton exported. But I am asked if I would repeal the law of supply and demand, and I answer in the negative. I want the price of cotton and all other products to be regulated by that law. The law of supply and demand, if permitted to operate without legislative and artificial obstacles, will fix the prices of all products at the cost of production and a reasonable profit. This is all that any honest man will ever desire and all that any dishonest man should ever be permitted by law to take from his neighbor. But in order that the law of supply and demand should fix the price of cotton so as to give the farmer the cost of production and a fair profit, it is necessary that he should be placed in the same condition of freedom and independence enjoyed by those with whom he exchanges the products of his toil. If his poverty and helplessness forces him to sell his cotton at prices dictated by others and in quantities larger than the market demands, then he will no more get the cost of production and a profit on his cotton than will the merchant whose debts force him to take whatever price he may be offered for his goods. If the pressure of debts compel the farmer to dispose of as much cotton in a couple of months as the world can use in 12 months, the inevitable effect will be in the future, as it has been in the past, to reduce the price of cotton below the cost of production; and to avoid this injustice to the farmer, as well as this economic loss to the Nation, I insist that the bill should be so amended that the farmer can secure the benefits of the proposed currency and thereby enable him to market his cotton as the world needs it, in order that he may obtain a fair price for the product of his toil and the Nation may obtain an adequate return in its exchange for those commodities of foreign countries which supply the needs of the great, rich North.

But it may be asked how the southern farmer gets pay for his cotton if it is exchanged with foreign countries for commodities used mostly in the North. The answer to this is that the southern farmer buys the goods manufactured in the North, and this is the way in which he receives the price of his cotton in the clearing of international trade. The value of his cotton therefore determines not only the quantity of foreign commodities with which it supplies the richer section of the Union, but also measures his purchasing power to take and consume the products of northern factories and western grain and meat. The economic relations of the different sections of the Union are such that it is impossible to impoverish one without injury to the others and impossible to benefit one without increasing the prosperity of all the others. It is therefore nothing less than national folly to discriminate against the farmer in this or any other legislation.

INDEPENDENCE OF COTTON FARMERS NOT INIMICAL TO THE MANUFACTURER.

Having shown that the national wealth would be increased by higher prices for exported products, and that the North as well as the South would reap the benefit from proper marketing of 10,000,000 bales of cotton in foreign countries, I come to the objection that this involves the idea that domestic manufacturers must pay more for the cotton they buy. Of the 5,000,000 bales of cotton used in American factories, one half of it, or two and one-half million bales, is used in southern factories and the other half in northern factories. If, therefore, the gradual marketing of cotton and the consequent higher prices would injure one section, it would to the same extent injure the other, and hence the question can not be regarded as sectional.

But I submit there is no real conflict between the interests of the manufacturer and the farmer who supplies him with his raw material, and this will be apparent from a consideration of the real condition of cotton. The 15,000,000 bales of cotton annually produced are made ready for market within the short space of three months—September, October, and November. The fact that the farmer is in debt for the supplies with which he has produced this cotton and is unable to procure the funds with which to pay these debts forces him to throw all this cotton, whose value often approaches a billion dollars, on the market at once at whatever price it may bring. This places the manufacturer in the position of purchasing enough cotton in the fall months to supply his factory for the entire year. He must either do this or permit this cotton to pass into the hands of speculators, at the risk of having to pay later an exorbitant price. To lay in a year's supply of cotton within two or three months is a great burden on the manufacturer, and imposes on him the investment of three-quarters of a billion dollars practically at one time.

This cotton becomes idle capital on his hands until it is gradually used up. The interest on the money he must borrow to carry it and the insurance and storage charges is a huge sum to be taken from his profits. In order to sustain these burdens he must necessarily get the cotton at less than its value and thus impoverish the farmer upon whom he is dependent for his raw material. This condition forces the cotton manufacturer to become a speculator. When he buys his year's supply in the fall he often makes a mistake as to the value, which depends upon the size of the crop. The Government with all its means of information sometimes errs in its estimate of the crop as much as 2,000,000 bales as late as the 1st of December. If this estimate is much less than the actual production, the manufacturer buying his year's supply in the fall will naturally pay more than its value, and if the estimate is too great he will pay less. In both cases the success of the manufacturer rests upon the uncertain basis of speculation, and these conditions result either in abnormal profits or disastrous losses, and in both cases either the farmer or the manufacturer must sustain the injury resulting from an unnatural glutting of the cotton market at one season of the year. The only remedy for this evil is the gradual marketing of the cotton crop just as the world needs it This can be accomplished in no other way than to place the farmer in a position where he can procure on the security of his cotton the funds with which to pay his merchant and to sell his cotton as the world needs it. His notes secured by warehouse receipts for his cotton should, therefore, be included in the paper on which the new currency is to be issued. This would save him the profits now made by speculators and the interest now made by the money lenders, who now supply the funds for the manufacturers to hold the cotton. It would greatly increase his productive capacity and insure the world a more bountiful supply of the fleecy staple. It would not injure the manufacturer, for what he needs is not so much a low price on cotton as a steady, stable price, which would enable him to make his contracts on a safe basis of prices. He would be relieved from the danger of violent fluctuations in the market and from the necessity of gambling in cotton futures to hedge against the manipulations of the gamblers. It would put him on the same level with all the other business men who buy their goods as they need them and no longer be compelled to buy a year's supply at once.

The truth is that the interests of the farmer and the manufacturer, the interchange of whose products constitutes the business of the country, are so mutual and interdependent that whatever benefits or injures one will have the same effect upon the other. The holding of farm products lessens rather than increases speculation.

Having demonstrated that the issuance of currency notes on the paper of farmers secured by warehouse receipts for their products will increase the national wealth and benefit rather than injure the manufacturer as well as the farmer, I deny that the issuance of currency on farmers' notes would increase speculation. The idea that it would result in the extensive holding of cotton for exorbitant prices is an impossibility. The farmer is like all other men, and would be subject to the same law which governs other classes in the disposition of his products. The law of supply and demand would regulate the sale of his product, as it does the sale of the goods of the manufacturer and merchant, and whenever that law offered him the cost of production and a reasonable profit he would sell, just as others do. The interest he would have to pay on the borrowed currency, the other expenses of holding his cotton, and the necessity of using the proceeds in making the next crop would certainly induce him to let his cotton go as soon as he could sell it at a fair profit, and the real danger is that these conditions would often force him to part with it too soon. The only possible effect of placing him in a condition where he could procure funds on the security of his cotton would be to relieve him of that helplessness and dependence on his creditors which necessitates the sale of his cotton at a loss. He is not and could never

become a speculator. To denominate the farmer as a speculator is to confound all distinction between the producer of wealth and the speculator and gambler. The speculator produces nothing. He adds nothing to the wealth of the world. He simply buys from one and transfers to another, and his profits are the difference between what he pays and what he receives for the products of others. The gambler neither produces anything nor does he transfer what belongs to another. He simply bets on the fluctuations of the market, and what he makes or loses is the result of chance. But the farmer is a producer of wealth, and his profits are the difference between the cost of production and the price at which he sells. He looks no more like the speculator and the gambler than a rosebud looks like a monkey.

INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY.

Another objection urged against the use of farmers' notes for the issuance of currency is that it will result in an undue inflation of the currency. We are reminded of the immense values of cotton, hay, corn, wheat, and other agricultural products, and on the assumption that if notes secured by these commodities could be used as the basis of currency the amount of money would be increased to the full value thereof, the conclusion is drawn that an absurd inflation of the currency would follow. This would not be possible. It could not happen under any bill based, as this is, on the gold-standard heresy whose prime object and inevitable effect is to contract and limit the currency. The express provision of this bill is that there shall be $1 of gold or lawful money in the vaults of each regional bank for every $3 of currency issued. If the regional reserve banks could collect every dollar of money in existence in their vaults, they would only have $3,000,000,000, and therefore the highest possible amount of currency that could be issued would be $9,000,000,000, which would be just one-half of the $18,000,000,000 of bank credits which under the present financial system has been substituted for money as a medium of exchange and which is the fabulous amount on which the people pay interest as one item of the enormous cost of the interchange of their products. If under the system of currency provided in the bill the banks should not collect in their vaults any more money than they have now, the greatest possible amount of the new currency would be $4,500,000,000. Whether this would be a harmful inflation of the currency would depend on the question whether it would be added to or substituted for the enormous bank credits which have taken the place of money, but if it should be, and the necessity should arise to exclude any class of paper as a basis of currency, it would be much wiser to exclude prime commercial paper whose value depends upon the solvency of banks and merchants than the notes of farmers secured by warehouse receipts for wealth already produced whose value depends on no such contingency.

JUSTICE TO THE FARMER.

No currency system which fails to give the farmer the same facility in guarding his interests against economic losses as it gives to those engaged in commerce and manufactures is fair and just. Recognizing the weakness of the plea of justice in an age of selfish commercialism, I have shown how the financial independence of the farmer in the disposition of his crops would increase the national wealth and how it would really benefit the manufacturer at the same time it benefits the farmer. I have also shown how futile are the objections that it would result in speculation and in the inflation of the currency. If I have established these four propositions, then this at least is a case where there is no reason why justice should not be done him in the currency laws. The real situation discloses the injustice in the discrimination against the farmer. His products are interchanged for manufactured goods. Nine billion dollars of agricultural products are annually interchanged for the products of the factory, and the terms on which this exchange is made fixes the profits or losses of the farmer. At the first of the year he begins to buy the goods of the manufacturer, and the merchant charges them against him all through the year. He can take no part in the prices at which these goods are charged, for the law enables the manufacturer to fix the price. A protective tariff enables the manufacturer to add the amount of the tax to the value of his goods, and cutting the farmer off from foreign markets forces him to pay the law-fixed price. As he can not buy elsewhere, he must pay the price, though it be double the fair value of the goods. Not only does the iniquitous tariff law shield the manufacturer in the disposition of his goods, but the patent laws are equally as potent in effecting an unfair and unjust interchange of agricultural and manufactured products. The Committee on Patents in the Sixty-second Congress spent a month in investigating the effect of these laws, and it was made clear in the hearings that a very large proportion of manufactured goods are now covered by patents, and that within the last five years there has grown up a custom by which manufacturers, exercising the powers given them by the patent laws as construed by the courts, not only fix the prices of their goods to merchants, but also fix the prices at which the merchants must sell these goods to consumers.

This monopolistic domination of the prices of manufactures requires that the merchant must sell these goods at prices which give him profits ranging from 20 to 150 per cent, and if the merchant is unwilling to charge such exorbitant prices he can not buy the goods. The manufacturer, under the power of his patent monopoly, makes the merchant his tool to oppress the farmer. The Patent Committee reported a bill to the last Congress to remedy this evil, but the bill was never considered in the House. It is to be hoped that the same bill will be reported to this Congress and passed into law.

But under the tariff and patent laws the price of every item in the farmer's account is fixed, and always at exorbitant rates, in the amount of which he has no voice. The price is already marked on the goods when he comes to buy, and he must take them on the terms fixed by others. No merchant or clerk ever asks him how much he will give for an article, but the question always is, What price has already been marked on the goods?

He comes to town in the fall to settle the account of supplies with which he has made his crop, and then he finds the long account, setting down the price of every item. He offers his cotton in payment. He is not asked how much he will take for his cotton. He has no more voice in its price than in the prices of the goods for which he exchanges his cotton. He is shown a telegram showing the market price of his cotton as fixed by a gang of gamblers on the cotton exchanges of New Orleans, New York, and Liverpool, and he is then called upon to agree upon the final terms of the exchange of his cotton for the goods of the manufacturer whose prices have been fixed in the one case by gambling and in the other by the power of the Government exercised in its tariff and patent laws. If the prices of both products involved in the exchange are such that his cotton does not bring the cost of production, then the farmer must either submit or make other arrangements for the payment of his debt.

If he submits, the settlement is made, the proceeds of his cotton is credited on his account, and he executes a mortgage to secure the balance and also his supplies for another year. But if he rebels against the injustice and goes to the bank with his note and the warehouse receipt for his cotton and thus tries to borrow the money with which to pay his debt to the merchant, in order that he may be able to hold his cotton for a fair price, the contention is that the wording of this bill should compel the banker to refuse him the money, because it would be speculation and result in an inflation of the currency. In other words, with the club of protection in one hand and of the patent monopoly in the other, the Government fells the farmer to the ground, and when he struggles to his feet and staggers to the bank with the best security on earth the proposition in this bill is that he be sent away with the denunciation that he is a speculator because he is unwilling to accept the prices fixed by gamblers.

THE FOLLY OF THIS DISCRIMINATION.

The injustice of this discrimination in legislation against agriculture just pointed out finds no compensation in resulting benefits, either to commerce or manufactures, and is therefore sheer folly, if not a crime. Agriculture is the basis of all material prosperity. It is the foundation on which both commerce and manufactures rest. No factory could run a day without the raw materials that come from the country and without the food which the farmer supplies to sustain its employees. The greatest possibility of manufactures is therefore limited by the wealth produced on the farms, and this possibility increases or diminishes as agriculture prospers or languishes. The profits, interests, and freights of commerce must come out of agriculture, and when legislation forces the profits of manufactures and commerce up to that abnormal point which equals or exceeds the entire profits of the farms, their factories close, their laborers strike, banks and merchants fail, railroad companies fill their sidetracks with empty cars and panic breeds universal disaster, because foolish legislation has undermined the foundation of prosperity. This folly is like the folly of the man who takes the stones and brick from the foundation of his house in order to strengthen and decorate the roof whose abnormal weight then crushes the entire structure. A fair illustration of the effect of the discriminations by which the farmer is impoverished for the enrichment of commerce will be found in a table published on page 294 of part 1, volume 47, of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, showing that he gets little more than half

of what consumers pay for his products, the balance being distributed among the agencies of commerce:

	Received by farmer.	Paid by consumer.
Onions	$821,000	$8,212,000
Potatoes	8,437,000	60,000,000
Coffee	2,402,000	12,009,000
Rice	1,354,000	6,191,000
Cabbages	1,825,000	9,125,000
Milk	22,912,000	48,880,000
Eggs	17,238,000	28,730,000
Meat and poultry	219,300,000	291,000,000
	274,289,000	464,147,000

This table shows that the American consumers pay $464,147,000 annually for eight products of the farms while the farmers receive for the same products only $274,289,000, the difference of $189,858,000 constituting the interest of the banks, the freights of the railroad companies, and the profits of the merchants who effect the distribution of these commodities. Our financial system exacts as large a penalty from agriculture for the enrichment of commerce as the tariff and patent laws exact for the enrichment of manufacturers.

This legislative discrimination against agriculture has been the vice of Republicanism for a half century. Every function of the Federal Government has been freely exercised to impoverish agriculture for the benefit of commerce and manufactures, and the practical result of this pernicious policy has been to concentrate the wealth of the country in the cities and towns and to build up the fabulous fortunes of multimillionaires engaged in these Government-favored departments of our commercial and industrial life. On the other hand, the legislation of profits out of farming has naturally driven the people into the towns and cities, so that we have in the last two decades an abnormal growth of urban population, which has increased from one-third to one-half of our people, and a corresponding decrease in our rural population from two-thirds to one-half, with an absolute decrease of the rural population in many sections and with 11,000,000 acres of abandoned farms in New England alone as a splendid monument to our folly.

But the vice of this discrimination has been continued so long that it has become a habit of thought, and it has become almost impossible to frame a law on any economic subject without some trace of this vicious policy. The farming classes, after many years of agitation, constrained the passage of a parcel-post law, but the law was framed, though ostensibly for the benefit of the farmers, in such a way that it at once developed a stupendous movement of manufactured goods all over the country; but on account of the prohibitive rates and other absurd provisions it has been utterly futile to move the traffic of farm products from the country to the cities. And, likewise, in the provisions of this currency bill as construed by its framers this same pernicious policy has manifested itself. It is strange that we should find this Republican vice in Democratic councils after it has been so long denounced in our party, and it can only be explained on the principle that "Vice is a monster of such frightful mien" that we may hate it for a while, but long contact with it will finally make us endure it, and then welcome it, and at last embrace it.

Glass Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. W. LAFFERTY,

OF OREGON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 13, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. LAFFERTY. Mr. Speaker, during the past summer I spent two months in Europe, during which time I studied conditions abroad in a general way. It seemed to me that the bankers are in the saddle over there more securely even than they are here. I was requested by the city editor of the Washington Post, Mr. Rochester, to prepare a statement of my impressions for that paper, and it is printed herewith:

[From the Washington Post, Sunday, August 31, 1913.]

BEAUTIES OF EUROPEAN TRIP SURPASSED ON PACIFIC COAST—FOREIGNERS OPPRESSED BY MIGHTY ARMIES, SAYS REPRESENTATIVE LAFFERTY, LOOK UPON AMERICA AS THE WORLD'S LEADING NATION—BANKERS RULE OTHER COUNTRIES.

(By WALTER LAFFERTY, Member of Congress from Oregon.)

Doubtless few pass through this life without contemplating, at least, a trip which will give them a personal observation of the principal parts of our globe and the inhabitants thereof. Sharing this common desire, I took occasion recently, during the pendency of the tariff bill in the Senate and the consequent lull in the House proceedings, to spend two months in Europe. The trip was much more delightful than I had imagined it would be. I was never given to hard work. Therefore to find that during travel abroad one can not help but absorb quite a bit of knowledge, even without effort, appealed very strongly to me.

I wish that all Americans could visit Europe. Not only would they enjoy it, but they would come home with higher appreciation of our institutions than they had ever supposed possible. They would come home with a fervid patriotism. They would return with an admiration for Washington, Jefferson, and the other heroes and statesmen of the formative period of our Republic more intense than they had ever felt before.

PEOPLE SUPPORT BIG ARMIES.

The people of Europe are our equals in every way. They only lack in opportunities. Their taxes are heavy. Germany supports nearly 1,000,000 soldiers in time of peace and France 500,000. No wonder the foreigners coming to our shores oppose a large standing army. Think of it! The United States, with wealth and population far exceeding either France or Germany, has a standing Army of only 95,000 officers and men.

The people of Europe are under control of the money power. That is to say, the banks and bankers exercise an influence on the Governments of Europe which is controlling. The Bank of England, a private corporation, issues its own notes, printed on the cheapest kind of white paper in ordinary black ink, with the name of the governor of the bank, and the auditor in fac simile, and these notes are the legal tender in Great Britain. They also pass current anywhere in Europe. They are "asset currency" of the simplest kind. The Bank of England assures us that it has the securities on hand to justify its note issues, and we take their word for it. The bankers of England and the bankers of other European countries form an aristocratic class. They sell credit to the average business man at high rates of interest, a function which should be under control of the Government.

EUROPE LOOKS UP TO UNITED STATES.

The people of America have control of their own Government, or at least they are fast getting control of it. * * *

Throughout Europe, America is regarded as the leading nation of the world. American inventions are in use everywhere. * * *

Comparisons lead me to believe that with the progress America is now making toward complete government by the people it will not be long till laws will be enacted which will actually guarantee equality of opportunity in this country, or, in other words, a fair and equitable distribution of the wealth we are producing. When that time comes no person will be allowed to work more than 8 hours a day, nor more than 48 hours a week. It will be unlawful to employ any man, woman, or child for less than a living wage. Every man who works will be able to take a vacation of 30 to 60 days each year in the mountains or at the seashore. And every man and woman who is industrious will some time in life be able to travel and see the world in which they live.

WEALTH IS CONCENTRATED.

Millions in America are working 10 and 12 hours a day for a bare subsistence, while bankers are selling at a profit credit which should be provided by the Government at cost on good security. It is said by our Government statisticians that the total wealth of this Nation amounts to $125,000,000,000, and that 50 men own 40 per cent of this wealth. Think of it! And that 200,000 men own 70 per cent of our wealth, leaving only 30 per cent for the remaining 99,800,000 people! These figures are staggering; but we are going to change all that, cut out the graft, and give to every man what he earns and no more. I think I clearly see this trend of things in America, and America is going to emancipate the world.

COST OF EUROPEAN TOUR.

The cost of a two-month trip to Europe may be kept within $500. The steamer ticket will cost $100 each way, first class, or $65 second class. One's expenses while in Europe, including railroad fares, hotel bills, and incidental expenses, should not exceed $5 a day.

However, many claim that the average tour of Europe, first class, including incidental expenses, will reach $1,000, so it would be well for anyone contemplating the trip to figure that he may spend more than $500. In Europe practically all classes of people travel by rail second and third class. The rates are much cheaper than first class and accommodations for a day trip are just as good. Much can be saved in the way of hotel bills by avoiding those hotels making a specialty of entertaining Americans. Such hotels charge rates much higher than American hotels, considering the service.

Starting upon an ocean voyage one should take along some old and warm clothing. It gets quite cold at sea at all times of the year. The passengers lounge on the sun decks, play shuffleboard and other games, and new clothes would soon be old.

Every ship now has wireless equipment. The larger passenger ships issue small daily papers, giving the more important events. Messages are sent from and received on the ships in midocean without delay or difficulty. The expense is not much more than ordinary telegraphing.

SEASICKNESS NOT COMMON.

Severe seasickness is not so common as formerly. The vessels are heavier and steadier. Still it is well to get a stateroom near the center of the ship if possible. Most passengers feel a little squeamish the first day or two out, but after they have gotten over it and acquired their "sea legs," as the sailors say, which means accommodating the body to the motion of the ship, nothing is more exhilarating than life at sea.

I visited Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, and Austria. The people were most interesting everywhere. The scenery is pretty enough, the fields and lawns are well kept, and

dwelling houses are made to look cheerful with flowers, but for natural scenic beauty there is nothing that I saw to compare with the Pacific-coast country in America. The "blue Danube" at Vienna probably is the prettiest river in Europe. At least it equals the Rhine. But neither of these rivers approach in beauty or grandeur the Columbia or the Willamette, in Oregon. The snow-covered mountains of Switzerland, of which I had a glimpse, would only make foothills for the towering white-capped peaks of the Cascades and the Sierras. The pine forests of Austria and Germany would but make underbrush alongside the gigantic redwoods of California and the stately firs of Oregon and Washington.

WONDERFUL OLD CATHEDRALS.

By association with the ancient cathedrals and other old buildings of Europe, history is brought back to the tourist and made to appear as though it happened but yesterday. One is reminded forcibly of the rapidity with which the generations pass. In London, upon the Strand, one may gaze upon numerous buildings which stand to-day just as they stood the day Shakespeare was born. And they look quite modern at that. In Vienna, wherever you go "a thousand years are looking down upon you." In fact, St. Stephen's Cathedral in that city was started only 500 years after Christ. The Egyptian obelisks and Grecian statuary in Paris, brought there by Napoleon's army only a little over a century ago, were chiseled by artists who flourished centuries before the birth of Christ.

The little cathedral on the banks of the Seine, in Paris, containing the tomb of Napoleon, is one of the modern places of interest. The granite sarcophagus containing the remains of the great soldier looks as though it might have been finished yesterday. The hundreds of flags and banners carried by Napoleon's soldiers are arranged around the walls near the dome of the cathedral. They are not incased, and are beginning to disintegrate.

EASY TO LEARN LANGUAGE.

One of the most pleasant surprises to every young American traveling abroad comes when he learns how easy it is to pick up a smattering of foreign languages. To be able to ask a question of a German or speak to a Frenchman in his own tongue, and to understand his reply in the same language, I had supposed required months or years of study. Such is not the case. The secret is to be found in the fact that many of their words are practically the same as ours, and when you get the accent from hearing the words pronounced many times a day, you are well on the road to speaking the language. I was told that anyone with an ear for music would learn the languages rapidly, as much depends upon remembering sounds and being able to reproduce them. Much help is also derived from the little books with which all tourists provide themselves, giving the foreign language parallel with the English.

In Vienna I bought one book giving seven different languages in parallel columns. I found that in some instances the English word ran clear across the page, with but slight variation. The reason for this similarity of words in all European languages is the fact that all the nations of Europe came from a common source. When the people started north through Europe they scattered and settled in different parts, and in the centuries they have developed different languages, but many of the words originally used in common have been retained in all the languages, which but illustrates again how small the world is and how closely we are all akin.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH B. THOMPSON,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 6, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7898) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, the smallest and most unimportant incidents are seized upon and by constant repeating and additions are made the pretext for arguments and reasons to increase the size, and thereby multiply the expense of maintaining our Army and our Navy. Once during each year when the appropriation bill is before the Congress we hear the same prophecies of disaster that await us if millions of dollars additional taxes are not levied upon the American people for the increase of the Army and the Navy. We are told that we can no longer isolate ourselves and refuse to take part in European politics; that we are a world power, and that we must enlarge our Army and our Navy in order that we may be prepared to enter upon any conquest or take part in any war that our position as a world power and our meddling in European politics may thrust upon us. During the past three months our relations with Japan and Mexico have furnished new and powerful arguments to those who would increase the expense of the Army and the Navy.

I for one am opposed to an increase in either branch of our military service. I do not believe in war. I believe that the nations of the earth have advanced in intelligence and moral development to that position where war will shortly be known among the nations of the world no more. The handling of the Japanese and Mexican situations by the President and the Secretary of State during the present crisis affords a striking illustration of the settlement of disputes by peaceable means and without recourse to arms. The conduct of the President and Secretary Bryan during all the periods of anxious diplomacy through which our Nation is now passing has reflected great credit on them and added luster to the high ideals of American statesmanship. In the absence of war, and with a certain knowledge that all disputes between nations can and will be settled by peaceable methods, there is no necessity for a large Army and a large Navy. Our people are already weighed down by the burdens of taxation without entering into competition with England, Germany, and France and embarking upon the enterprise of enlisting new men in the Army and sending new ships out upon the seas. The expenses of this Government were $236,964,372 in 1878, in 1888 they were $259,653,959, in 1898 they were $443,368,582, and in 1908 they were $659,196,319, an increase of nearly 300 per cent during the period of 30 years from 1878 to 1908. The increase in population between the same dates was 84 per cent. In 1796 the per capita expenditure of our Government was $1.34; in 1907 it was $8.91. I believe an average family in the United States is supposed to consist of five members. Therefore every family in the United States in 1908 was paying toward the support of the General Government $44.55 per annum. It is true that this amount is not extended on the tax duplicates and is not collected from us by the tax gatherer, but it is no less a tax by reason of being collected indirectly and over the merchant's counter than if it were collected directly by the tax gatherer. I believe it is estimated too that where one dollar finds its way into the Treasury by reason of collecting this tax indirectly by the tariff method five dollars are taken out of the pockets of the American people and placed in the vaults of the manufacturers.

Every family in the United States is paying more than $250 per year directly toward the support of this Government and indirectly for the benefit of special privilege.

The appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1913 was $90,958,712.98, and the appropriation for the naval service during the same period was $123,151,538.76, a total of $214,110,251.74. During the year 1912 there were enlisted in the United States Army 81,331 men and 4,470 officers, and during the same period there were enlisted in the Navy 46,651 men and 3,114 officers; and, in addition, there were in the Marine Corps 9,567 men and 319 officers, and in the Philippine Scouts, which is under the control of the War Department, 5,480 men and 180 officers, making a total of 151,112 men, or 1 man for every 595 of the population of the United States. Mr. Speaker, this does not take into consideration the militia of the various States or the Naval Militia, which is about equal to the number of enlisted men. An army of this size is large enough for the purposes of this Government or any other Government that is not embroiled in war.

We do not need a large army and a large navy. We are 5,000 miles away from Europe and its troubles and 7,000 miles away from the Orient, and on every farm in this country there is an arm ready to be stretched forth in the defense of our country should necessity require it. If the dollars expended in one year for the support of our Army and Navy as they are, and without increase, were laid one against another, it would make a string that would reach from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco back to New York again, or one-fourth the distance around the world.

It would pay 342,029 men a wage of $2 per day for an entire year. It would employ a thousand men at $2 per day every working day in the year for 342 years. As against this enormous expenditure for the support of the Army and the Navy, there was appropriated for the fiscal year 1913 to promote agriculture the pitiful sum of $16,648,168, and yet more than 40 per cent of the population of the United States are engaged in this great industry. There comes up from all parts of the country a demand for development and an appeal for the best class of immigration, and yet in the face of this demand we are spending nearly fifteen times as much annually for the support and increase of our Army and Navy as we are for the benefit of the great producing masses of the country. It is high time for us to quit following the fashions of rotten and fast-decaying European monarchies by attempting by a display of pomp, ceremony, uniforms, and music to stir the blood and thrill the souls of our people with patriotic love for our flag unless on that flag in its every fold is displayed the motto of the Republic:

Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

The farmers and the working people of our country desire no more than this; they are entitled to no less.

The purposes and uses of large armies and navies by the nations of the Old World are twofold: First, to repel invasion or to enter upon a foreign campaign to maintain its territorial integrity or to extend the borders of its frontier; second, to maintain within its own borders the system of special privilege

which recognizes the division of its people into classes—a governing class of lords, dukes, and counts, and a lot of other detestable flunkyism, on the one hand, and a working class of serfs, who bear the burdens and fight the wars for the poor privilege of being slaves, on the other.

Mr. Chairman, God so created this world as to render a large army and navy on our part unnecessary for the first purpose, and Thomas Jefferson so created this Republic of ours as to render it unnecessary for the second purpose.

The necessity for a large army and navy is not the fault of the Creator of the world or the creator of the Republic. If a necessity for it does exist, it is because of the weakness and folly of those who have been trusted with power and who by law have built up a privileged class in this country, who, knowing the source of their power and the cruelty of their privilege, are unwilling to trust to the just judgment of their countrymen. I am unwilling to spend one dollar of the people's money to increase an army or add an additional ship to a navy to be used in forging the chains of industrial slavery by forcing our laboring people to work at a wage which will not furnish food for the mouths and clothing for the backs of those who call them husband and father.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the aristocracy that exists in the Army and Navy. It has so come to pass that it is almost impossible for the splendid young men, the sons of our working people, our farmers, and our business men, to secure entrance to our Military and Naval Academies. When I came to Congress last spring I was foolish enough to harbor the fond delusion that I had a right to nominate one young man to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point and two young men to attend the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This fond hope was soon shattered, for when I named for these positions the sons of Oklahoma farmers and laborers and business men, the first intimation I had that they were rejected came from parties here in Washington, who were kind enough to inform me that I could give the appointment to their sons and they could enter immediately. Made to order for the very purpose. When I suggested that there was a statute requiring the appointee to be an actual resident of the State from which the appointment was made, I was informed that I could have the right to name some town in my State as his place of residence.

I informed them, one and all, that the sons of Oklahoma fathers and mothers—boys who loved Oklahoma, who loved the history of our country, the traditions of our fathers; boys who, when they became officers in our Army, would be able to sympathize with those who labor to feed the world in time of peace and who fight the battles of the Nation in time of war—would be appointed to the places at my disposal, or they would remain vacant until Gabriel should declare time at an end.

But I have drifted far afield in discussing this subject from the lesson I wished to impress—the picture I desire to draw. If the lessons of history are true we are following in the footsteps of all the governments that have arisen and flourished and passed away, and whose wrecks now serve as the milestones of time in our treatment of and preparation for war, and the attention and solicitude we manifest toward those things which promote peace.

The Government has by law aided in building up our great manufacturing industries and our railroad systems. Of this we make no complaint if the people of the country are to and do receive fair treatment from them, but we are unwilling to make them our masters and furnish a guard with which they can maintain their mastery. I protest against continuing to make large appropriations for war, and plead that we for a little while devote our attention to bettering the condition of that large class of our citizenship for whom we have done so little, but to whom we owe so much. I desire to call the attention of the Congress to a few figures which are more eloquent than any words can possibly be of the neglect of the Government toward the American farmer.

Millions and multiplied millions of dollars have been taken from the pockets of the American people to build up the manufacturing industries of our country. Beginning with the first tariff act in 1789 down to the Underwood Tariff Act in the year 1913 our Government has levied a tribute on the consuming masses for the benefit of the manufacturer that has built up and developed that branch of industry beyond conception and unparalleled in history. The same is true of our transportation lines. The Congress early began a system of appropriations to deepen the rivers, widen their channels, dredge the gulfs and bays, connect bodies of water by canals, and, after the invention of the steam engine, to assist in constructing railroads, and by appropriations and land grants by the Federal Government and gifts and gratuities on the part of States, counties, cities, towns, and communities these have jumped into billions of dollars. The land grants alone by the Federal Government aiding in the construction of railroads amount to more than 200,000,000 acres of land, valued at more than $6,000,000,000. We are just now completing across the Isthmus of Panama a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific at a cost of nearly a half billion dollars. All this has been done for the purpose of bettering the condition of our people and to advance the prosperity of our country, but during all these years not one dollar has been appropriated to aid the farmer in the construction of good roads that he might more cheaply and expeditiously market the products of his farm. All of the manufacturing industries of our country might be closed, but if nature had sent an abundant crop throughout our country we would be blessed with general prosperity. Every railroad might cease to operate its trains, and yet if the wheat, corn, and cotton and the other staple crops were abundant famine would not be abroad in the land. The manufacturer may conduct his industry during every working-day in the year, and the railroads may run their trains every day in the year, but the very moment a drought strikes down the wheat, corn, and cotton crops every line of industry and every line of business is paralyzed. The manufacturer must close down his plant and the railroad must cease its operations. The farmers of the country furnish the products for the manufacturer and the freight for the transportation company.

In the Philippines, Porto Rico, and in the Canal Zone the Government of the United States is spending millions of dollars in the construction of good roads. If we will decrease the appropriations we are annually making for the Army and Navy and increase the appropriations for good roads in the United States, we will have made the greatest and most effective preparation for war, because it is the farmer and the laborer of the country who in time of war goes forth to defend his country against its enemies, both foreign and domestic. Unless some action is taken by the Congress that will make farm life more profitable and consequently bring more contentment to the farmers, a very serious condition will exist in the United States within a short time. Our farm products are now decreasing. In 1904 we exported 593,000 head of cattle; in 1909 we exported 208,000; in 1910, 125,000; and in 1911 about 95,000 head. We imported from Mexico, in 1908, 63,000 head of cattle; in 1910, 188,000; and in 1911 over 200,000. In 1908 we exported foodstuffs in its raw state, $189,000,000, and manufactured foodstuffs, $331,000,000; cotton, $437,000,000. In 1907 we exported more than $1,050,000,000 worth of farm products. Since that year our exports have been steadily decreasing and our imports increasing. With this shifting of the balance of trade we are becoming a debtor instead of a creditor nation.

In 1908 the number of cattle on the farms in the United States was 50,073,000; in 1909 there were 49,379,000; in 1910 there were 47,279,000; in 1911 there were 39,679,000; in 1912, 37,260,000; and in 1913, 36,030,000; showing a steady decrease in the number of this great food-producing product of the farm—nearly 15,000,000 in a period of five years, or 3,000,000 animals per year; and this, too, notwithstanding the increased demand for beef and all by-products of the packing plant.

Beginning with the year 1907 and extending down to and including the year 1912, the wheat crop of the United States was, in—

	Bushels.
1907	735,260,970
1908	634,087,000
1909	664,602,000
1910	737,189,000
1911	635,121,000
1912	621,338,000

showing a steady decrease in this great food-producing cereal, the crop in 1912 being 114,000,000 bushels short of the crop produced in 1907.

During the 10-year period from 1890 to 1900 the increase in the agricultural occupation in the United States was 21 per cent. In other occupations it was 32 per cent. In all parts of the country our citizenship is gradually drifting away from the farms and into the cities. In my judgment this drifting of the people from the farms to the cities could be largely decreased, if not entirely stopped, if there was a system of good roads throughout our country that would permit the farming and laboring population to enjoy some of the privileges of social life that under existing conditions are denied to them on the farms but afforded them in our cities. There are over 2,000,000 miles of public roads in the United States, and the Government of the United States is using more than one-half of this mileage in transporting its mails over rural and star routes. The Government uses these roads which it has not contributed one penny toward building, and it constantly holds over the heads of the farmers and those supplied with mail the threat that it will discontinue such service if they do not, at their own expense and by their own toil, keep these roads in good condition. The

Government of the United States has no better right to appropriate the roads built by the farmers of the country than it has to appropriate the railroads of the country; in fact, it would have a much better moral claim if it were to attempt to appropriate the railroads of the country to its own use, because it has contributed many billions of dollars toward their construction.

The matter of good roads is not only of great interest to the farmers of the country, but it is likewise of great interest to the consumers of farm products. The cost of transportation must finally be paid by the consumer, and the cost of transportation at this time almost equals the cost of production. Whatever, therefore, will decrease the cost of transportation will decrease the price finally to be paid for the agricultural products by the consumer without decreasing the amount the farmer secures for his products. It simply would reduce the expense of the middleman—the transportation company.

The latest Federal census showed the value of farm products to be nearly $9.000.000,000. About two-thirds of these farm products are consumed at home. The other third, or $3,000,000,000, is marketed, and in order to place it upon the market an average haul of 9 miles to town must be made over the unimproved dirt roads. The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States estimates that there is moved over the 2,000,000 miles of unimproved dirt roads annually about 3,000,000 tons of farm products at a cost of 25 cents per ton-mile, and he further estimates that this cost could be reduced by one-half if the roads were improved. This would result in an annual saving of $300,000,000 to the consumers of farm products.

Mr. Chairman, what I have said points the moral I desired to draw, and that is that the safety of a country and its perpetuity is not measured by the number of its armed soldiers nor the size and thickness of the walls of its forts and arsenals nor the bore and range of its cannon, nor yet by the thickness of the plates of steel and the swiftness of its battleships, but rather by the love and veneration of its citizenship, who by fair treatment have come to know that the rich and the poor, the mighty and the weak, all stand equal in the presence of the law.

Woman Suffrage and Good Roads.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURTON L. FRENCH,

OF IDAHO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 11, 1913.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an address by my colleague from Idaho [Mr. SMITH] delivered at Fairview, Ohio, a large part of which discusses the suffrage question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD as indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The address is as follows:

[Speech of Hon. ADDISON T. SMITH, Representative in Congress from Idaho, delivered at the Thirty-fourth Annual Pennyroyal Reunion, at Fairview, Guernsey County, Ohio, August 21, 1913.]

"Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, it is certainly most appropriate that the people of this historic section should year after year gather here to renew their bonds of friendship, to exchange their plans for the future, and to tenderly recount the good deeds of those who have passed on.

"We are occupying historic ground to-day. Over the old National Road traversing this section passed many times to and from Washington Presidents Jackson, Harrison, Polk, and Taylor; also such distinguished men as Sam Houston, John C. Crittenden, Chief Justice Marshall, and Davy Crockett.

"It is the only great highway built entirely by the Federal Government. It extends from Cumberland, Md., to St. Louis, Mo., a distance of over 800 miles, and was constructed at a cost of over $7.000,000. From the time of its construction, in 1825, until the railroads were built to the Mississippi it was the chief thoroughfare from the East to the then frontier States.

"The building of this great road was a godsend to the pioneer farmers along the way, as it furnished employment to thousands of them with their teams. They were not only benefited by their own earnings, but by the money spent in their locality, and land values were enhanced because of their proximity to such a splendid highway.

"As many as twenty 4-horse passenger coaches have been counted in line at one time, and there were thousands of broad-wheeled wagons covered with canvas in use for transporting freight. It took fast mail from Washington 54½ hours to reach Columbus and 94 hours to St. Louis.

"Along this old road passed the hardy and restless pioneer, whose spirit has constantly moved westward and is now wrestling with the mountains and plains of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

"The people who rescued that great West from the almost impassable barriers to civilization and those who are now there reclaiming the desert wastes, opening the storehouses of the mountains and harnessing the mighty rivers, possess the same indomitable spirit as those hardy pioneers who nearly a hundred years ago traversed this great thoroughfare seeking a favorable spot on which they could spread their tent and make homes for themselves and their families.

"The western country is still in its infancy. It is only a few years since the wealth in mountain, valley, and river has become known. These resources only need the progressive spirit of the pioneer to make these opportunities available and to demonstrate the possibilities of that region. Those who have gone there have not only been active in developing the material resources, but they have also made great strides in civilization and in the enactment of laws for the betterment of society and the elimination of the spirit of greed and domination which is so prevalent in older communities. The pioneers have always been the reformers, as the history of the human race shows, and those of the West are no exception to that rule.

"Among all the States in the new West Idaho proudly lifts her head. She was one of the first States in the Union to give woman her rightful place in the affairs of government. For nearly 20 years woman has been on an equality with man at the ballot box, and she has brought to that responsibility a determination to have those laws enacted which are intended to improve the morals of the people, to protect the public health, to give her children better opportunities in the struggle of life, and to accomplish many other things which will benefit her community, which the men, because of their disinclination or indifference or their time being too much occupied in their business affairs, have not done.

"Her natural ambition for the education and success of her children and the improvement of her surroundings, which has made the American wife and mother the best guardian of the home in all it signifies, has spurred her on to accomplish her great work. She constantly has in view the welfare of the home, the welfare of her children, and the general welfare of the human race. Through her active cooperation at the polls there have been placed on the statute books of Idaho many laws far in advance of those in the older States. Our pure-food laws, which are as stringent as any in the Nation; our antigambling laws, which have practically eliminated this vice in Idaho; our local-option laws, which have driven the saloon from over three-fourths of the counties in the State; our direct-primary laws, which have placed the selection of the State and county officers in the hands of the people; the widow's pension law, which permits her children to remain with their mother, their natural guardian, instead of sending them to an institution; our fruit-inspection laws, prohibiting the sale of wormy fruit and requiring the systematic spraying of fruit trees; our Sunday rest and many other beneficent laws are all due to the intelligent and active cooperation of the women of the State in the creation of public sentiment in favor of these wise enactments and by placing in office those who were favorable to this progressive legislation.

"I do not desire to be understood as approving the unreasonable campaign that is being conducted by the militant suffragettes in England. Their disgraceful and illegal acts can not aid their cause, and are deplored by all sensible and law-abiding people.

"The campaign which has been made in this country during the last 50 years for woman suffrage has been conducted in the most dignified and conservative manner. They have appealed to reason and patiently awaited the ripening of public sentiment favorable to their cause. They have shown that their interests are unselfish; that while they desire to have a voice in the making of the laws in order that good results may follow, they are perfectly willing that the men shall have the honor of executing the laws. They were only impelled by the deep affection for their children and their love of the home and the fireside to assert their right to help place in the legislature those who are willing to enact the laws which they demanded. What is true of Idaho is equally true of all woman-suffrage States. They tried persuasion for years to accomplish their plans, without success, and are now trying the ballot. In all those States where the women have won the right to vote much has already

been accomplished toward the enactment of legislation which has contributed greatly to the betterment of all mankind. The polling places have been moved from the obscure street and placed in a prominent and neatly kept building. The act of casting the ballot has been dignified into a great responsibility and privilege. Only men with clean records are put up for public office and the old-time ward heeler has lost his occupation.

"Under the gentle influence and cooperation of woman—wife, mother, sister, and sweetheart—I confidently believe that within the next decade politics in this country will be placed on a higher plane in all the States; that the reins of government in town, county, State, and Nation will only be placed in the hands of those who are unselfishly devoted to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people; that laws will be passed which will inure to the protection of the wage earner, the weak, and unfortunate, and that the grasping and selfish will be curbed in their greed to acquire more than their share of the wealth of the country to the exclusion of those who have been deprived of the opportunity to enter the race unhampered.

"While many wise and wholesome laws have been enacted and many more are being contemplated, I hope that Congress and the various State legislatures may soon enact legislation providing for a comprehensive, systematic, and cooperative plan for improving the roads of the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The benefit to the commerce of the country by the construction of the great Panama Canal can not be estimated, yet I confidently believe that if the expenditure of the four hundred millions in that great undertaking had been spent in the improvement of the roads of the country it would have brought greater prosperity to the Nation and the people than will result from the opening of the canal. I am glad to note that the enthusiasm of nearly a century ago for national highways which resulted in the construction of the National Road is being revived, and that we can confidently look forward to the construction of similar highways in all parts of the country during the next decade.

"We are this year appropriating $180,000,000 for pensions for our soldiers, and their widows and orphans, for the great service they rendered our Government when its life was in peril, which is distributed in the rural communities, towns, and cities in every section of the Union. No other Government funds find their way into so many of the interior States, for the millions appropriated yearly for the construction of battleships, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the payment of the Army and Navy, and the thousands of Government employees is spent largely in the coast States. When our veterans and their widows have passed away the money that is now being spent for pensions should be appropriated for road construction. In this way the inland communities will get their proportion of the Government funds, of which they contribute their share in the internal revenue and customs duties.

"In all probability next year's appropriation for pensions will be eight or ten million dollars less than last year. By the use of this saving on the pension appropriation for road building we could undertake an immense system of road improvement without feeling the burden on our resources. Each year the pension appropriation will be less than the previous year, and the good-road appropriation could be correspondingly increased, until within 10 or 15 years we would have a network of highways that would bring unexampled prosperity to the wage earners, enrich the farmers, and give a stimulus to commercial undertakings which have not been equaled in the world's history.

"When we contemplate the possibilities of this great country and reflect on our Nation's history and the progress we have made in the arts and sciences, in inventions, in agriculture, and in the cultivation of those Christian graces which bind us closer in brotherly affection, how glad we should be that we are American citizens living in the twentieth century. While we may differ in our politics or our religion, we are patriots and lovers of a common country, ready to work together for its advancement and the preservation of its institutions, and to take a determined stand against those doctrines opposed to our form of government, the advocates of which prefer the red flag to our Stars and Stripes.

"It is good to live in times like these and to participate in the grand undertakings which are making the world better. Such occasions as this can only result in good. An interchange of opinion is always desirable, and better acquaintance results in unity and cooperation and a more kindly interest in the welfare of our neighbor. We go from this place more loyal than ever to Pennyroyaldom, more proud of our country and its achievements, and more confident that the future has in store for us continued progress and development as a people and a Nation."

The Modern Woman.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY GEORGE, JR.,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD an article by Helen Keller, entitled "The modern woman."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD an article by Helen Keller. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The article is as follows:

[From the Metropolitan Magazine, December, 1912.]

THE MODERN WOMAN.

[By Helen Keller.]

THE WOMAN AND HER HOUSE.

We women have often been told that the home contains all the interests and duties in which we are concerned. Our province is limited by the walls of a house, and to emerge from this honorable circumscription, to share in any broad enterprise, would be not only unladylike, but unwomanly. I could not help thinking of this the other day when I was asked to go to a far State and take part in some work that is being done for the blind. If I accepted this invitation, should I not be leaving my proper sphere, which is my home? I have thought of it many times since I learned that there are in America over 6,000,000 women wage earners. Every morning they leave their homes to tend machines, to scrub office buildings, to sell goods in department stores. Society not only permits them to leave their proper sphere; it forces them to this unwomanly desertion of the hearth, in order that they may not starve. O my sisters in the mills and shops, are you too tired, too indifferent, to read the ridiculous arguments by which your rights are denied and your capacities depreciated in the sacred name of the home and its defense?

Woman's sphere is the home, and there, too, is the sphere of man. The home embraces everything we strive for in this world. To get and maintain a decent home is the object of all our best endeavors. But where is the home? What are its boundaries? What does it contain? What must we do to secure and protect it?

In olden times the home was a private factory. The man worked in the field or at his handicraft while the woman made food and clothes. She shared in out-of-door labor; but indoor work naturally became her special province. The household was the center of production, and in it and about it man supplied himself with all that he needed—or all that he had—by rudimentary hand processes. The mill to grind corn was not far away. The leather used by the shoemaker was from a beef killed by a neighbor. Over every cottage door the words might have been written: "Mr. & Mrs. Man, manufacturers and dealers in general merchandise." Home life and industrial life were one. To-day they are widely separated. Industries that used to be in the house are spread all over the world. The woman's spinning wheel and part of her kitchen and dairy have been taken away from her. When she seeks to understand economic affairs and to exert her authority in their management she is in reality only following her utensils.

HOME IS WHERE THE WORK IS.

The spinning wheel, ancient emblem of domestic industry, has been removed to great factories. She has followed it there both as worker and owner. So she still does her part in the great task of clothing the human race. Where the spinning wheel is the woman has an ancestral right to be. For no matter how complex wheel and loom have become she depends on them still to make the blanket that covers her child in its sleep. It is her duty as a housemother to watch her spinning wheel, to see that no member of the world family goes ill clad in an age when wool is abundant, when cunning machines can make good coats, when a ragged frock on a self-respecting woman is a shame to us all. It is for woman to follow her wheel, to make sure that it is spinning wool and not grinding misery, that no little child is chained to it in a torture of day-long labor. The spinning wheel has grown a monstrous thing. In order to identify it one must study wages, tariffs, dividends, the organization of labor and factory sanitation. The woman who studies these problems and insists on having a voice in their solution

is in her home as truly as was her grandmother whose tireless foot drove the treadle of the old spinning wheel. The home is where those things are made without which no home can be comfortable.

Once the housewife made her own butter and baked her own bread; she even sowed, reaped, thrashed, and ground the wheat. Now her churn has been removed to great cheese and butter factories. The village mill, where she used to take her corn, is to-day in Minneapolis; her sickle is in Dakota. Every morning the express company delivers her loaves to the local grocer from a bakery that employs a thousand hands. The men who inspect her winter preserves are chemists in Washington. Her ice box is in Chicago. The men in control of her pantry are bankers in New York. The leavening of bread is somehow dependent upon the culinary science of Congressmen, and the washing of milk cans is a complicated art which legislative bodies, composed of lawyers, are trying to teach the voting population on the farms.

It would take a modern woman a lifetime to walk across her kitchen floor, and to keep it clean is an Augean labor. No wonder that she sometimes shrinks from the task and joins the company of timid, lazy women who do not want to vote. But she must manage her home; for, no matter how grievously incompetent she may be, there is no one else authorized or able to manage it for her. She must secure for her children clean food at honest prices. Through all the changes of industry and government she remains the baker of bread, the minister of the universal sacrament of life.

When she demands to be mistress of the national granary, the national kitchen, the national dairy, the national sewing room, whoever tells her to confine herself to her house is asking her to move forward and backward at the same time. This is a feat which even her inconsistency can not achieve. The inconsistencies reside not in woman and her relation to her plain duties, but in her circumstances and in some of her critics. She can put a basket on her arm and bargain intelligently with a corner grocer, but she can not understand the problem of nationalizing the railroads which have brought the food to the grocer's shop. She is clever at selecting a cut of meat, but the central meat market must not be opened to her investigation; a congressional committee, which she did not choose, is doing its whole duty as father of the house when it tries to find out who owns the packing houses in Chicago, how much money the owners make out of her dinner, and why thousands of tons of meat are shipped out of the country while her family is hungry.

She opens a can of food which is adulterated with worthless or dangerous stuff. In a distant city a man is building himself a palace with the profits of many such cans. If a petty thief should break into her pantry, and she should fight him tooth and nail, she would be applauded for her spirit and bravery, but when a millionaire manufacturer a thousand miles away robs her by the peaceful methods of commerce she has nothing to say, because she does not understand business, and politics is not for her to meddle in.

Woman's old "domestic sphere" has become not only an empty shell with much of the contents removed, but a fragile shell in which she is not safe. Beside her own hearth she may be poisoned, starved, and robbed. When shall we have done with the tyranny which applies worn-out formulas to modern conditions? When shall we learn that domestic economy is political economy? The noblest task of woman is to get bread for her children. Whatever touches her children's bread is her business.

THE MOTHER SPIRIT IN THE WORLD.

Woman from times long gone has been the nurse, the consoler, the healer of pain. To-day the sick bed is often in a great public hospital. There she has followed it as professional nurse, and her services have been welcomed and acknowledged. In the hospital wards where she moves, deft, cheerful, capable, there are men unnecessarily laid low by the accidents of trade and children maimed and dying who might be well and playing merrily in the bright morning of life. From the battle fields of industry come the wounded, from the shambles of poverty come the deformed. What enemy has stricken them? How much of all this disease and misery is preventable? Shall the wise nurse stand by the bed of pain and ask no questions about the social causes of ill health? If her own child in her own home is needlessly hurt, she blames herself for her carelessness. In the world home if a child is needlessly hurt, she is equally responsible. By her vigilance in the world home woman can help to bring about a civilization in which every preventable disease shall be rooted out and every condition that causes broken bodies shall be examined and abolished. This is her problem. She is mistress of the sick room, and the sick room is world-wide.

The education of children is acknowledged as lying within the scope of maternal care. The mother is the first teacher before the child goes to school, and in the schoolroom her unmarried sister devotes herself as a professional foster-mother to the children of others. The American nursery is a public building with a flag flying over it. If anywhere, woman is mistress in the schoolroom. So evident is this that in relation to schools she has a certain political privilege. She can vote for the school committee and serve on it herself. But even here she is bound by a very short tether. She has nothing official to say about how much money shall be spent for schools. Her freedom in this respect, as in some others, is the form without the substance, for the fundamental question in the public-school problem is the question of money. That must be appropriated by men. Moreover, the laws relating to children—for example, the laws of compulsory education—are made by men. It is not for her to say whether a child shall be taken from school to grind in mill and factory. Yet every child plunged in ignorance, bent by man's work before his time, is a thwarting of her sacred mission to fill the world with children well born, well bred, beautiful, wise, strong for the burdens of life. The schoolroom and all that it means belongs to the central intimacy of home, and all that violates the schoolroom violates the sanctity of the woman's hearth.

It is idle to say that woman could not improve the schools, that the schools are already free, and that every child has opportunity for instruction. The efficiency of the school depends upon things outside the schoolroom. It has been found that you must feed your child before you can teach it, and that the poor home defeats the best schoolroom. Behind the free school we must have a free people. What profits it to provide costly school buildings for anemic, underfed children, to pass compulsory education laws and not secure a livelihood for the families whose children must obey them? What is the common sense of free textbooks without wholesome food and proper clothing? Where is the logic—masculine or feminine—of free schools and free child labor in the same commonwealth? These questions concern the most ignorant woman and the best educated woman, and the solution of them is necessary to the health and comfort of every home.

Woman's place is still the household. But the household is more spacious than in times gone by. Not all the changes of modern life have changed her duties essentially. Her work as spinner, bread giver, helper of the helpless, mother, and teacher of children is nowise different to-day, but is immensely increased and intensified. Too often confused by the dazzle and uproar of modern life she is the primal woman still, the savior and shaper of the race. In what a grim, strange abode must she often discharge her old-time functions! Sometimes it is no home at all, but an overcrowded, sunless lodging; it is not a shelter, but an industrial prison; it is not a nursery, but a lazaretto.

Countless mothers of men have no place fit to be born in, to bear others in, to die in. Packed in tenements forgot of light, unheeded and slighted, starved of eye and ear and heart, they wear out their dull existence in monotonous toil—all for a crust of bread! They strive and labor, sweat and produce; they subject their bodies and souls to every risk, lest their children die for want of food. Their clever hands which have so long been set to the spindle and the distaff, their patience, their industry, their cheapness have but served to herd them in masses under the control of a growing industrial despotism.

Why is all this? Partly because woman does not own and direct her own share of the national household. True government is nothing but the management of this household for the good of the family. Under what kind of government do we live? To this question, her question, woman must find an answer by following her sisters to their places of sojourn. It is for her to know if their home is home indeed, if their shelter is strong and healthful, if every room—in lodging, shop, and factory—is open to light and air. It is for her to see that every dweller therein has freedom to drink in the winds of heaven and refresh his mind with music, art, and books; it is for her to see that every mother is enabled to bring up her children under favorable circumstances.

THE NEW FAITH.

The greatest change is coming that has ever come in the history of the world. Order is evolving out of the chaos that followed the breaking up of the old system in which each household lived after its own manner. By using the physical forces of the universe men have replaced the slow hand processes with the swift power of machines. If the woman demands it a fair share of the machine products will go to her sisters and their families as when the loom stood at hand in their dwellings. They will no more give all their best years to keep bright and

fair the homes of others while their own are neglected. They will no more consume all their time, strength, and mental capacity in bringing up the rosy, laughing children of others while their own sweet children grow up pitiful and stunted. There is motherhood enough in the world to go round if it is not abused and wasted.

Yes; the greatest change is coming that has ever come in the history of the world. The idea that a higher power decrees definite stations for different human beings—that some are born to be kings and others to be slaves—is passing away. We know that there is plenty of room in the world and plenty of raw material in it for us all to be born right, to be brought up right, to work right, and to die right. We know that by the application of ordinary intelligence and common good will, we can secure to every one of our children the means of culture, progress, and knowledge; of reasonable comfort, health, and happiness; or if not happiness, at least freedom from the unnecessary misery which we all suffer to-day. This is the new faith that is taking the place of the faith in blind, selfish, capricious powers. Religion, the life of which is to do good, is supplanting the old servile superstitions. The spirit of the time we are in has been eloquently described by Henry Demarest Lloyd:

It is an ethical renaissance, and insists that the divine ideals preached for thousands of years by the priests of humanity be put into form, now, here, and practically, in farm and mine, stock market, factory, and bank. It denies point-blank that business is business. It declares business to be business and politics and religion. Business is the stewardship of the commissary of mankind, the administration of the resources upon which depend the possibilities of the human life, which is the divine life.

What is there, then, so cold, sordid, inhuman in economics that we women should shrink from the subject, disclaim all part in it, when we touch it daily in our domestic lives?

Many young women full of devotion and good will have been engaged in superficial charities. They have tried to feed the hungry without knowing the causes of poverty. They have tried to minister to the sick without understanding the causes of disease. They have tried to raise up fallen sisters without knowing the brutal arm of necessity that struck them down. We give relief to a mother here and there, and still women are worn out at their daily tasks. We attempt social reforms where we need social transformations. We mend small things and leave the great things untouched. We strive after order and comfort in a few households, regardless of the world where distress prevails and loveliness is trodden in the dust.

Our abiding place will be home indeed when the world outside is a peaceful, bright home for mankind. Woman's happiness depends upon her knowledge of the facts of life as much as upon her lovely thoughts and sweet speech and her faithfulness to small duties. In woman is wrapped the hope of the future. The new child, the new civilization, all the possibilities that sleep in mankind are enfolded in her. In her travail is the resurrection of the human race. All this glorious promise can be brought to naught by ignorance of the world in which it is to be fulfilled. To plead with women, to urge her to open her eyes to the great affairs of life, is merely to bid her make ready her house for the child that is to be born.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. C. BASCOM SLEMP,

OF VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. SLEMP. Mr. Speaker, I avail myself of the privilege afforded each Member of the House of extending his remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein the following:

First. A copy of resolutions adopted by the executive council of the Virginia Bankers' Association at a meeting held in Richmond, Va., on the 6th day of September last.

Second. Sundry letters from bankers in the ninth district of Virginia containing comments on the currency bill now before the House.

The resolutions and the letters speak for themselves and uniformly condemn the bill.

VIRGINIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Farmville, Va., September 15, 1913.

MY DEAR SIR: The executive council of this association held a meeting in Richmond on the 6th instant to discuss the currency bill now pending before Congress, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted at said meeting:

"*Resolved*, That while recognizing the patriotism and ability which characterize the currency measure now under consideration by Congress, we desire to record our convictions that the enactment of the bill in its present form would not be acceptable to the banks of this State, and would, in our judgment, involve the surrender of national charters by many of the institutions in this State; and that we earnestly suggest that each bank, National and State, should advise our Senators and Congressmen of our convictions and invoke their efforts to obtain modifications which we believe will be necessary to secure the efficiency of the banking and commercial interests of this State.

"*Resolved*, That in our belief the recommendation of the recent Chicago meeting of representative banking interests of the country furnishes a reasonable ground for the modification of the pending currency bill, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to our Members in Congress and to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Banking, respectively.

"Jos. M. Hurt, Blackstone; Walker Scott, Farmville; W. B. Vest, Newport News; J. W. Bell, Abingdon; C. E Tiffany, Warrenton; C. Taylor Burke, Alexandria; H. W. Jackson, Richmond; Oliver J. Sands, Richmond; Thos. B. McAdams, Richmond; S. L. Barrow, Blackstone; T. P. Beery, Harrisonburg; Julien H. Hill, Richmond; R. E. Jorden, South Boston; G. R. Ratcliff, Manassas; J. J. Scott, Bedford City, members of the executive council."

Faithfully, yours, WALKER SCOTT, *Secretary.*

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
Abingdon, Va., September 13, 1913.

Mr. C. B. SLEMP, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SLEMP: I am just in receipt of your letter of the 12th, and take pleasure in giving you my views regarding the currency form which is now before the House. I wish to say that I am not in favor of a change along the line which the new law predicts, and I do not believe it would be accepted by the majority of the banks in this State, and should this law be passed I believe it would involve the surrender of national-bank charters by many of the institutions in this State.

In my judgment it would be a hardship on most of the banks to take 10 per cent of the capital stock out of their business on 60 days' call. As for ourselves, we have no trouble in keeping up our reserve, and we would much prefer the present arrangements. When we have occasions to borrow money we have at all times been granted these accommodations, and I would much prefer borrowing money from the people whom we keep our reserve and balances with.

In regard to the exchange proposition, will say that I think this would curtail the income for country banks, as this source alone brings in considerable money in the run of a year. Of course my experience in the banking business is limited and my ideas which I have given you are to the best of my judgment for the betterment of banks in our section.

With kindest regards, I am,
Yours, very truly, F. B. MCCONNELL,
Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Wytheville, Va., September 13, 1913.

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, M. C., *Washington.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am due you an apology for not replying to your letter of recent date in regard to the currency bill now before the House, but as the executive committee of the Virginia Bankers' Association was to meet on the 6th instant I deferred writing.

That committee held its meeting on that date, and you possibly have before you now the resolutions that were passed, which resolutions I indorse.

If the present bill should become a law it would decrease our earnings in the loss of our interest and exchange account, and we do not like the idea of surrendering 10 per cent of our capital.

If the present bill should become a law I think a large per cent of the national banks in this section would surrender their charters and return to the State system, which we would not like to do, as we have tried both, and we like the workings of the national system under the present law so much better than we did the State. It looks to me that the Currency Committee should give some heed and show some respect to the opinions of men experienced and trained in the business of banking, but they seem to think it all emanates from that much-despised street in New York, and they can not see beyond their nose.

Yours, very truly,
C. W. GLEAVES, *Cashier.*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ABINGDON,
Abingdon, Va., September 13, 1913.

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SLEMP: I have your esteemed letter of the 12th instant in reference to the currency bill which is now before the House of Representatives.

I agree with you that the bill is a very important one, and one that affects the business and banking interests of the whole country vitally. It is my opinion that the recommendations made by the meeting at Chicago recently form a reasonable groundwork for the modification of the bill.

I think the national banks are in a less favorable position than the State banks on account of being compelled to either enter into the Federal reserve system or give up their charters, as you know the State banks have the option of either becoming members or remaining as they are. The national banks will be compelled to become members of the association or surrender their charters, in which latter event they will be forced to retire their circulating notes, which will make it necessary to dispose of their Government bonds. Unless the Government makes some provision for the immediate redemption of the 2 per cent bonds, any considerable number of national banks retiring from the system would cause the market for these bonds to go to an investment basis, which would result in a loss to the retiring national banks of more than the cost of their subscription to the Federal reserve banks. This makes it practically compulsory upon the national banks to enter the system. The State banks will probably wait until the new law is tried out by the national banks. If it proves to be a good thing, they will avail themselves of their privilege of entering the system; otherwise, they will remain as they are, operating under their State charters.

You can readily see from this how it places the State institutions in a much better position than the national banks.

The requirement of 20 per cent subscription to the stock of the Federal reserve banks, 10 per cent of which will have to be paid in cash and the remaining 10 per cent to be paid on call, is, in my opinion, excessive. It seems to me that the subscription should, in any event, be reduced to 10 per cent of the capital of each bank, 5 per cent of which should be paid in cash and a liability for the remaining 5 per cent. It seems unreasonable that each bank should be compelled to surrender 20 per cent of their capital to be managed by the Federal reserve banks and so little of the profit to be allotted to the stockholding banks. I believe also that the banks should have some voice in the selection of the members of the Federal reserve board, as it does not seem fair or just that the banks should be required to furnish all the capital without any representation upon the board and only a meager return for the use of their money.

Another objection that I have to the bill is the requirement to keep the reserve of national banks with the Federal reserve banks without interest. It would seem to me that if the Government is to receive nearly all the profit from the Federal reserve banks that the banks should have at least interest upon their balances; otherwise, the bank that had $50,000 deposit with the reserve bank would receive no more benefit than the bank that only kept $5,000.

I do not think the rediscount privileges would be of any considerable advantage to banks in this section directly. It is possible that it might make it easier for their city correspondents to get accommodations from Federal reserve banks and thereby be the better enabled to accommodate their country bank correspondents, but as for any direct accommodation to be extended to banks in this section from Federal reserve banks, I do not anticipate it.

Another part of the bill that seems to me very objectionable is the extraordinary powers granted to the Federal reserve board over the national banks. As I understand the bill, it gives them power to make any number of examinations at any expense, requiring the bank to pay same, and it really seems to me that it takes the management of the banks out of the control of their officers and directors and places the entire management in the hands of the Federal reserve board. It would seem that under the new law the banks might be placed in a position of having to consult the Federal reserve board before extending their customers a line of credit.

The provision of the bill providing that the Federal reserve banks receive from any member checks on any other member at par would practically wipe out the exchange account of all the banks in this section and would very materially curtail the income of every bank in this section, and I think this applies generally to country banks over the entire country.

There are several other points in the bill that I would like to call to your attention, but I am in a hurry to get this letter off on the mail, and I may write you again Monday.

Thanking you for writing me, I am,

Yours, very truly,

J. W. BELL.

FARMERS' BANK OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA,
Wytheville, Va., September 13, 1913.

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th instant to hand and contents carefully noted.

The currency bill, as I understand it, applies more particularly to national banks. Ours is a State bank, but nevertheless there are many features in the bill that are decidedly objectionable to State banks, if these provisions apply to them as well as to national banks.

State banks, as I understand it, can take stock or not as they may elect.

Then to require banks to collect and remit for drafts without charge is altogether wrong, and would curtail the income of the State as well as national banks.

There is so much that is objectionable in the bill that it would require more time to elaborate than I can possibly devote to the subject at present.

In its present shape the bill should be defeated in the House.

Very truly, yours,

V. C. HUFF.

PULASKI, VA., *September 15, 1913.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 12th is at hand. The currency bill, as you state, is very important. It will very materially reduce the income of our bank and of all country banks, with no corresponding benefit to the patrons of our bank or of any country bank.

If I understand the bill, the reserve bank does not pay interest on reserves deposited with them. The compulsory subscription of an amount equal to 20 per cent of our capital stock I do not like. The bill was not prepared to benefit the national banks, but it may benefit some people somewhere, but not in Pulaski or southwest Virginia.

I have not gone over section 27, referring to the savings department of national banks, very carefully or fully, but it will certainly increase the work and cost of that department, and I am unable to see the benefit.

It is a change, and as we have been a prosperous people for the past 15 years, it looks as though a change was wanted and we are about to get it.

Will you kindly send me a copy of the bill. Only one copy in our town.

Truly, yours,

JNO. W. ECKMAN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Pearisburg, Va., September 16, 1913.

Hon. E. BASCOM SLEMP, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of recent date asking my views of the proposed currency legislation, would say there is much of the bill that a man of bank experience can not approve. I think all compulsory features are bad, whether applied to banking or otherwise.

The bill simply means to us that we will have to withdraw from our home customers not less than—

10 per cent of capital	$10,000
5 per cent of deposits	15,000
Total	35,000

on which we will be allowed to make or get a dividend of $500. We are using the money fully now at 6 per cent. Some small compensation may be realized by reduced reserve, but such profit will, no doubt, be taken up in expense of extra examinations.

As you know, with the development going on in this part of the State, we need all our money and more. You also know, Mr. SLEMP, that our paper is as good as the best, but at the same time we have no commercial (the kind banks lose money on) paper that would come under the rediscount class, as provided. It might be put in by misrepresentation, but without that we in the Southwest could not raise $100,000 of the true kind. We prefer what we have, backed by real estate, for, as J. J. Hill has said, "the fire risk is good, and it don't run away."

Briefly, we believe the administration is going to put that bill across. In that case we will accept it in good faith for a trial, but if it does work injustice to us we will simply give up national charter.

I wish you were in position to really do something along the right line, but we all know they are not going to let you have a word to say that they will listen to.

Viewed from a distance, it looks very much like a deal of strong-arm method is being exercised at present and that the Republican Members might as well be at home cutting corn.

Thanking you for writing me, and with best personal wishes, I remain,

Very truly,

C. L. KING.

TAZEWELL NATIONAL BANK,
Tazewell, Va., September 13, 1913.

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SLEMP: Yours of the 12th received. I have read the currency bill carefully, and have also, as far as I have been able, read what recognized leaders in the banking world have had to say about it. One can easily see, with the total membership of the Federal reserve board appointees of the President, how our money system might become the tool of politics and with grave results. I do not, however, feel competent to discuss this feature of the bill.

I do not see how the bill as a whole will help the small banks. We are required to subscribe to the capital stock of the reserve bank an amount equal to 20 per cent of our own capital, 10 per cent of which is to be paid in cash, with the remainder subject to call. In addition, we are required to keep 5 per cent of our deposits with the reserve bank without interest. In return for all this we get not over 5 per cent dividends on our stock in the reserve bank and a discount privilege of doubtful value. In our case, and with our average deposits during the last year as a basis, we would receive $300 for the use of $20,000, or 1½ per cent. Take any agricultural section, such as ours, and commercial paper in the true sense is not to be had. Our loans are made to farmers and merchants to be used in their business in a general way and with a tacit understanding that the money will not be paid back until the farmers and merchants are good and ready. In the larger centers time paper is executed by one person or firm to another for goods delivered, and with the understanding by both the party executing and the party receiving the note that it will be promptly paid at maturity. This is commercial paper in its true sense, and as far as I know there is none in our district, unless perhaps in Bristol. If we get this class of paper we must go on the market and buy it, which we would not likely do for the purpose of rediscounting it. The reserve banks, with the consent of the Federal reserve board, may make their definition of commercial paper broad enough to admit the character of paper we handle; but if this is not done, in addition to the reserve we will be required to carry with the reserve bank, we will have to carry with our city correspondents sufficient balances to induce them to come to our rescue in time of need. Are you not afraid that even if the definition of commercial paper is broad enough to cover the character of paper handled by the country banks that the red tape to be gone through with in connection with rediscounting and the amount of publicity connected will restrain the country banks from using the privilege? To make myself clear, if one of our customers should receive notice from the reserve bank that they held his note, which he thought we held, and that he must pay it at maturity, it would put him in a panic, and he would make panicky every neighbor in 5 miles.

It seems to me that the notes to be issued should be bank notes, but with strict Government supervision as to reserves and redemption. This, however, is too big a question for the little fellow.

The provision to par all items will hurt the country banks quite a good deal. I know banks in small places that could hardly exist but for their revenue from exchange charges.

Do not understand me as opposing currency legislation. Means should be provided for a mobilization of reserves and for an elastic currency. I do think, however, that a system that would give quick relief to the larger centers, and by them to the country banks, would be preferable to the bill proposed. It is the business of our city correspondents to know us, and if they can get relief in stringent times they will gladly pass it along.

With kindest regards,

Yours, respectfully,

W. T. GILLESPIE.

P. S.—One other feature. The bill provides that while we may keep as much more than the 5 per cent of our deposits required with the reserve bank we must under no circumstances allow our balances with the reserve bank to fall below the 5 per cent. This means that a bank that has four times its capital in deposits will lose control of an amount equal to 40 per cent of its capital. Under present conditions we are required to keep a certain reserve with our agents in the cities, but the law contemplates that we can use these reserves in stringent times and have a reasonable time in which to build them up again.

W. T. G.

GATE CITY, VA., *September 16, 1913.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter addressed to us in regard to the currency bill now before Congress.

First, we desire to say that the banking system of this country needs some changes, but we do not think that the matter is being considered as it should be. This whole currency bill is being rushed upon the country without giving the country, and especially the bankers, time to weigh and consider the different features and conditions of this bill.

The bill has had so many different proposed modifications that it is right difficult to know just what is proposed in the bill.

We believe that this bill as first offered to the country, without the changes as offered to the bill by the bankers at the recent Chicago meeting of bankers, will not bring the relief that the country wants, and will be positively harmful to the banking interests, as a whole, all over the land.

We have gone carefuly over the proposed changes as offered by the bankers at Chicago, and we heartily indorse them all.

We do not believe that banks should be compelled to take stock in the regional reserve bank, but make it optional to the bank, at least for one year after the bill goes into effect, or as to that make it optional with the bank whether it ever takes stock in the reserve bank.

We do not think that the Government should go into the banking business, asking to take over the profits over and above 6 per cent paid to the holding banks on the stock held by them. This, it seems to us, is giving to the Government the profits that would naturally belong to the banking interests of the whole country, as this profit to-day properly belongs to them.

We do not think that this reserve bank should have the exclusive right to issue Treasury notes or Government notes. This will cripple the prestige that now belongs to a national bank.

The discount privileges under this bill are no advantage at all to a country bank, or, as to that matter, to an ordinary bank, as they can now rediscount with the city correspondents any first-class paper to a reasonable amount, and they are not hindered by a legal limitation as to the amount so rediscounted. It leaves it entirely optional with the directors of the reserve bank, and this is too great a power to place in the hands of men over the banks of a given district.

One of the very greatest harms that can possibly be done to a country bank is to take away the right to charge exchange. All country banks make a good per cent of their earnings in this way. This will cause us to lose quite a lot in our yearly income.

Again, we ask that the Federal reserve board be controlled in their appointments—at least a majority—from the banking interests of the whole country and not left at the dictation of the President of the United States, as this will bring the banking interests under the control of politicians. And most certainly there will be an endless warfare if the banking system of the whole country is turned over to politics. Keep the banks of this country from politics, and in doing this we best serve the people and the bankers, who themselves have built up the marvelous system we have to-day.

We would urge that you use your influence to have this banking reform deferred until the December session of Congress, and by that time the whole matter will be more thoroughly settled by the bankers, who after all are the best men to consult in this whole reform.

If the same can not be deferred until then, we ask that you use your influence against the bill in its present form, unless the proposed changes as outlined by the recent bankers' meeting at Chicago be accepted and incorporated into this bill.

It will positively run the small banks of this country out of business, and they are as much entitled to do business as the large banks of the large cities. As the bill stands now it is legislation for the big bankers against the little banker. It is legislation for the few against the many. It is legislation for "special privileges of the few rich bankers against the many small bankers."

We both jointly ask that you try for these amendments, and if not granted vote against the bill.

We are,

Yours, very truly,

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, GATE CITY, VA.
By J. H. PETERS, *Cashier*.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GATE CITY, VA.
By J. W. CARTER, *Cashier*.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTON,
Norton, Va., September 15, 1913.

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 12th instant, and replying beg to say that I have read the currency bill which you sent me, but have not studied it as closely as I would like. It looks like there are many good features in it, but, of course, good results from it will depend largely on how the whole matter is managed and carried out by the men who will be at the head of it.

It seems to me that 10 per cent ought to be the total amount of the capital stock required from country banks and allow the other 10 per cent optional, and in regard to the matter of exchange charges it seems to me that way the act reads that one reserve bank shall accept all items at par from other reserve banks, but if it means that we could not collect any exchange from any of the banks with which we do business, we would not want it by any means, as it would work a great hardship on us and would very seriously affect our profits.

We received this morning copy of the bill with alterations made by a conference of bankers held in Chicago August 22 and 23. I have not yet had time to examine their corrections to see what they suggest. I will try to examine it right away and let you know what I think about it. I suppose you have a copy of these corrections.

Yours, very truly,

E. H. OULD.

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BANK OF CLINCH VALLEY,
TAZEWELL, VA., *September 16, 1913.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: Answering your favor of the 12th instant asking my views on the pending banking legislation, have to say that as a general proposition the whole question is entirely too big for me.

I will say, however, that I suppose I am committed to the report adopted by the representatives of the State bankers' associations and clearing-house associations at the conference held at Chicago, August 22 and 23, because at a recent meeting in Richmond, Va., I voted in the affirmative to the effect that the recommendations of the Chicago meeting furnished a reasonable ground for the modification of the pending currency bill. While undoubtedly there are many apparent objections to this bill, I am none too sure that the good features do not outweigh the bad, and I have every faith in you folks in Congress passing a bill that will measure up to the emergency when the test is applied, prove of the greatest benefit to the greatest number, and properly safeguard depositors, business interests in general, and the banking interests as well.

In this community, as in all this section perhaps, the discount privileges under this bill will be negative, and I might say under most any other bill they would amount to nothing, for we carry very little or no business paper, all being what we term "old-field accommodation paper." Absolutely none can be found that is better, and at the same time I may add none can be found that is slower. To give you an idea of the strength of this class of paper, offer as an illustration the fact that in the 24 years we have conducted this institution not one dollar has been lost by reason of a bad loan, and yet no one seems to have contemplated a bill whose features offer any encouragement to this class of paper, and I do not undertake to doubt the wisdom of same.

Bespeaking your good offices in cooperating with the Democrats in trying to pass a safe and sane measure, and with kind, personal regards, I am,

Yours, very truly, HENRY PRESTON, *Cashier*.

Mr. George W. Gillespie, of Tazewell, Va., president of the Tazewell National Bank, incloses a clipping from the Washington Post which he commends as important and of which he approves:

[From Washington Post of September 15.]

BANKERS ARE BEST CURRENCY CRITICS.

"The objections of the bankers to the Glass-Owen currency bill certainly are a more reliable index to the sentiment of the country than the opinions of so-called 'students of finance,'" remarked Henry J. Stafford, former State bank examiner of one of the Western States, at the Shoreham. "I do not believe anyone can question that the bankers are honest in their objections, and surely their opinions are based on practical experience. You might say that the banking interests, State and national, hold the 'purse strings of the country,' and unwise legislation might result disastrously. Any policy that would tend to control a portion of the paid-up capital, requiring a surrender of a percentage of their deposits in an arbitrary manner, as proposed in the Glass bill, and which would have the effect of reducing earning capacity and assets is bound to be looked upon with suspicion and met by resistance, and especially so where the benefits are more or less uncertain.

"This is particularly true of that class of national banks termed country banks, of which there are something over 7,000, and which have to contribute to the capital stock of the proposed regional reserve banks over $60,000,000 from their paid-up capital on the first assessment and be subject to call for a like amount in the event it is found that the full 20 per cent is required, and at the same time to surrender absolutely their control of more than $190,000,000 of individual and $32,000,000 Federal deposits, reducing their earning capacity in proportion and for a doubtful benefit. It is doubtful, because if advantage is not taken of the rediscount provisions—and certainly some banks will not while conditions remain normal—there would be no benefit, and in cases of stress, when aid from the reserve banks was necessary, the character of the paper of these country banks, while good, would be such as not to meet the approval and requirements of the Federal reserve board. Another objection is the basis of subscription to the capital stock of the reserve banks. The June statement of the comptroller shows that central reserve banks have a surplus of practically 90 per cent, other city reserve banks 70 per cent, and country banks but 60 per cent. It might be claimed, and with reason, by the country banks that a fair basis of stock subscription to the Federal reserve banks should be made on the basis of capital stock and surplus rather than on the basis of capital stock alone. The question of control of the Federal board, of the number of regional reserve banks, the sharing of profits, which indirectly constitutes a tax on somebody, presumably the borrower; placing of authority for note issues, reserve required, and other minor questions all have to be considered. I have failed to find any evidence of the Glass bill being received with any enthusiasm in any section of the country."

We inclose this view, and hope it will not be overlooked.

G. W. G.,
Tazewell National Bank.

Pure Wine Assassinated.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES F. CURRY,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 13, 1913.

Mr. CURRY. Mr. Chairman, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an article on sweet wines by Mr. Wiley.

The article is as follows:

PURE WINE "ASSASSINATED"—PUT TO DEATH BY SENATE AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL, SAYS WILEY—POSSIBLE FOR MANUFACTURERS TO ADULTERATE THE AMERICAN PRODUCT FREELY BY USING SUGAR AND WATER.

Pure wine in America has been assassinated by the United States Senate, in the opinion of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. In a statement issued last night the former chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture said:

"From time to time as occasion presents, some one takes advantage of an ambush to shoot the food law full of holes. The last attempt is of such a particularly dangerous character as to warrant a notice and a protest. In the proceedings of the Senate, when the new tariff bill was under consideration, Senator STONE offered an amendment, which was adopted, to a certain proviso in the bill, which as amended reads as follows:

"'*Provided*, That the tax herein imposed shall not be held to apply to pure wine made exclusively from fresh grapes, berries, or other fruits to which has been added, before, during or after fermentation sugar, pure boiled or condensed grape must, or water, not exceeding in either case 20 per cent of the weight of such wine.'

"What a travesty on language to call such a concoction 'pure wine.' But if the Congress of the United States thus defines a pure wine it will

of necessity overrule any provision of the existing law relating to wine.

"There is only one kind of pure wine in the world and that is a wine made exclusively of the juice of sound, ripe grapes. All other wines by common consent must be prefixed with the name of the fruit from which they are made. Think for a moment what a riot of adulteration the above definition would permit. The total addition of 20 per cent of the weight of the wine may be made before, during, or after fermentation. No one can ascertain how much adulterating matter was used, because it is impossible to tell how much the weight of the finished wine will be. It is evident that it would of necessity be much larger than the original weight of the expressed grape juice. Hence, there would be no standard by means of which it would be possible to prevent an excessive addition of the adulterating ingredients.

"Let the people who are interested in the purity of products immediately protest against this outrageous attempt to debauch the wines of this country.

"A real, pure wine, made only of grape juice properly fermented and properly aged, has the poisonous properties of its alcohol modified until the wine may become actually wholesome taken in moderation. But here the Senate of the United States not only undertakes to define the worst possible adulterated article as pure, but under the guise of its authority seeks to poison the American consumer of wines with insidious and deleterious rum. In addition to this, by indirect and concealed means, it seeks to defraud the United States of the revenues which otherwise might be derived from the tax on brandy withdrawn for the fortification of sweet wines.

"It only remains now for the Senate to define whisky as an alcoholic beverage made of neutral spirits, burnt sugar, and synthetic flavors, and beer as an alcoholic beverage made of any old thing that will ferment and embittered with anything that is bitter, from capsicum to aloes, to complete the debasement of American beverages. Strange to say, this awful amendment was listened to and adopted without a single word of protest. The scene closes with the following laconic statement:

"'The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment of the committee as amended. The amendment as amended was concurred in.'

"The assassination of pure wine was neatly and quickly accomplished."

Currency.

SPEECH

OF

HON. S. D. FESS,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 16, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, the most significant bit of research on monetary lines for a century was that done by the Monetary Commission, whose report is found in more than 20 volumes. The concrete recommendation of this commission is expressed in the central-bank proposition defeated in the last Congress. This proposed law was defeated before it was introduced by the label fastened upon it of money influence. It was approved by the banking interests generally, which in these days would be sufficient to defeat it. The Aldrich plan met with general disapproval, whether wise or otherwise. The present bill now before us purports to do what the Aldrich bill was designed by its sponsors to do, without giving dangerous power to the money power. Its author yesterday asserted it was written in the interest of the people and not the banks.

At this time it would be well and edifying to compare the two plans—the Aldrich with the Glass scheme. The Aldrich plan proposed a national reserve association—a central bank—with a capitalization of $200,000,000, with the banks of the country as stockholders; branches of this association, 15 in number, to be opened in that number of districts, these branches to be made up into local associations of not less than 10 banks to each association, with an aggregate capital of $5,000,000, under a board of directors. The present plan omits the association, but adopts the regional bank scheme of 12 Federal banks, made up of the capitalization of 20 per cent of that of the national banks in the region, with a minimum of $5,000,000, under a directorate. The chief difference here between the two schemes is in the control—both have a local directorate and both have a central authority. In the Aldrich plan the local directorate is chosen by the banking interests, while the general board is chosen in part by the banking interests and in part by the Government. The Glass proposal provides that the local directorate be chosen partly by the banking interests and partly by the Federal board, the latter the ruling element in the finality. The general board is chosen by the President. Membership in the Aldrich plan was optional with banks and trust companies, while it is compulsory in the Glass bill for national banks, but optional with all other banks.

The capitalization in the Aldrich plan was furnished the reserve association by the banks subscribing 20 per cent of their capital, half paid in and half on call, with a provision against hypothecating the stock. The same provision is made in the Glass bill.

The Aldrich plan made the life of the charter 50 years, while the Glass bill provides for a 20-year charter.

OFFICIARY.

The local association in the Aldrich plan was left to choose its directors—three-fifths by the banks, each bank to have one vote; two-fifths by members voting in accordance with shares in the association. The Glass plan provides a directorate of nine members, three representing bank interests, three representing industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests of the district, and three chosen by the Federal board.

The Aldrich plan proposed a directorate of the national association of 39 members—15 to represent the branches, 15 the agricultural and commercial interests, elected by each branch, and 9 by banks in the ratio of shares. In addition there are 7 ex officio members—2 deputy governors, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and Comptroller of the Currency.

The present plan provides for a board of seven, all chosen by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, and Comptroller of the Currency, together with four others, one of whom is to be a practical banker and not more than two of whom can belong to the same political party.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL—GLASS BILL.

There is to be created a Federal advisory council, which shall consist of as many members as there are Federal reserve banks. Every Federal reserve bank shall select annually one member of said council, to receive no compensation for services, but to be reimbursed for expenses. Meetings of said council to be held at Washington at least four times a year, or oftener, if called by Federal reserve board. Council may select its own officers and adopt its own method of procedure.

Federal reserve council to have power, first, to meet and confer directly with Federal reserve board on general business conditions; second, to make oral or written representations concerning actions taken, proposed, or contemplated by said board; third, to call for complete information and give advice concerning discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, and general affairs of the reserve banking system.

EARNINGS.

The Aldrich plan provided a flat dividend of 4 per cent cumulative. In addition provision was made for a contingent fund not to exceed $2,000,000 to care for losses. One-half of additional net earnings to create a surplus fund, which shall amount to 20 per cent of the capital. Of the remaining half one-fourth goes to the Government and one-fourth to shareholders, provided the shareholders do not get above 5 per cent. The excess above this is to go to the Government.

The present plan provides 5 per cent dividend over and above all expenses; then one-half to go to a surplus fund until such fund shall amount to 20 per cent of capital, the balance to be distributed 60 per cent to the Government and 40 per cent to banks.

POWERS OF CENTRAL CONTROLLING BOARD.

The Aldrich plan gave the central association the power to use a seal, to continue 50 years, to enter upon contracts to purchase real estate, to choose officers, to adopt rules and regulations, to exercise through directorate all necessary powers.

The present plan empowers the Federal board to examine work of the reserve banks and make weekly reports thereon, to control rediscounts of Federal banks, to suspend reserves, supervise issuance of Federal notes, to dictate central reserve cities, to remove officials of reserve banks, to write off doubtful assets of reserve banks, suspension by receivership of reserve banks, to perform all duties specified and implied in this act.

DEPOSITS.

The Aldrich plan proposed no compulsory deposits from member banks in the national association. The Government was to deposit its general funds with the reserve association, upon which the association paid no interest. The national association was to act as fiscal agent of the Government.

The present plan requires every national bank and member bank to establish with its district reserve bank a credit balance equal to 5 per cent of its total demand liabilities.

All money in the general fund of the National Treasury must be deposited with the Federal reserve banks, which shall act as

fiscal agent of the Government, no interest to be paid on any deposit except those of the United States, and then one-half of 1 per cent.

MARKET OPERATIONS.

The Aldrich plan allows the reserve association to invest in United States bonds, State bonds, or foreign bonds. It can deal in gold and make loans, may deal in bills of exchange payable in foreign countries, open agencies in foreign countries, and transfer funds of one depository bank to the credit of another through the branches of the association.

The present plan gives the reserve banks the power to deal in the open market in bankers' bills and bills of exchange, to deal in gold, and to make loans thereon.

EXHIBIT A.

RESERVES.

ALDRICH PLAN.

On demand deposits, all national banks and subscribing banks to maintain the same percentage of reserve as now required by the national banking law, and in the same manner in respect of keeping part of their reserve in reserve cities.

On time deposits, not payable within 30 days, no reserve is required; but within 30 days of payment the same reserve to be kept as in case of demand deposits.

All demand liabilities, including deposits and circulating notes, of a national reserve association to be covered to the extent of 50 per cent by a reserve of gold or other lawful money. When such reserve falls below 50 per cent the national reserve association to pay a special tax upon the deficiency of reserve, namely, for each 2½ per cent or fraction thereof that reserve falls below 50 per cent a tax to be levied at rate of 1½ per cent per annum, and no additional notes to be issued so long as the amount of reserve is below 33⅓ per cent of outstanding notes.

PRESENT PLAN.

Country banks shall have a reserve of 12 per cent, which, after a period of three years, shall be as follows: Five per cent in own vaults, 5 per cent in Federal reserve bank in its district, and remaining 5 per cent either with Federal reserve bank or in its own vaults, or both.

Banks in reserve cities, after a period of three years, shall have reserve of 18 per cent, of which 9 per cent shall be in own vaults, 5 per cent with Federal reserve bank in its district, and 4 per cent either in its own vaults or in the reserve bank of its district.

Banks in central reserve cities, after a period of 60 days, to have a reserve of 18 per cent, of which 9 per cent shall be in own vaults, 5 per cent in reserve bank, and 4 per cent in either, remainder as credit.

Every Federal reserve bank shall always have in its vaults gold or lawful money equal to 33⅓ per cent of demand liabilities.

NOTES.

The Aldrich bill devotes attention first of all to taking over the bond-secured circulation of the national banks. Banks might maintain existing issues, but further issues or reissues were forbidden. The National Reserve Association offered for a period of one year to purchase the 2 per cent bonds, securing circulation at par and accrued interest and to take over the responsibility and redemption of the notes, issuing therefor its own notes when the same are presented for redemption.

The National Reserve Association may issue additional notes from time to time to meet business requirements, but whenever the total amount of notes issued by it (including the outstanding national-bank notes) shall exceed $900,000,000 the notes in excess of that amount which are not covered by an equal amount of lawful money or gold shall pay a certain tax of 1½ per cent per annum, and when notes exceed $1,200,000,000 the tax is 5 per cent on the excess not so covered.

Notes to be secured by legal reserve of gold or lawful money to the extent of 50 per cent (see provision under reserve against demand liabilities above) and by notes and bills arising out of commercial transactions, the same as are acceptable for rediscount, or obligations of the United States.

Notes to be redeemable in lawful money at head office or branches and are receivable at par for all taxes, payments, excises, and debts, except obligations of the United States specifically payable in gold.

National Reserve Association, on application and without charge, to forward its notes to any depository bank against its credit balance.

An issue of Federal reserve notes is authorized, amount not specified, to be issued at discretion of Federal reserve board, for purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks, and for no other purpose. Said notes to be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in gold or lawful money at the Treasury at Washington or any Federal reserve bank.

Notes are issued upon application of Federal reserve banks to Federal reserve agents, accompanied by collateral to secure the notes, security to be the same as are acceptable for rediscount. Whenever a Federal reserve bank shall pay out notes it shall segregate in its own vaults and carry to special reserve account gold or lawful money equal to 33⅓ per cent of reserve notes, such reserve to be used for redemption of notes as presented; but banks must immediately make good the deficiency in the reserve, so that they shall always keep 33⅓ per cent of outstanding circulation.

Notes to bear on their face a distinctive letter and serial number, which shall be used for redemption against issuing banks. No other Federal reserve bank to issue such notes under penalty of tax of 10 per cent upon face value of notes. Notes presented for redemption at the Treasury shall be paid and returned to Federal reserve banks to which they were originally issued.

Federal reserve banks may be required to keep in the Treasury a sum in gold or lawful money equal to 5 per cent of outstanding notes for the purpose of redemption, but said redemption fund to be counted as part of reserve. Federal reserve board to have the right to grant in whole or in part, or to reject entirely, any application of Federal reserve bank for notes. Federal reserve banks whose application for notes have been accepted shall pay such rate of interest as may be established by Federal reserve board. Notes to be a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such bank.

Retirement of note liability is provided for by the deposit by Federal reserve banks of notes whether issued by itself or by other banks or in lawful money or gold with any Federal reserve agent or with the Treasurer of the United States. Substitution of collateral behind notes is allowed.

Clearing-house certificates, cashiers' checks used as circulating notes, etc., are forbidden.

DISCOUNT.

National reserve association, through a branch, may rediscount, upon the indorsement of a member, notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions having a maturity of not more than 28 days and made at least 30 days prior to date of rediscount.

This discount privilege not to extend to include notes and bills issued for carrying stocks, bonds, etc. Amount rediscounted shall not exceed capital of applying bank, and the paper bearing name of one person or firm not to exceed the 10 per cent of capital of applying bank.

But national reserve association through its branches may discount paper maturing up to four months; in such case paper must be guaranteed by the local association.

Whenever in the opinion of the national reserve association public interest so requires, opinion to be concurred in by Secretary of Treasury, the national reserve association may discount direct the obligation of a member bank indorsed by the local association, secured by satisfactory pledge or securities, amounts so loaned not to exceed three-fourths the value of the securities.

National reserve association may purchase acceptances of banks or acceptors of unquestioned financial responsibility, such paper not to exceed 90 days, and bearing indorsement of another member bank besides the acceptor.

Upon indorsement of member banks Federal reserve banks may discount notes and bills arising out of commercial transactions having a maturity of not more than 90 days. But this discount privilege is not extended to notes and bills issued for carrying stocks, bonds, etc.

If a bank has a cash reserve exceeding 33⅓ per cent of total demand liabilities it may, upon indorsement, discount paper maturing up to 120 days with any Federal reserve bank, to an amount to be fixed by Federal reserve board, provided not more than 50 per cent of a bank's paper so discounted has a longer maturity than 90 days.

Upon indorsement of any member bank the Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances of such banks which are based on exportation or importation of goods and which mature in not more than six months and bear signature of at least one member bank in addition to that of the acceptor. Amount so discounted not to exceed one-half the capital of bank for which rediscounts are made. Aggregate of such notes and bills bearing the signature and indorsement of any one person or firm rediscounted for any one bank not to exceed 10 per cent of capital and surplus of said bank; but this restriction does not apply to discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

DISCOUNT RATES.

National Reserve Association to have authority to fix rates of discount from time to time, which, when so fixed, shall be published and shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Federal reserve banks to establish each week, or oftener, subject to review and determination of Federal reserve board, minimum rate of discount to be charged by each bank on each class of paper, which is intended to accommodate the commerce of the country.

ACCEPTANCES.

National banks authorized to accept drafts drawn upon them, having not more than four months to run, arising out of commercial transactions and limited to one-half of capital and surplus of accepting bank.

Any member bank may accept draft drawn upon it having not more than six months to run, representing importation or exportation of goods, amount of acceptances not to aggregate more than one-half of its capital.

REFUNDING.

Upon application of the National Reserve Association the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange 2 per cent bonds purchased for subscribing banks for 3 per cent bonds payable after 50 years, and the National Reserve Association to hold the 3 per cent bonds so issued during the period of its incorporated existence; except that after five years the Secretary of the Treasury may permit the National Reserve Association to sell not more than $50,000,000 of such bonds annually and the United States reserves the right at any time to pay any such bonds before maturity or to purchase any of them at par for the trustees of the postal savings, or otherwise.

The National Reserve Association to pay to the Government a special franchise tax of 1½ per cent annually upon the bonds transferred to it by the subscribing bank.

Upon application the Secretary of the Treasury shall exchange 2 per cent United States bonds, now deposited for circulation, for 3 per cent bonds, payable after 20 years from date of issue with circulation privilege. No national bank shall present in any one year bonds for exchange to an amount exceeding 5 per cent of present circulation, but should any national bank fail in any one year to so exchange its full quota of 2 per cent bonds, the Secretary may permit any other national bank or banks to exchange bonds in excess of 5 per cent to an amount equal to the deficiency. After 20 years, every holder of United States 2 per cent bonds then outstanding shall receive payment at par and accrued interest. After 20 years national-bank notes still remaining outstanding shall be recalled and redeemed by issuing banks.

Meanwhile every national bank may continue to apply for and receive circulating notes from the comptroller, based upon 2 per cent bonds.

FOREIGN AGENCIES.

Banking corporations may be formed to conduct business in foreign countries and to act when required as fiscal agents of the United States by no less than five persons. Such corporations to have a capital of no less than $2,000,000. It shall not receive deposits in the United States, but may buy and sell exchange here relating to foreign business. Majority of capital stock of such corporations to be owned by citizens of the United States or corporations chartered here. Comptroller of the Currency may take charge of such corporation when it becomes insolvent. Any stockholding bank of the national reserve association may subscribe to stock of this corporation, but not exceeding 10 per cent of capital of the subscribing bank.

Any national bank having a capital of $1,000,000 may apply to the Federal reserve board to establish branches in foreign countries and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States. The Federal reserve board may reject application if, in its judgment, capital set aside for conduct of this foreign business is inadequate Accounts of business of foreign branches to be kept independently.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, ETC.

National banks may loan not more than 30 per cent of their time deposits upon improved or unincumbered real estate, loans not to exceed 50 per cent of actual value of property, which property to be situated in territory tributary to the bank. This privilege not to extend to banks acting as reserve agents.

National banks situated outside of reserve cities may make loans secured by improved and unincumbered farm lands, the loan not to extend for more than nine months, nor to exceed 50 per cent of actual value of property, and such property to be situated within the bank's Federal reserve district. Bank may make such loans to an amount equal to 25 per cent of its capital and surplus.

COLLECTIONS AND TRANSFERS.

Local association may, by vote of three-fourths of its members, and with the approval of a national reserve association, assume the functions of a clearing house. The National Reserve Association may require any local association to perform such services.

The national reserve association or its branches, upon request, to transfer deposit balance of any member bank to the credit of any other depository bank. Deposit balances may be transferred, likewise, between branches by mail, telegraph, or otherwise, at rates to be fixed by the branch at which transaction originates.

Federal reserve bank to receive on deposit, at par and without charge for exchange or collection, checks drawn upon any of its depositors or by any of its depositors, upon depositors in any other Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve board to make regulations governing the transfer of funds at par among Federal reserve banks, and may require each Federal reserve bank to act as clearing house for its shareholding bank.

What does this comparison show? The bill now before us is in many features a copy of the Aldrich plan. The chief difference is in the control of the system. The Aldrich plan was weak in this feature. It gave not only the operation of the banking business to the banks, but it also kept most of the control of the business in the hands of private interests. Here is the real ground of danger of this central plan. The banking business, although owned by private individuals and operated in the main for profit, can not be considered wholly from that standpoint. It has a public value. The banking business now is a public institution in a sense. It at least affects the public so much that it can no longer be run without regard to the public welfare as well as the owners' interests. In this sense the public is greatly concerned about its management.

As a privately owned corporation, its operation and administration should be within the hands of its owners, but as a public agency its regulation should be under the control of the public. The men who undertake the risk, bear the burdens of the business, responsible for its losses as well as its profits, should have the management, initiation, operation, and administration. The public, which is the larger factor that must be concerned for the benefit of the many, should have the veto power or final control in all features directly affecting the public.

The Aldrich plan failed to reach this consummation. It invested operation in the banker's power without permitting sufficient regulation by the public. This gave undue influence and power to the money classes, which may be serious.

What does the Glass bill do? Its proponents claim it gives control to the Government without placing the Government in the banking business. I can not agree with this position. It virtually takes the banking business out of the hands of the owners and places it in the grasp of the Government. To be specific, it makes the Government the operative agent, the administrative factor, instead of limiting it to the regulatory or controlling function.

As the Aldrich bill gave too much power to the banks the Glass bill gives too much power to the Government or too little power to the owners of the property to be administered.

The advocates of this bill are not a unit upon its meaning. In the early stages of its interests we could hear on all sides, as we can here and there yet, the statement that we propose to have a scheme where the Government would operate the banking business of this country. But more recently this innovation is denied. Its author Wednesday asserted specifically that the Government is not in the banking business. I listened with great interest, as well as admiration, to his scholarly presentation of the bill and noted his emphasis on this point—how he disclaimed any purpose of placing the operation of the banking business into politics. However, his chief emphasis was not that the Government was not the operative agent, but that, quoting the occupant of the White House, no man would prostitute this high office by choosing the Federal board upon a purely partisan basis. He used the strong language that such policy would discredit him while he lived and dishonor his memory after he is dead.

This utterance, assuring us against any danger from this score, is in strange contrast to the copious utterances of Andrew Jackson from 1829, when he opened up his fight, to 1836, when he had completely paralyzed the institution of a United States bank by forcing its liquidation. But more of that later.

The first serious defect in this bill is in its Government operation rather than control. All will agree the Government should control the business, just as the Government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, controls the railroad business. But we do not believe the Government should operate the banking business, as we do not believe it should operate the railroad business.

No one questions that the national reserve association controlled the banking business under the Aldrich plan. A comparison of its powers with those of the Federal reserve board under this plan will be illuminating and sufficient to convince us.

The Aldrich plan provided a governing board of 45; this plan, a governing board of 7, with a directorate of 9 members in each of the 12 districts, each directorate subject to the Federal board.

The Aldrich plan limited its charter to 50 years, this one to 20. The Aldrich plan gave the power of election of officers of banks, this plan the power to remove them, which is the same in final effect.

The Aldrich plan gave the power to make rules and regulations, to make contracts, to sue and to be sued, and so forth. This plan gives the same power. The one difference is that the Aldrich plan operates directly, while this one operates both directly and through separate directorates, over which the Federal reserve board has control. According to the committee's statement, which has accompanied this bill, there are over 40 items of power given to the Federal reserve board, enumerated on pages 46 and 47.

After specifying items of power of this board the final scope is expressed in line 14, page 25, in the following plenary utterance: "To perform the duties, functions, or services specified or implied in this act." Pray, what item of operation is not covered by this power of implication? This bill takes $105,000,000 from its owners at one swoop at the penalty of death to the business, and administers upon that sum by a political board which is neither owner of the property nor necessarily possessor of the business acumen for such enterprise.

It will also claim $400,000,000 reserves belonging to others, for which it pays nothing.

This board of seven, five of whom will be appointed by the same man—and of course will be a partisan board—will be able, if the plan works, to have control of $25,000,000,000 worth of bank resources, two-fifths of all the banking resources of the world.

This provision is faulty, first, because it extends governmental control to governmental operation; secondly, it will be partisan. If, according to Speaker CLARK, it is preposterous to think we can create a nonpartisan tariff board, because, as he stated on this floor, men will not repress their partisan views—and that statement was backed by the majority party—if men can not be found who would keep out their partisan bias in the mere matter of gathering facts upon which legislation is to be based, pray, what must we think of a board whose function is to operate or even control the billions of banking resources of this Nation? If facts in the possession of a board will make it partisan, what will the purse of the Nation in the hands of an appointive board be?

This provision is faulty because it directly provides for partisan activity in the currency question. Of all the questions that ought to be exempt from party bias, it is the money question—the banking question. The chief purpose of a banking plan is the creation of a system of credit and the maintenance of the same. If 95 per cent of the business of the country is done on a credit basis, the better the system. No system of credit that is made the football of politics can be safe. Credit is confidence. Lack of confidence is due to uncertainty. Partisan con-

trol is uncertain. No system of credit can stand uncertainty. No matter how good the system of credit is, it can not be maintained under a policy of uncertainty due to the whims of party leaders and the contingencies of political campaigns.

The advisory council of bankers is an improvement upon the original plan, but it does not go to the core of the trouble, because it is given nothing but recommendatory power, and in due time will probably die of atrophy.

The banking business should be operated, I repeat, by a directorate chosen by the persons whose property is involved, subject to the regulation and control of a Federal board of similar character to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This supervisory board should not have power to initiate, operate, or administer, but should have a veto power of the operative directorate—indeed, a control—of such character that the banking business should be operated by the representatives of the banks under the control of the Government. This is justice for the banker and safety to the public. It seems to me consonant with our past experience.

The first bank of a Federal character was in 1791, with a capital of $10,000,000 and a tenure of 20 years. Jefferson opposed it, giving two reasons against it, namely, he claimed it was unconstitutional and unnecessary.

In 1811, when the charter expired, Jeffersonian Democracy was in power. While refusal to recharter was consistent with Democracy, the exigencies of the time forced Madison to favor the second United States Bank, which was chartered in 1816, with a capitalization of $35,000,000, to continue 20 years. The Government held a portion of the stock and had a voice in its management.

Jackson began his fight on the bank in his first message in 1829. He continued his attack in the most ultra language, in each of his annual messages throughout his two terms calling attention to what he considered great dangers. The fuller statement of his opposition was made in his veto message July 10, 1832.

His determination to repudiate the bank did not stop with his veto of the rechartering bill, but extended to a specific effort to hopelessly cripple the institution by the removal of the public funds from the Bank of the United States to the State banks. On the 18th of September, 1833, the President read to the Cabinet his long message on the question of removal, in which he gave his views of the bank.

On December 3, 1833, in his annual message, he used this language:

> It being thus established by unquestionable proof that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine, it appeared to me that the path of duty which the executive department ought to pursue was not doubtful. The question is distinctly presented whether the people of the United States are to govern through representatives chosen by their unbiased suffrages or whether the money and power of a great corporation are to be secretly exerted to influence the judgment and control of their decisions. It must now be determined whether the bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore and supported by the usual means. (Annual message, Vol. II, p. 1249.)

On December 1, 1834, in his annual message he employed the following language:

> The bank had attempted to control elections. The use of its corporate fund and power in that attempt was fully disclosed. It made vigorous efforts through interference of elections to control public opinion and force the Government to yield to its demand. This, with its corruption of the press, its violation of its charter, its exclusion of the Government directors from its proceedings, its neglect of duty, and arrogant pretensions, made it, in the opinion of the President, incompatible with public interest and the safety of our institutions that it should be any longer the fiscal agent of the Treasury. The immense capital and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength it could seriously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them which might incur its resentment. It openly claimed for itself the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it possessed the power to make money plentiful or scarce at its pleasure at any time or at any place by controlling the issues of other banks and permitting an expansion or compelling a general contraction of the circulating medium according to its will. * * * The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was to concentrate the whole money power of the Union, with its boundless means of corruption and its numerous dependents, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head, thus organizing this particular interest as one body and securing for it unity and concert of action throughout the United States and enabling it to bring forward on any occasion its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power was placed unlimited power to regulate value of property and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the Union and to bring prosperity or ruin upon any city or section of the country.

In his farewell address, delivered March 4, 1837, he used this language:

> The power which the money interests can exercise when concentrated under a single head and with our present system of currency was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States.

These are a few of the official utterances which indicate President Jackson's opposition to the bank. However, his spokesman on the floor of the Senate, Col. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, voiced the President's opposition in detail in a long speech in February, 1831. Benton denounced the bank as an institution too powerful to be tolerated in our Government. He declared it to be the "power of the purse which was superior to that of the sword." He said it possessed the power of $35,000,000 capitalization, and in addition the right to possess $55,000,000 of profit, making the grand total of $90,000,000. What would he have said of the present proposition in 1913 that proposes a scheme to allow the control of banking resources of a sum greater than that of the banks of England, France, and Germany combined?

The second count in his indictment is the issuance of notes dependent upon the will of Congress. Against this he exclaimed: "This opens the door to boundless emissions, for what can be more unbounded than the will and pleasures of successive Congresses?"

He then proceeded in an academic manner to specifically point out the dangers one by one. First, the keeping of the public moneys, which amounted to $26,000,000. What would he have said of a proposition to have the custody of a billion dollars? Second, its notes are receivable for all Government obligations. Compare this with the Glass bill. Third, the bank has the name of the United States and the Government as a partner. Fourth, it can discriminate against other notes of other banks, which thus makes it the uncontrolled monarch of the money system of the country. Compare this provision with the proposed bill. He then raises the question, To whom is this power granted? and declares it to be in the hands of a small board.

Then he takes up the discussion in extenso. His first fundamental charge is that the bank tends to subjugate the Government. Second, it tends to collusions between the Government and the banks in the terms of the loans. Third, it tends to create public debt by facilitating public loans and substituting unlimited supplies of paper for limited supplies of coin. Fourth, it tends to beget and prolong unnecessary wars by furnishing the means of carrying them on without recurrences to the people. Fifth, it tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, to multiply nabobs and paupers, and to deepen the gulf which separates Dives from Lazarus. Sixth, it tends to make and to break fortunes by the flux and reflux of paper.

His third fundamental objection to the bank was that it created a monopoly to be enjoyed by the banking classes—first, by carrying on the trade of banking upon the revenue and credit of the Government; second, by paying the revenues of the Union in their own notes; third, by holding the moneys of the Government without compensation for the undrawn balances; fourth, by discrediting the notes of other banks by excluding them from the collection of Federal revenue; fifth, by the right to hold real estate and to receive rent; sixth, by the right to deal in bills of exchange; seventh, by the right to establish branches in the States without their consent.

These strictures made upon the United States Bank by the Democratic leaders of the Jackson era read with peculiar interest in the light of the proposed Wilson currency plan. If the control of over $35,000,000 capitalization is dangerous, what about the control of $600,000,000, as proposed by this bill? If note issues limited only by the will of Congress are so unwise, what about an issue limited by a political board of seven appointees of the President? If the custody of $26,000,000 of the Nation's money is to be feared, what about the keeping of more than a billion dollars in the hands of a political board? If bank-note issues receivable in payment of debts were to be so bitterly condemned in 1831, why not now? If notes in that period should not bear the name of the Government, why should they under this present administration? If, for the sake of uniformity, it was wrong to allow the United States Bank the control of note issue, why is it right to allow a political board to do so now? If it was unpatriotic to allow a joint board made up of representatives of the Government and the stockholders of the bank to control the bank in Jackson's time, why is it right now to allow a small board of the President's appointees to exercise control in the interest of party, especially when it is recalled that Mr. GLASS, the author, in answer to the protest of the members of his committee against making the currency question a party measure, declared that this was a Government of parties?

An enumeration of the long list of counts against the United States Bank will enable any fair-minded man to note the striking inconsistency of this Democratic measure in the light of Democratic history. If it is answered that the old United

States Bank was a private institution, jointly controlled by the Government and individuals, and therefore objections to it would not hold against the present plan, it is sufficient to quote President Jackson in his famous message of September 18, 1833, covering this point:

To give the President the control over the currency and the power over individuals now possessed by the Bank of the United States, even with the material difference that he is responsible to the people, would be as objectionable and as dangerous as to leave it where it is. Neither one or the other is necessary and ought not to be resorted to.

If concentrated money power is dangerous, it must arise out of the possible corrupting influences to which it may be put. Here is a proposal which makes it possible to concentrate the banking resources of $25,000,000,000 within the control of seven men to be chosen by a political head, and at a time when the party in power has proclaimed against commission government on the declaration that there is no such thing as a nonpartisan commission. The power of this board of seven men as declared by the terms of the act is plenary. First, it controls each of the boards of directors of the 12 Federal reserve banks.

It exercises control of the books of each of the Federal reserve banks.

It controls the rediscounting of these banks.

It controls the power of suspension.

It controls the issue and retirement of the Treasury notes.

It has the power to classify the banks and reserve banks, country banks, and so forth.

It controls the officials of the reserve bank.

It controls the assets of the reserve bank.

It can suspend operations and appoint a receiver of Federal reserve banks.

It performs duties, functions, and services specified and implied in this act.

Another very striking Democratic change from the Jackson régime of banking refers to the repudiation of the Jackson Independent Treasury idea by providing for the Hamiltonian theory of Federal instead of State control, as Jackson and Jefferson demanded.

When Jackson wished to cripple the central power he ordered funds transferred from the single United States bank and deposited in 89 State banks. This was accomplished after he had transferred his first Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. McLane—to another post to make room for Mr. Duane to do his bidding. But when Duane hesitated on constitutional scruples he was removed to make way for Roger B. Taney, who did the bidding of his chief. This was the occasion of one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in the Senate, when Calhoun joined Webster and Clay and secured a vote of censure against the President after a spectacular fight. Not until 1837 was this resolution expunged, and then only after an equally brilliant maneuver under the leadership of Col. Benton. Now this system of Independent Treasury must be abandoned by order of the latest Jackson devotee.

These utterances read with peculiar significance in the light of the address of the distinguished chairman Wednesday.

What a contrast is read in Jackson's attitude to Federal control and operation of the banking business to the present occupant of the White House. Through Jackson's influence Van Buren's administration established the Independent Treasury system. Although it was repealed soon after it was reenacted in 1846 by the Democrats under Polk, it has continued an uninterrupted career until this present bill, which proposes to reverse this famous Democratic principle also by the total destruction of the Independent Treasury system.

NOTE ISSUE.

This bill attempts to renew the dangerous dogma that the Government can make money value by its decree. "Fiat" has taken such deep hold upon a portion of our people that it springs up at every passing chance, and here in Congress as well as out on the hustings. We probably will never be free of that class of thinkers which wrote the history of the South Sea bubble; that furnished the following of John Law; that put upon the statute books of France the assignats and mandats; that clamored for more Continental money, "not worth a continental"; that believed a confederacy could by simple decree give purchasing power to a currency stamped by the Confederate Government; that assured the world that even in time of storm and stress of civil war, with a million men at arms, at a daily cost of at least $3,000,000, all that was needed to prosecute such a war was for the Government to use its prerogative, place its stamp upon a piece of paper, thereby decreeing it money, and it would be money and perform all the functions of money need. In other words, we are assured that the fiat of the Government is the essential thing. This financial school of coin denies the intrinsic value of a standard, ignores the need for specie, and pins its faith upon Government decree.

It broke out in this country in 1873, when we were assured that the stringency of the money market could be and should be relieved by the issuance of greenbacks. It swept the country in 1878, when several States were carried into the vortex of greenbackism. It made its most spectacular campaign in 1896, when we were hurled into a veritable babel of tongues denouncing the advocates of a single standard as against an impossible double standard of value, and when every man who stood against the dogma of the Government's attempting to make by simple decree 50 cents pass current for a dollar was stigmatized as a plutocrat abandoning the money of the fathers. Who here has forgotten the mighty enthusiasm of those days? Where is the man who can not recall the superb eloquence of men still in public life, with influence in the administration, who from the stump, the press, and the "First Battle" aroused a great portion of our citizenship to pursue this phantom of fiatism less than a score of years ago?

You say that is no longer an issue. Then, I answer, the dogma that money is determined by the Government's stamp will always find a strong following in such a Government as ours. The issue dead! It will continue to offer us a panacea for national as well as political ills. Yesterday, when the gentleman from California [Mr. HAYES] pointed out this feature in the bill, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KORBLY] asked, "Are they not the notes of the bank, secured by the Government?" This is naming the baby and then attempting to disown it. The friends of the bill are making strenuous efforts to reconcile this populistic feature with the fact, widely recognized, of its abandonment by all the Governments of the civilized world by saying the issue is made by the banks, secured by the collaterals, and made a first and paramount lien on the assets of the bank.

If they believe this, why stipulate in the bill the specific requirement that these notes shall be obligations of the Government? Why stipulate their redemption at the Treasury of the United States, or reserve bank, which by this bill becomes the fiscal agent of the Treasury? The two specific items of this contract between the holder and the maker are placed with the Government.

There is no other explanation. That provision went into this bill as the price of the support of the element in this country who believe the meal ticket can be substituted for the meal, that the Government can stamp a chip a biscuit and it will be a biscuit. When this bill came to the public first, Mr. Bryan sent out his interview, printed throughout the country, indorsing this bill, and especially emphasizing the two points which marked, as he stated, the triumph of the people, one the political and the other the recognition of the function of the Government to issue its own notes. Here are his words:

The bill involves three fundamental principles:
First. The notes issued must be issued by the Government and not by the banks.
Second. The issue must be controlled by public servants and not by private institutions or individuals.
Third. The emergency currency issued must be issued through State banks as well as through national banks.

The bill as prepared observes these three requirements: The right of the Government to issue money is not surrendered to the banks; the control over the money so issued is not relinquished by the Government; and national banks are not given a monopoly of the benefits flowing from the issue of these emergency notes. That provision is in this bill as the price openly paid for the support of the fiat crowd, not an inconsiderable number among our people. Herein lies the seriousness of this provision. If we stand upon the theory that the Government can make money, we invite the demand that the Government should do it. Whenever a considerable portion of the voters are convinced either by reason or the lack of it that the Government's function is to issue notes, that portion will seek to be heard as often as the opportunity offers. Such a theory places the money question into politics, the last place it should be found. It makes it possible to go before the country with it as an issue as in 1832, 1878, 1896, and again probably in 1916, after this measure becomes a law.

Hard times are always measured by one's lack of money. Relief from hard times comes by an increase of money. So runs the campaign. If the Government can thus relieve us, we will demand that it do it.

Who has not heard the nostrum doctor out on the hustings haranguing the people for their ignorance and vicious indifference for not compelling the Government to make sufficient money to place us all on "Easy Street"? We have all heard the silver-voiced orators and felt the glow of their zeal, and at

times become stirred to anger for lack of governmental action as they plead: "Fellow citizens, you are in great distress. The smoke of your furnaces no longer ascends the sky, the clang of your mills and workshops is no longer heard. Your workers in metals and miners in coal are out of employment. Stagnation of mills, depression of business, and public distress is seen on every hand. What has caused these disasters? Manifestly, a lack of money. Is there any man among you who has money enough? If there be, let him stand forth and declare it. Is there one who does not need more money to carry on his business? [Cries of 'No!' 'No!'] The bankers have brought you to this by contracting the volume of currency, by destroying the people's money, your money. We come to save you from this ruin. We insist that you shall have more money, not less. We are resolved to make and keep the volume of currency equal to the wants of all," and so forth.

This is the note we must expect when we propose to make the National Treasury a bank of issue and to place, not in the control of Congress, but even the operation of the banking industry, in a political board of seven men, five of whom must be appointed by the same President, the vast money power of this Nation to be administered according to the whims or the caprice that the necessities of a political party may decree.

Federalist as Hamilton was, the very antonym of Jefferson in policy of finance, he held that such power was too great to be centralized in the hands of one body.

The Government should never issue notes save in the last extremity. The greenback issue was such extremity.

In times of war, should such disaster befall, the Government's obligation to such notes would be a serious burden, and then this unnecessary blunder would be too late for correction.

REQUIREMENT OF GOLD.

There are two very significant items in this provision for note issue that demand careful scrutiny—the redemption feature and the legal-tender feature. The notes are to be redeemed in gold or lawful money on demand. This pretends to preserve the gold standard, but in reality it may mean its abandonment. The two terms, "gold" and "lawful money," are fraught with the greatest significance. It raises again the question fought out in 1896. All the agitation of that fateful campaign centered in the two words, "in coin," written in the obligation of the Treasury note of 1890. This note was identical in obligation with the greenback, except it added these two words. The obligation ran:

The United States will pay the bearer ——— dollars in coin.

The entire silver issue of 1896 arose out of the policy of the Government—whether the Treasury could safely refuse to redeem the note in gold and compel the holder to accept silver. There was no legal question. The Government clearly had this right. The only question was one of policy. Our Democratic friends, under the leadership of the present distinguished Secretary of State, declared the Government should use its option. No matter whether the holder demanded gold as against silver, the final decision must be left to the Government. The Republicans declared such refusal to be a discrimination against silver which would destroy the parity between the two metals. Around this item raged the war.

The Republican Party won in the contest, and in 1900 the gold standard was written in the statutes. The obligation in the notes of the present bill provides redemption in lawful money. What is lawful money? It is gold, silver dollars, and greenbacks. According to the Democratic theory of 1896 the Government should exercise its option even against the will of the holder of the note to redeem these notes in silver or greenbacks in case it did not have a supply of gold. In this connection what about the future supply of the Government's gold, for if the Government should decide to maintain the gold standard, the redemption feature of these notes will demand an increase of gold for this purpose. But instead of looking to an increase of gold the legal-tender feature of the notes insures a decrease in the supply, since it makes the notes receivable in payment of customs duties. Heretofore the Government has expressly refused to accept either the greenbacks or national-bank notes in payment of such customs. We have uniformly looked to this source for our needed gold to supply the necessary redemption functions. But here for the first time in our history, so far as I know, we have made this dangerous innovation. It is at least a pertinent question to ask, Does this proposed substitute of currency as tender for customs, which in that degree depletes the gold income, look to an abandonment of this standard on the basis that it will not be needed for redemption? There is no question about the law or legal right in the premises. What is the purpose of the administration? Suppose redemption of these notes is demanded in gold, will the present administration use its option to refuse and offer in its stead other lawful money—that is, silver or greenbacks? It probably will depend upon the supply of gold. Suppose this doubt seizes the holder of the greenbacks, the silver certificates, or gold certificates, and so forth, how long after notes of this character are issued will confidence repose in the minds of our business men?

The friends of this measure must not overlook the oft-repeated utterance of this majority that under our "new freedom" we shall have a competitive tariff by which we will import millions of dollars worth of goods from abroad.

It is to be seen whether this bill in the interest of the foreign producer as against our own will turn the balance of trade against us. If it does, and that may happen, then our gold must go abroad to settle these balances.

The burdens placed upon gold, if we maintain it as a standard, and the two laws, containing provisions of depleting the fund in this country, are ominous.

Under the law we have $346,681,000 greenbacks to be redeemed in gold with a reserve to care for it of $100,000,000. We also by law hold $50,000,000 gold to care for outstanding Treasury notes. We have $1,000,000,000 gold certificates, which, of course, require that amount of gold held in Treasury, not to be used while the certificates are out. We have $700,000,000 of silver dollars and silver certificates together, which since 1900 depend upon gold. Now, add to this sum the redemption needed for the new notes, if you intend to preserve the gold standard. Then answer me, What prospect do you have to care for all this when you are endangering an outflow to Europe on the one hand and providing a substitute as against an income from abroad?

In connection with this fiat element in this bill the charge of Secretary McAdoo that the banks of New York City were conspiring to depress the price of the 2 per cent bonds to arouse the opposition of the country banks against the bill should be carefully noted, because of two utterances. Waving aside the question of the grounds for his statement, his utterance that the 2 per cent bonds are worth their par value is significant. It reflects the one serious item in this sensitive subject. It is another straw which points to the fiat element in this administration. McAdoo gives the public to understand that the 2 per cent bonds are worth 100 cents on the dollar, whether they are or not, because the Government says so, or an official of the Treasury says so. He ignores the ruling item in the regulation of price, that a bond, like any other commodity, is worth what it commands in the open market and not what an arbitrary decree of the Government may publish or an official of the Treasury might announce.

If the public are inclined to doubt the danger of political influence under the proposed currency bill, it would be well to know the full significance of the Secretary's meaning when he expressed the hope that the depression would not be carried to the point where the department would have to take action. What action does an administration contemplate in preventing the price of a commodity declining? Does it mean that prices are determined by governmental decree rather than supply and demand? If the administration is to maintain a price of securities, surely a slump in the market will at once be ground for an assault upon the administration. Here is an object lesson, suggestive at least, of what might be expected by an administration in power, headed by a less honorable and patriotic man than the distinguished occupant of the White House, when he might decide to use the power vested in him by the Glass bill to continue in power.

The Secretary's amusement over the statement that throwing less than $14,000,000 worth of bonds on the market would affect the price of the $700,000,000 is not in accord with the oft-repeated statement that prices are determined by the demands for the surplus. Most certainly if an offer of $14,000,000 of bonds would not be taken above a certain price, $700,000,000 would not rule beyond that price.

RESERVES.

I am in sympathy with the purpose of the authors of this bill to make better uses of the bank reserves. It is not true that our present system is the cause of panics, but it is true that it is not designed to prevent them nor to relieve the stress when they come. On the other hand, our system of reserves which are to protect the depositors against such dangers, really enhance the distress by causing the banks to hoard the funds.

But the plan of this bill to assist in this purpose will not do what it pretends. It pretends to prevent money from going to the centers to be used in speculation. It will not do this. Money does not leave the country for the centers because of statutory enactment, nor for the lack of statutory enactment. It flows with the ease of the current from the country when it does not find employment to the centers where it does find em-

ployment. No law enacted by this Congress can, nor should it if it could, compel money to lie idle in the vaults of a country bank most of the year when it could find employment elsewhere to the benefit of the community which it serves. Neither should it be compelled to go to a section where it does not find employment. Money in a community not in use is no advantage to either the community or its possessors. To undertake to forbid by law money lying idle in Xenia from going to New York, where it can be realized upon for much of the year to be returned when again called, is like attempting to prevent the growth of a city like Detroit, or Pittsburgh, or Cleveland, or New York, or any other place whose growth depends, not upon statutory enactment, but the laws of nature. These cities owe their position to conditions that do not nor could not respond to resolutions or laws that might be enacted in legislative halls. I admit that growth can be impeded by unwise legislation as it can be augmented by wise laws, but after all you can not make water run up hill by declaring it shall do so by law.

If New York by its constant constructive development continues to demand money for its marvelous growth it will get it. If the country banks hold funds not demanded during that part of the year when by nature the country is not active in money demand, who should say that this money must not be allowed to go where it can be most profitably employed? Why should any part of the country voluntarily cripple itself in the pretension that it will prevent a movement that does not lie within the province of congressional legislation?

The advocates of this measure publish broadcast the assurances that it will prevent the use of the reserves in stock investment. This profession is both unsound and misleading. It is an attempt to punish the innocent in the name of the guilty. The question of stock gambling in New York is a matter for the State to regulate. It does not comport with wise legislation to forbid liquid reserves from entering the great fields of financial operations because of a fear that such funds might be used by those who are active on the stock exchange. The chief value of such professions is to be found in the use that might be made in the campaign upon the hustings. In some places the ability to denounce the stock exchange and Wall Street is a winning slogan. While I should support all legitimate efforts to curb illegitimate dealings in futures, I do not wish to be a party to an effort to cure an evil that is not within our domain by crippling the banking industry of the country. It is too high a price to pay for campaign literature.

What the country bank needs is a system that readily responds to the financial activities of the community which it serves, that it may facilitate the growth of business already established, finance new businesses awaiting development, and conserve a system of credits which will instill confidence in the business methods of both banks and their operators.

I am willing to admit that our duty is to modify our present system. Most people declare it archaic, and it is pronounced by some the worst system in the world. Our distinguished Speaker was quoted as so stating. It has been declared a patchwork system.

That is because, in addition to our specie, we have at least five kinds of paper currency, viz, greenbacks, national-bank notes, Treasury notes of 1890, gold certificates, and silver certificates. While we denounce this system we should not forget it possesses some elements that every valuable system must possess. While our currency is various it is uniform. It matters not whether it is greenback, national-bank note, or what not, it will be received in any quarter of the civilized globe dollar for dollar. It is also stable, for while the face of each bill indicates an obligation that may not be uniform, yet the Government since 1900 stands ready to make each bill of whatever issue equal to gold by standing ready to redeem it in that metal.

Its safety is universally regarded throughout the world now. It is also sufficient in volume, being a greater per capita circulation than any other Government, save one, in the world.

Under this "worst system of currency in the world" this country has gone, under Republican policies, by leaps and bounds until to-day, although only a little older than the lifetime of an individual, it is now one and three-quarters times wealthier than the next richest country upon the globe, and that country is over fifteen hundred years old. This is not a bad record for the worst banking system of the world.

But I admit it has some bad features that ought to be corrected, especially the rigidity—the lack of elasticity.

Will the Glass bill supply the elasticity without the loss of these other qualities?

The wisdom of a law must be judged as you estimate the strength of a chain. We never estimate the latter by the superior links, but by the weakest. Likewise we are compelled to overlook the many most excellent features of this bill to seek out the weaker features, upon which its value must be tested.

I wish now to recapitulate some of the weaker items.

First. Its compulsory feature will cause it to be tested in the courts, with a probability of its being pronounced unconstitutional on the ground that it violates the provision of the American Bill of Rights, or that particular part of it which forbids the taking of property without due process of law. This feature has been eminently argued.

Second. It endangers stability by subjecting a system of credit to the uncertainties of a political campaign. Here is a provision for placing the banking resources of the Nation, which are equal to two-fifths of all the banking resources of the world, in a political board, subject to the impulses of public opinion.

Third. It fails to discriminate between governmental control and governmental operation. The first is desirable; the last should be avoided.

Fourth. It makes the Government Treasury a bank of issue, a feature abandoned by all the countries of any significance in the world. It thus invites periodic disturbance from the fiat element of our country, an element always present, in throwing the country into a campaign for more and cheaper money. It also enlarges the Government's possibilities of serious embarrassment in case of war.

Fifth. In an attempt to make better use of the reserves and to prevent stock gambling it cripples the country banks by limiting their powers to allow funds to flow and reflow where business demands will insure them a safe rate of profit as well as to serve their communities.

Sixth. It raises the question of doubt as to the purpose of its sponsors in regard to the gold standard.

Seventh. Conceding to it, for the sake of argument, all the virtues claimed by its advocates, it still is but an experiment, with strong probability of its total failure because of its unworkable features.

I assert that this section 17 on note issue of the pending bill reserves or gives the authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to reverse our policy of maintaining the gold standard, and thereby effectually nullifies the law of March 14, 1900, which, by statute, fixed the gold standard for the country. This is the triumph of Mr. Bryan in this legislation after a struggle which has lasted for just 20 years, when upon this very floor in August of 1893 he made his first great fight for unlimited Government issue, and so forcibly indicted the advocates of the gold standard. Among other things, he said:

> These notes (the Sherman notes) are a legal tender redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the Government. There is also a clause in the law which states that it is the policy of the Government to maintain the parity of the two metals. The administration, it seems, thus decided that the parity can only be maintained by violating a part of the law and giving the option to the holder instead of to the Government. (Pp. 102–103.)

Speaking at Milwaukee in 1896 on the question of the gold standard, Mr. Bryan denounced the gold standard as the source of our troubles and declared the remedy to be in more money of fiat character. Here is his statement:

> There is only one way to stop this constant issue of bonds, and that is to return to bimetallism and allow the Government to exercise its option of redeeming its coin obligations in either gold or silver.

In the same year in Knoxville, Tenn., he said:

> If there is anyone who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast a vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.

Again, in a speech delivered at Indianapolis in 1896, Mr. Bryan was reported by the newspapers to have said:

> We have commenced a warfare against the gold standard and expect to continue that warfare until there shall not be a man in this country who will dare to raise his voice in favor of the gold standard.

These statements of Mr. Bryan's have been published over and over again, and, so far as we are aware, have never been denied nor has there ever been or is there now any reason for believing that this gentleman has changed the opinions so expressed. Again referring to the Democratic Party's platform in 1900, indorsed by Mr. Bryan, we find the following:

> We are opposed to the private corporation paper circulated as money but without legal-tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national-bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver can be substituted for them.

In the campaign of 1900 he was asked at Wilmington, Del.:

> Will you, if elected President, require your Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Sherman notes in silver?

His answer was:

> I want the Republicans who want that question answered to first find out what the law requires, and then I want them to know, if elected, I will enforce that law. But you ask me to construe a Republican law, and I reply that I shall not construe a law until it becomes my duty to enforce it.

There can surely be not a doubt in anyone's mind as to the meaning of that answer as late as 1900. If anyone is inclined to believe that Mr. Bryan has changed front on the question which has made him famous, let him read the necessary comments in the Commoner, especially along in the year 1908, when the Vreeland currency bill was before Congress. Let him read the comments upon the bill as it finally passed. No previous indictment of the gold standard was more bitter than that of note issue by the National Bank Association of 1908, by the aid of which Secretary McAdoo quieted the fears in the money market recently when he announced he would resort to the $500,000,000 emergency issue if necessary to relieve the situation. Mr. Bryan has not altered his views, but he has triumphed in this measure. When first announced the measure did not include the dangerous items of unlimited issue, nor redemption in silver, Treasury notes, or greenbacks. It was originally placed on a par with these notes, but not superior to them. For reasons perfectly patent to all of us the bill was changed.

Mr. Bryan at once authorized his published indorsement. Note his words. On June 24, speaking of the triumph in the legislation, he said:

The right of the Government to issue money is not surrendered to the banks. The control over the money so issued is not relinquished by the Government—

And so forth.

He ends his interview in these words:

Only two classes, those who dispute the right of the people to issue through their Government the money which the people need, and those who, distrusting the representatives chosen by the people to guard the public welfare, would deny the Government officials control over the issuance of emergency notes.

What did Bryan demand in 1893? The continued issuance of the Sherman note, payable in coin, the law which Cleveland's special session repealed.

What did Bryan demand in 1896? The Government should exercise its option to pay the Sherman note in silver, which would have placed the Nation on the silver basis, and which would have driven the gold from the country. In this he was repudiated.

What did Bryan demand in 1900? That he would not construe a Republican law until called upon to enforce it, which meant he would not discriminate against silver, which, of course, was his position of 1896. In this he was again repudiated.

What did Bryan demand in 1904 and again in 1908? Read his utterances, and especially the Commoner, to get the real gist of his objection.

What does Mr. Bryan demand to-day?

First. An unlimited issuance of United States notes not by the banks, but by the Government.

Second. These notes to have a legal-tender feature equal to gold, beyond the greenback or the Treasury note. (In other words, there is the triumph of the wildest idea of the greenback days.)

Third. They are to be redeemed in lawful money; that is, silver and greenbacks, Treasury notes, as well as gold. Now, I want to repeat the question so often put to Bryan: If in authority the holder presents this note and demands gold, would you, as you demanded in 1893–1900, exercise your authority to give the Government the option to refuse to pay gold and order it paid in "lawful money"?

If not, what is the meaning of your statement that the Government has not relinquished its right over the control of these notes? In that case what becomes of the law of March, 1900, fixing the gold standard? The right given in this bill to pay in lawful money is the right to refuse gold, for the two are given as coordinate but alternative. The right is to pay either in gold or lawful money. That right is equivalent to refuse to pay in either unless you surrender the right of the Government so to do, but Mr. Bryan says this refusal to relinquish the right is one of the two special triumphs.

Therefore this bill in this section is inconsistent with the law of 1900, which entails upon the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold standard. It even specifies the reserves for the purpose, how much, how secured, how protected, and how replenished, even to the extent of the issuance of bonds.

This law of 1900 is certainly inconsistent with section 17. In that case section 29 of this bill declares the law of 1900 of no force in that degree. I ask the lawyers on the Democratic side of this Chamber, Does not this bill, if it becomes a law, repeal the gold standard? If that is the purpose of the Democratic majority, we ought to know it and the country at large has a right to know it.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to compliment the Committee on Banking and Currency for the character of the bill which they have reported. I sincerely regret the manner, however, in which it was brought to the House. Some of us who have been interested for years as students of this subject would have liked to have had a part, at least a chance to offer suggestions in the way of amendments to the plan. Without desiring to be captious, I am sure the country would have accepted the work of Congress, on this subject at least, if it could have been free of all partisan labels. However, that is not a conclusive argument against the bill. Aside from the partisan manner of its framing, it does not come out as a Democratic measure in toto. Indeed, it is in many respects more Hamiltonian than Jeffersonian.

It adopts the centralization feature of control, which is purely Hamiltonian. It repeals the Independent Treasury system, so dear to Jackson's heart. In fact, aside from the "soft-money" idea in section 17, it is Hamiltonian almost entirely.

However, the bill should be amended, and probably will be in the other end of the Capitol, so as to distinguish governmental control from governmental operation.

It also should have provided for an administration based upon efficient banking other than political banking.

It also should have made the membership of Federal reserve banks voluntary instead of compulsory.

I have very serious doubts on the reserve section, which prevents or attempts to prevent money in the country banks flowing where it can best be employed.

But by far the most serious section is that which refers to the note issue, which renews the old greenback or silver agitation of other years.

The chairman of the committee insists that this bill does not touch the gold standard. When I asked him whether, if a holder of one of these notes demanded of the Treasury gold in redemption, the Secretary of the Treasury could not refuse to pay gold and compel the holder to take silver or greenbacks, he did not answer directly but said the Government would not do that. I first attempted to amend the section by striking out the phrase "lawful money," but the majority resisted this effort.

Being assured by the committee that the bill does not intend to touch the gold standard. I then offered an amendment declaring the purpose to maintain the gold standard. This is to test the sincerity of the committee on this point. While I regard all the objectionable items mentioned as specific weaknesses of the measure, I would be willing to forego further opposition to the bill as a whole if the amendment maintaining the gold standard is accepted.

Maine Congressional Election.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. A. FALCONER,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 11, 1913.

The House had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. FALCONER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I submit the following:

[Post, September 11, 1913.]

THE RESULTS IN THE MAINE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The result of the election to fill the vacancy in Congress from the third district of Maine can not carry much gratification to either the leaders of the Democratic or those of the Republican Party.

We have not heard of rejoicing in the Democratic camp, and while a distinguished leader of the Maine Republicans has taken occasion to claim a great victory for "new Republicanism," whatever that may be, it is not easy to perceive how a reduced party plurality and a reduced party vote on a greater total vote than in the congressional election of 1912 gives a sound basis for any party advantage, however loudly claimed.

That both the Democrats and Republicans exerted themselves to the utmost to produce a result that would justify the heralding through the Nation of a party triumph is well known.

That a decided increase in the Democratic vote would have given a victory that would have been made much of by the Democratic leaders in Congress, as well as those in the executive departments and those throughout the States, is admitted.

The indorsement of the administration and of the party policies by the electors in such an important election was very naturally ardently desired.

That such indorsement was not secured comes therefore as a most keen disappointment to the party in power; that while the vote of the district increased nearly 1,500 over the congressional vote of 1912 and 400 over the total vote for President in that district last November, yet the vote for Pattangall is nearly 2,000 less than the vote for Gould, Democrat, in 1912, and 139 less than was polled for Wilson, Democrat, for President, this can be accepted as a decline in popular support of the Democratic Party.

That the Republicans polled 2,100 votes less for their congressional candidate, Peters, last Monday, than they did for Forrest Goodwin, their congressional candidate in 1912; that Peters's plurality is but 553, as compared with a plurality for Goodwin of 709, this on its face gives no right to claim a growth in public favor of either old or new Republicanism.

There are two features of the Maine election that can not be wisely overlooked, must be observed and noted, if correct deductions are to be made from the results.

First, that both the Democratic and Republican leaders exerted themselves to the utmost to obtain a favorable expression from the electors of the district as to their respective parties; that this resulted in a much larger vote in the district than was polled at the last congressional election, and upon that congressional vote the Republican and Democratic candidates each showed a falling off of approximately 2,000 votes.

Secondly, the polling of 6,487 votes by Lawrence, the Progressive candidate for Congress, gives the answer to the question as to what became of the votes the Democratic and Republican candidates lost, as compared with votes of their congressional candidates one year ago.

There is much in this Maine election to impress upon Republican leaders that the cleavage of the Chicago convention is still deep, distinct, and definite; much in that election to warn Democratic leaders that their party is not so strong as it was last year.

Banking and Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL E. BURKE,

OF WISCONSIN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under the general permission granted to Members of the House to print and extend their remarks upon the banking and currency bill in the RECORD, I desire to submit the following observations:

BANK OR MONEY PANICS.

Millions of our countrymen vividly remember the panic of 1907. It occurred in a year and at a time when this country was far more prosperous than it had been for years before. Farm, industrial, and legitimate commercial business transactions were far in excess of the previous year. It came while all of our people were busily engaged in agricultural, commercial, and industrial enterprises, and without thought or warning of impending danger. It came like a flash of lightning or a thunderbolt out of a clear sky.

On the evening of the 27th of October, 1907, the industrial, farming, and commercial sections of our country retired without any disturbance being noticeable in the farming, business, or industrial world. Before the next evening, however, they realized that there had been an explosion in the financial centers of New York. The price of staple articles of commerce, which the day before had commanded the highest prices, not only for that year but for several years preceding, fell in 24 hours at least one-third. The news spread like wildfire, not only among those engaged in commerce, industry, and farming, but among the workingmen and those who had theretofore deposited their little and their all in the banks of the country. Every depositor in all the banks throughout the country was suddenly filled with fear and apprehension. A wild rush was made by depositors on their banks in every locality. They were met, however, with closed bank doors or with the awe-inspiring information over the counter that no money was to be had; that the bank had plenty of commercial paper and other sources of wealth, but that it was unable to realize at the time on the same or convert it into cash; and that if given time to collect and liquidate its commercial papers and other assets it would have plenty of money with which to pay its depositors. Many banks and their officers resorted to ingenious devices with which to pacify their apprehensive and doubtful patrons. The principal device that was used among country banks was known as "cashiers' checks." Not a dollar in gold or legal money of the United States was paid over the counter of many country banks for from four to seven weeks to its depositors, industry and commerce came practically to a standstill, shops were closed, and farm products remained immovable and unmarketed.

IDLE COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND INVESTMENTS.

In many cases not a dollar was to be had with which to meet and pay for the necessaries of life or with which to carry on the business in different localities. The vaults of the country banks were filled with prime commercial and investment paper. The reserves of the banks had been drawn down to the amount required by law, and that amount was soon used up. The banks could not realize upon their prime securities and commercial papers, because people who had money would not invest in any securities or paper. Prime securities were as so much deadwood in country banks of the Nation. This was a tantalizing situation. The banks were rich and overloaded with wealth, yet they had no money. They were unable to sell or rediscount their commercial papers and other securities because every bank was in a like embarrassing position. If, then, the banks had a place where they could have rediscounted, or, in other words, where they could have sold such securities representing the deposits of their depositors, they could have realized and satisfied the demands of their eager and apprehensive depositors. Yet in all the broad country there was no place where this could be done to any considerable extent. This was due in a large measure to the imperfect banking and currency system then and now prevailing in the country.

Unless we reform and modernize that system, which we intend to do by this bill, such a situation is liable to occur at any time, especially in years when there may be a slight depression in the industrial, commercial, and farming prosperity of the country.

BANK RESERVES IN 1907.

At the time of the 1907 financial crash, and for a long time previous thereto, in accordance with the banking laws of the country, the country banks had on deposit with the central city reserve banks, situated in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, and in the 47 reserve banks of the country, such of their reserves as they were not required by law to hold in their vaults, some 9 per cent of the aggregate amount of their bank deposits. The greater portion of these reserves were centralized in the New York national banks, it being one of the center reserve cities, and a city which apparently offered the greatest opportunities for the investment in all kinds of securities. On these reserve deposits of the country banks they received an interest of 2 per cent. Now, it has been stated—and I have reason to believe from what I consider reliable information—that the so-called country banks not only had this 9 per cent of their legal reserve on deposit with New York banks, but in pursuance of secret agreements with the New York banks, under which they were to receive advantageous rates of interest, the country banks had larger portions of the money in their banks on deposit or loan with the New York City banks, knowing full well the precarious investments made with such money by the New York banks. The New York banks, in order to make a profit on the transaction, were obliged to keep the money actively employed in one way or another.

The necessity of finding some employment for funds, coupled with an effort to so invest them as to keep them loaned at call, has resulted in a very large development of the call-loan movement in New York, a market whose principal business is that of carrying speculative transactions largely on the New York Stock Exchange, as can be easily remembered upon reflection. These so-called "call loans" are loans made subject to call; that is, without time of maturity. Such loans are in nearly every instance pure speculations in bonds and securities of the different railroads, interurban roads, street railways, ship lines, mining ventures, and all other classes of securities such as we may see listed on the market page every morning and evening of every daily paper, not only in New York, but in all the large cities of the country. We all know or can easily learn of the insecure and fluctuating valuation of these different securities. Those of us who have not had such observations can easily secure the same by keeping watch of the market pages of the newspapers of the country.

They are securities in which no savings bank, no trustee, no executor or administrator is allowed to invest his trust fund under the laws of any State; they are investments which are considered as not only fluctuating, but as unsafe and unreliable. Yet people on the New York Stock Exchange and other stock exchanges will invest in them, and will pay high rates of interest for money to invest in such securities. At the time of the 1907 financial crash there was an unusual large amount of call loans secured by collateral of this character.

Much of the reserve money of the country was at that time invested in call loans on stock-exchange collateral on the theory that such loans were absolutely liquid; that is, easily convertible into cash. No doubt this is true of a single loan of this character, because by its terms it is payable on call and is secured by collateral, for which there is usually a ready market. But when a considerable number of these loans are called at the same time they are not liquid, because the calling of a large number of these loans knocks the bottom out of the stock exchange and spoils the sale of all that kind of collateral. Experience has repeatedly proven this to be the case.

PANICS OF 1873 AND 1893.

Hundreds of thousands of laboring men, farmers, and merchants well remember the great panic of 1893, when the gloom of industrial depression spread from ocean to ocean and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf; when every hamlet in our great dominion bore sad witness to the business stagnation and depression which prevailed everywhere in the country, and when National and State banks were financially dynamited and exploded by the onward rush of depression; when the hard earnings of a lifetime and of years of toil were swept away in a minute, never to be recovered. The stagnation and depression arising from this panic continued throughout the Nation for a period of four or five years. Again, thousands of our citizens vividly and sadly remember the disastrous panic of 1873. The loss and destruction caused by this panic were almost beyond description. Earnings were swept away and property destroyed and devastated, and the hopes of thousands blasted.

With the knowledge of these three gigantic bank and industrial periods of depression and stagnation fresh in the minds of our countrymen, an almost unanimous demand has existed during the past five or six years throughout the length and breadth of this country for a change in our system of banking and currency. Fear and apprehension prevail almost everywhere among us that at any time, even in the greatest of prosperity, that these sad and devastating occurrences may reoccur. To protect the farming, commercial, industrial, and workingmen's welfare this bill has been framed, and for that purpose President Wilson and the Democratic Party have urged that remedial banking and currency legislation shall be enacted as soon as practicable.

DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER PLATFORMS.

The bill before us is a complete redemption of the pledge contained in the Democratic platform at Baltimore in 1912, and also in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the National Grange, American Farmers' Union, and American Federation of Labor in the same year.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1912.

We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe that the people of the country will be largely free from panics and consequent unemployment and business depressions by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such a relief is needed from control or domination by what is known as the Money Trust.

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public and not for control of business. All legislation on banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power which wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the present method of depositing Government funds in a few favorite banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall Street, in return for political favors; and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, National and State, without discrimination as to locality, upon approved securities and subject to call by the Government.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE, 1912.

Whereas the National Grange recognizes the necessity for the revision of our banking system along more equitable and scientific lines: Therefore

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the so-called Aldrich scheme for centralizing banking, which is in the interest of bankers and opposed to the interests of the people.

Resolved, That the issue of currency is fundamentally a Government function which should be exercised in the interest of all the people and not be surrendered as a special privilege to any set of individuals.

Resolved, That in any revision that may be made of our banking system and laws regulating the same such revision shall be made in the interest of the people and not the money lenders. (Journal of Proceedings, 46th annual session, 1912, pp. 22–23.)

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The nineteenth plank of the platform of the American Federation of Labor, an organization with 2,000,000 dues-paying members, is as follows:

"We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1912.

It—Republican Party—is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency system.

Our banking arrangements to-day need further revision to meet the requirements of current conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances and which will promote the prosperity of business and the welfare of labor by producing constant employment. We need better currency facilities for the movements of crops in the West and South. We need banking arrangements under American auspices for the encouragement and better conduct of our foreign trade.

It is therefore apparent that it is high time, and that an imperative necessity exists for the reforming and readjustment of our banking and currency laws.

NO HOSTILITY TO THE BANKING BUSINESS.

It must be borne in mind by all, and especially by those engaged in the banking business, that in their desire to reform and readjust our banking and currency system the intelligent public is not and that neither party is hostile to bankers or the business of banking. The Democratic Party and its representatives here in the House of Representatives recognize the profound fact that banking is a necessary, legitimate business, not only in this country but in all civilized countries. Whatever is done in the line of reforming our financial system will be done with the best of intentions and motives. The bankers of the country may rest assured that the representatives of the Democratic Party in this House of Representatives are actuated in considering this important question only by a proper and most sincere consideration of the welfare of the bankers and their patrons, the welfare of the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country and the public in general. Bankers have been of great service to the Nation as a Nation in the past and to the public, and there is no reason why the bankers of this country, under a more modern and up-to-date system of financing, can not be of greater service to the country in the future, and with advantage to themselves. Our sole aim is to preserve what is good in the present banking system and to rectify the abuses in banking and currency customs that have become incorporated in the system. It is not our intention, in passing the pending bill, to discriminate against the State banks or the trust companies of the country, for they have their own legitimate fields of enterprise. It is our aim to eliminate from the national banking system the abuses which have grown up in its life and to improve that banking system if we are able to. If the improvements that we make in the national banking system make it so attractive as to draw business from State banks and trust companies, it will be due to the virtues of this bill when it becomes a law and not to any improper motives on our part.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

It is generally considered that in the line of banking and currency the country needs a decentralization of bank reserves and of great accumulations of money held in the great financial centers, especially in New York City. It also needs a more elastic currency by having a proper volume of currency not only in crop-moving times but also in financial emergencies. It needs an established discount market or fixed place of sale for commercial paper, and a greater governmental control over national banking. These four great needs appear at the first blush to be simple and to be easily solved, yet when we come to the details necessary to accompany such changes we reach many puzzling problems upon which honest and patriotic men may and do differ in opinion. It is the aim of the pending bill to decentralize the reserves and accumulations of money in the great financial centers of the country; to provide ways for securing additional currency or money in crop-moving times and in times of emergency; to establish a discount market or place for the sale of commercial paper; and to strengthen the control of the Government over banking transactions.

Under the present law it is necessary that every national bank should have at all times a certain amount of money on hand, because it may be called upon at any time for money by its depositors. This money which the bank is required to keep on hand at all times is known as reserve money, and it varies in each bank from time to time and in different places; and the amount of reserve money that it is required to keep is according to the needs of the locations of the different banks.

Under our present banking law, upon application of three-fourths of the national banks situated in any city having more than 200,000 inhabitants, the Comptroller of the Currency may designate such city as a central reserve city, and likewise upon application of three-fourths of the national banks located in any city having a population of at least 25,000 it may be designated as a reserve city. Thus we have three classes of national banks, to wit: The central reserve city banks, of which there are but three, to wit, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis; the reserve city banks, of which there are now 47, and the country national banks, consisting of all national banks situated in cities containing less than 25,000 inhabitants, and all national banks situated in cities where there are no central reserve city banks and no reserve city banks.

Under the present law the amount of reserve required by country national banks is 15 per cent of the total amount of their deposits, and by the national banks situated in reserve and central reserve cities 25 per cent of their total deposits. These reserves may consist of gold, silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes, and clearing-house certificates, showing the deposit of gold may be counted by the country national banks as a legal reserve. Country banks are required to keep money in gold, silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes, and clearing-house certificates showing the deposit of gold in their own vaults to the extent of two-fifths of the 15 per cent reserve required of them, and the balance of their legal reserve may be in

the form of a credit balance in one or more national banks situated in reserve or central reserve cities.

Reserve city banks must keep their reserve money in some, or all, of the above-described kinds of money to the extent of one-half of their required legal reserve, the rest of which may consist of credit balances showing a deposit of gold in banks situated in central reserve cities. The central reserve city banks must keep all of their required reserve in cash in their own vaults. It is therefore clear that the loaning power of any national bank will be limited by the amount of its reserve; that is to say, the greater the reserve the less the bank will have to loan or invest. When the amount of the legal reserve is about as low as the law allows the bank can not make new loans or enter into new credit obligations until it shall have replenished its reserve. And the more a country national bank has as a reserve with the central reserve city banks and in the reserve city banks the less it will have to loan to its local customers.

A custom has grown up among the country national banks in all sections of the country of keeping balances for reserve and exchange purposes in central reserve cities, and especially in New York banks qualified as reserve agents. These reserve banks have encouraged the building up of such balances of country banks by paying an interest thereon, usually at the rate of 2 per cent. It is generally believed that a combination of banks—or the so-called Money Trust—has encouraged these country banks in keeping in the New York national banks not only such balance of their reserve as the country banks are required to keep, but a large additional amount of their funds; so that when a panic comes on not only the reserves of the country banks but a large amount of their loaning funds, which if kept at home could be used to accommodate their local customers, are tied up in the clutches of these New York banks. Then it is that the country bank finds itself unable to accommodate its depositors when they demand a return of their money, or to accommodate the business men of its locality, because it can not secure from the New York banks the return of its loanable funds. When this situation develops, then fear and apprehension drive the country bank customers to demand their money, and failing to receive the same, then the panic is on. Then it is that hundreds of thousands of patrons of local country banks cool their heels at closed bank doors.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

To overcome the above financial difficulties the pending bill proposes to establish 12 Federal reserve districts, and in each such district a Federal reserve bank at some place therein that is now a reserve or central reserve city. These districts are to be created and distributed fairly from a business and geographical standpoint throughout the country. Details for the establishment and organization of these banks are provided in the pending bill. Provision is made for the admission of national banks, State banks, and trust companies in each regional district into membership with the regional bank therein. Over the several regional banks there is placed a Federal reserve board, consisting of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, and Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be members ex officio, and four members chosen by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate. The office of this Federal reserve board is located at Washington, and it is to have general supervision over the several regional reserve banks. Its powers and duties are clearly set forth in the pending bill.

NOTE ISSUES.

The most important authority conferred upon the Federal reserve board is the power to issue, at its discretion, for the purpose of making advances to the several reserve banks as applied for by them, or either of them, what is to be known as Federal reserve notes or money. These notes are to be obligations of the United States, and shall be receivable for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemable in gold or lawful money of the United States at the Treasury of the United States or at any Federal reserve bank.

WHEN MONEY IS SHORT IN LOCAL BANKS.

We all realize that every bank is in business for profit and not for its health or for recreation. It endeavors to put its money out at interest, the deposits which it receives are put out at interest, and it is the aim of every bank to keep invested all its money and all money received on deposit, excepting such as it is required by law to keep in reserve. In the case of national banks these investments are made, as a rule, in notes and bills of exchange of short-time maturity. Oftentimes a bank has but little available cash in its vaults, but has in those same vaults millions of dollars in value of prime and first-class commercial paper. Commercial paper can not, of course, be loaned to a borrower. When depositors rush in large numbers to the bank because of business or fear or apprehension, they can not be satisfied with these millions of dollars of commercial paper in the vaults of the bank.

It is at such times that the bank must close its doors and then usually go into bankruptcy; it is at such times that the bank officers say, "We are all right if you will only give us time to turn our property into cash"; but the trouble is at such times there is no one with the necessary money to buy such commercial papers; there is no place at such times where the bank holding such securities can have the same turned into cash. When these regional banks are established under the pending bill adequate relief will be at once at hand in such circumstances. It is to these regional banks in crop-moving season and when financial panics and emergencies come on that the local banks can and will go with their securities and commercial papers and have the same converted into cash, and with that cash pay off and satisfy the frightened and appealing depositors at its doors.

It does not have to wait upon the pleasure of some New York bank, where millions of the country's money are tied up in gambling speculations; it does not have to wait until it can find some local man of means to buy those papers. All that is necessary is that it go to the reserve bank of which it is a member, present its prime commercial paper, receive its money, and satisfy its obligations, for the reserve bank is always so situated that it has the necessary money with which to back up and convert into cash the local bank's commercial paper; or if such reserve bank has not immediately on hand sufficient cash for that purpose, it can, by applying to the Federal reserve board, in a very short time obtain so much of the Federal reserve notes as it may apply for and have sufficient security to guarantee. In times of emergency the Federal reserve board may require and compel the Federal reserve bank in any Federal reserve district to rediscount; in other words, to buy the discounted prime paper of other Federal reserve banks. It is thus provided that in the matter of rediscounting of prime commercial paper that if for any reason any Federal reserve bank is unable to accommodate its regional member bank, then it may have its prime commercial paper rediscounted at some Federal reserve bank which has on hand the means of so rediscounting. Thus any Federal reserve bank can be compelled to come to the relief of another such bank, thus enabling the latter bank to accommodate its local member bank.

The Federal reserve board by the provisions of the pending bill has authority to issue whatever amount of notes is applied for by the local bank, provided it furnishes the security required by law to secure the amount of notes requested. Thus it will be seen that by this program it is proposed to enact a law under which there will be no shortage of money, provided that legal security is at hand.

The provisions in the pending bill providing for the transaction of business between the local member bank and the Federal reserve bank respecting their transactions will be found in section 14 of the bill, and can probably be better understood by setting it forth at length herein:

REDISCOUNTS.

SEC. 14. That any Federal reserve bank may receive from any member bank or, solely for exchange purposes, from other Federal reserve banks deposits of current funds in lawful money, national bank notes, Federal reserve notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent banks, payable upon presentation.

Upon the indorsement of any member bank any Federal reserve bank may discount notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions; that is, notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or may be used, for such purposes, the Federal reserve board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act, but such definition shall not include notes or bills issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities; nor shall anything herein contained be construed to prohibit such notes and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount. Notes and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity of not more than 90 days.

Upon the indorsement of any member bank any Federal reserve bank may discount the paper of the classes hereinbefore described having a maturity of more than 60 and not more than 120 days, when its own cash reserve exceeds 33⅓ per cent of its total outstanding demand liabilities exclusive of its outstanding Federal reserve notes by an amount to be fixed by the Federal reserve board; but not more than 50 per cent of the total paper so discounted for any member bank shall have a maturity of more than 90 days.

STOCK SPECULATION NOT ALLOWED.

The foregoing section 14 of the pending bill defines the kind of notes and bills of exchange which the local bank that is a member of the regional reserve bank may have discounted or sold to the regional bank. In other words, the local member bank, if it desires to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Federal reserve bank of its district, must only invest in such kinds of commercial and other paper as the Federal reserve bank is allowed to discount or buy.

The above section contains the following language:

The Federal reserve board to have the right to determine and define the character of paper thus eligible for discount within the meaning of this act, but such definition shall not include notes or bills issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities.

From this it is apparent that the local member bank of any Federal reserve bank is prohibited from investing any of its funds in or from carrying on transactions in stocks, bonds, and other investment securities of whatsoever character or worth, if it desires to preserve the right in cases of emergency to realize on its investments by having the same discounted by the Federal reserve board. Heretofore much of the money of our country national banks has been tied up in stocks, bonds, and other unreliable investment securities on the New York market.

The fluctuating value of such stocks, bonds, and other investment securities may be seen on the market page of every daily paper, and there the value of such securities are shown to run from next to nothing to pretty near par value. We are all familiar with the sight of the alluring gilt-edged mining stocks, petroleum stocks, and other mushroom stocks that are offered for sale by many agents throughout the country. In most cases they have proven valueless, and the value of these stocks offered for sale in many cases may fluctuate at times from 5 and 10 cents a share to $80 and $90. In other words, investments in such stocks are nothing more than gambling and speculating propositions and are so recognized by the business world. In such gambling speculations much of the reserves of very many of the country national banks has heretofore been invested. Such sources of investment are prohibited to the local member bank if it desires to avail itself of the advantages of the proposed new system of banking.

OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

In addition to the rediscounting provided for in section 14 any Federal reserve bank may invest in addition in the commercial securities described in section 14 in many open-market operations under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Federal reserve board. Such bank is, among other things, permitted to purchase and sell in the open, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, prime bank notes and bills in exchange for the kinds of securities by this act made eligible for rediscount and cable transfers. Additional kinds of investments are also provided in the pending bill for the Federal reserve bank, and can be found defined in section 15 of said bill.

Nowhere in the pending bill are Federal reserve banks allowed to discount or rediscount notes or bills issued or drawn for the purpose of trading in stocks, bonds, or like securities, thus forcing the Federal reserve bank to refrain from investing their money in the kinds of bonds hereinbefore described. In other words, to refrain from investing its money in investments of a gambling or speculating nature. It must be obvious to everyone that the less money that is permitted to be invested in gambling speculations, such as stocks, bonds, and like securities, the more money will remain in the local banks to accommodate borrowers and to pay off depositors in times of emergency.

It is also apparent that the more money that the Federal reserve bank has on hand the more commercial paper held by the local member bank it will be able to discount.

In addition to this, the pending bill contains a provision whereby all the moneys in the Government's general fund is at all times to be deposited in the 12 Federal reserve banks, which shall act as the fiscal agent of the United States. The Government moneys thus deposited will draw interest and are to be distributed in equitable portions among the several reserve banks, taking into consideration the volume of business in each regional district.

From all of these provisions and precautionary measures it will be seen that the Federal reserve banks will, at all times, be able to rediscount or buy any and all prime commercial paper which may be offered to it for discount or sale by the local member bank of its region, and there will be no fear among depositors, when this situation is once known to exist, that they will not receive promptly their demands in cash.

ADDITIONAL RELIEF IN EMERGENCIES.

Section 20 of the proposed banking law contains a provision changing the amount of reserves to be held by the local member banks, reserve city banks, and central reserve city banks. Under the proposed law a country bank is compelled to keep as a reserve an amount equal to 12 per cent of its total deposits, not including savings deposits. It will be remembered that under the existing law such country banks are required to keep in reserve 15 per cent of their total deposits. Under the new law five-twelfths of the country national bank's reserve shall consist of money which national banks may under the existing law count as a legal reserve, held actually in the bank's own vaults. Another five-twelfths of such reserve shall consist of a credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district. The remaining two-twelfths of such reserve shall consist, either in whole or in part, of reserve money in the bank's own vaults, or of a credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district.

The reserve required to be kept under the proposed law by the reserve city bank is 18 per cent of the total amount of its deposits, not including savings deposits, at least one-half of which shall consist of money which national banks may under the existing law count as a legal reserve, held actually in the bank's own vaults. Five-eighteenths of such reserve city bank's reserve shall consist of a credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district. The remaining four-eighteenths of such reserve may consist, either in whole or in part, of money in the bank's own vaults, or of a credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district.

The central reserve city bank under the pending bill is required to maintain a reserve of 18 per cent of the total amount of its deposits, not including savings deposits. At least one-half of such reserve shall consist of money which national banks may under the existing law count as a legal reserve held actually in the bank's own vaults. The remainder of such reserve required of such central reserve city banks shall consist, either in whole or in part, of reserve money held in its own vaults or of a credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of the district.

SUSPENSION OF RESERVES.

Among other powers conferred upon the Federal reserve board by subdivision C of section 12 of the bill under consideration is the power to suspend any and every reserve requirement specified in the act. The language used is as follows:

The Federal reserve board shall be authorized and empowered (C) to suspend for a period not exceeding 30 days (and to renew such suspension for periods not exceeding 15 days) any and every reserve requirement specified in this act.

This, of course, means that in times of emergency, when through fear and apprehension there is a run upon a bank or banks which are members of the Federal reserve bank of its district, that such local member banks and the Federal reserve bank may use a part or a whole of its reserve money to meet the demands of its creditors and depositors. Every provision is made and caution taken by this bill to guard and protect the banks and their patrons and to protect their creditors and depositors from loss, and every depositor hereafter in a local bank member of the Federal reserve bank may rest assured that when depositing in such bank he is protected against all loss excepting such as may arise through the crookedness of the bank officials of his particular bank or through the poor or mistaken judgment of such officers in making investments. Personal crookedness and poor judgment on the part of bank officials are human elements. It is quite impossible to completely guard and protect bank depositors and creditors against these two elements of human nature in banking excepting through the enactment of a bank-deposit guaranty law. It is because it is impossible to eliminate these two human elements or to place them under control that so many banks object to the passage of a law guaranteeing bank deposits.

Personally I am surprised that a section or paragraph providing for the guaranty of bank deposits is not contained in this bill. I can account for its omission only upon the theory that the Committee on Banking and Currency thought it wise to at this time avoid as much opposition as possible to the bill, as it is well known that among bankers, small and large, there is considerable opposition to such a banking provision. I firmly believe, however, that within a short time after this bill has become a law such a proposition will be attached to it by a law amending the same.

One thing is certain, however, that under this bill there will be plenty of money for the seasonal moving of crops in the South and West, and that there will be absolutely no danger of a local member bank of the Federal reserve region closing its doors, failing or going into bankruptcy on account of what any other bank or banks may do, or on account of any corner that any money trust may create in the money market, or on account of any run its depositors may make on any bank.

NO INFLATION.

Some people fear that under this system of issuing Federal reserve notes, as hereinbefore described, that it will cause an undue inflation of the currency of the country. Others believe that such Federal reserve notes will be used by unscrupulous persons for the purpose of drawing gold from the United States Treasury and depleting the supply thereof. The answer to these two objections is that in the first place these Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and of the Federal reserve bank which issues them, and that the same are redeemable at the Treasury of the United States in gold or legal money,

the same as silver is, and the same as Treasury notes or greenbacks now are. A person can present a Treasury note or silver at the United States Treasury and secure gold upon it, but as under the present law silver and Treasury notes are worth as much among the people as gold there is nothing to be gained by so doing, and as the new Federal reserve notes are to be redeemable in gold or legal money of the United States they will be equal in value to gold and there will be no advantage in anyone exchanging them for gold.

The business men of the country prefer to carry on their business not with gold, but with notes as a matter of convenience. Then again, a provision is contained in this bill whereby no bank can issue any of such notes without having provided in its own vaults a redemption fund in gold of 33⅓ per cent of the amount of notes issued by them. These notes will under the law bear a designating letter, whereby it can be easily determined which reserve bank issued the same. A tax by way of increased interest is imposed upon the Federal reserve bank issuing these notes so long as they continue in circulation, and when the reserve bank finds it unprofitable to longer allow such notes in circulation it will, in order to relieve itself of the extra tax so imposed, gradually redeem and retire such notes when the emergency which caused their issue shall have subsided.

SUCCESS ASSURED.

Many thoughtful men are in doubt as to the success of the proposed system of Federal reserve banks. They contend that the new system is not sufficiently advantageous to the national banks to attract or draw them into the new system. Of course, if the national banks in any considerable number should refuse to enter upon or adapt themselves to the system provided by this bill it will be a failure. I, however, have absolute faith and confidence in the success of the new banking and currency system outlined in this bill. There is no doubt in my mind about its final and complete success. There are many reasons for this. There are many reasons upon which I base my faith. The more this plan of banking and currency is examined and scrutinized the greater its merits loom up. There is not a so-called country national bank which will not absolutely and directly benefit by becoming a member of the regional reserve bank of the district in which it is located. Some may be so blind as to at first not see or want to see their advantages under this system, but whether these banks voluntarily enter into this system or not, I firmly believe that they will finally, and within the time allowed them, be driven by their patrons or public opinion into the new plan of banking and currency.

There are in my home county perhaps 35 State and national banks. If at first only one bank should enter this system, it would not be long before every other national bank in the county would follow suit. When the advantages of this system are made known to the workingmen who have deposits in these banks, and are made known to every other man and depositor, the public will patronize only the bank or banks that have behind them the protection and guaranty of the Government. It can not be denied that any local bank which becomes a member of the regional reserve bank is absolutely protected and guaranteed under this system against all closing of doors, against failure, and against bankruptcy brought on by the shortage of money, by unusual demands for money, or by runs upon the bank.

The advantages of a bank doing business under this system will be made known to the depositors and business men of this country, and the remembrance of the panics of 1907, 1893, and 1873 will move and actuate every depositor to patronize the bank which has behind it the protection and guaranty of the Government against such failures. Banks outside of the system, when they realize that the deposits of workingmen and business men are being made in member banks which have this Government protection, will be forced, in order to maintain their existence, into this system.

With a guaranty of deposits amendment, hereafter to be attached to this law, it will absolutely guarantee all deposits. Banks make their profits out of the deposits and money left with them. Banks with little or no deposits make nothing. Self-interest will drive every national bank, excepting a few of the largest ones in the great financial centers, into this banking and currency system when it becomes a law.

LITTLE OPPOSITION.

This bill in substantially its present form was given to the public about the 25th of June last. Ever since that date it has been in the limelight of the public gaze and has received special attention at the hands of the bankers and financiers of this country. There is some opposition to it on the part of the large bankers in the great financial centers. It is not to be wondered that those bankers are opposed to it, for, among other things, it removes millions and millions of dollars from the legal reserves which country national banks are bound by the present law to maintain in reserve and central reserve banks in the large cities. In addition to these reserves there has been a great amount of money belonging to the country national banks deposited in these large banks which has been used for speculative investments. The withdrawing under this bill of the country bank's reserve and the prohibiting of the investing of the money of any bank in stocks, bonds, and other speculative securities deprives the banks in the large money centers of millions upon millions of money. It is not to be wondered at that such banks are found in opposition to this bill. Heretofore such banks have centralized and combined as much money as possible. Under this bill these vast accumulations of the country's money are to be decentralized and distributed over the country in the country national banks and in the Federal reserve banks for the accommodation of the people's business. No country national bank which understands the terms of this bill is opposed to it. Many of such banks would like to see the bill changed in some details, and much of the opposition of such banks to this bill has been exaggerated.

In the Democratic caucus, and I think in this House also, it was charged that a poll of the country national banks of Wisconsin disclosed every such bank opposed to this scheme excepting two or three. Since hearing this statement I have made diligent inquiry if any such poll had been made and if any such results were shown. I am informed that a poll was made, but that no such results were shown. These Wisconsin bankers met in conference on the 3d of September, 1913, for the purpose of considering the pending bill. The meeting was largely attended by some of the most representative bankers of our State. The convention passed resolutions upon this subject, a copy of which I herewith insert:

Resolutions as passed by the country national banks of Wisconsin.

Whereas a conference under the auspices of the currency committee of the American Bankers' Association was recently held in Chicago, which conference failed to adopt suggestions made by country bankers to reduce Federal reserve bank deposits required of country banks from 5 per cent to 1 per cent of their deposits; at the same time this conference recommended material reductions as to reserve city banks' reserve requirements, which recommendation has since been incorporated in the bill. Further, such a reduction of reserves by the central reserve city banks is no burden to them as against the severe ourden placed upon the country banks, which the latter can not afford to bear, because their cash reserves are proportionately smaller; and

Whereas the bill as drawn has many admirable features, yet we as country bankers believe several amendments are very essential: Therefore

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the following essential principal changes, viz:

a. So amend the bill that country banks not in reserve cities be compelled to contribute not exceeding 2 per cent instead of 5 per cent plus 2 per cent at end of three years of deposit liabilities for the reserve of Federal reserve banks.

b. As section 27 of the bill (creating savings departments) provides for a segregation not only of securities covering the savings deposits, but a segregation of capital to an amount equal to 20 per cent of capital and surplus; but capital can not be less than $25,000, and requiring investment of such demand deposits in long-term securities, which we believe wrong in principle and not offering such security as is now offered savings depositors, we urge this section be eliminated from the bill.

c. That term of real estate loans be increased from one year to five years.

d. That dividends allowed reserve-bank stockholders be increased from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

e. That the 40 per cent of excess earnings allotted to banks be divided among them on the basis of capital stock in reserve banks instead of on average deposits therein.

f. That banks be allowed the same interest on deposits as is allowed upon Government deposits.

It will be noticed that in the first preamble to the above resolutions that the country national bankers in such conference charged the American Bankers' Association, which is largely made up of bankers from the financial centers, with having failed to adopt suggestions made by the country bankers to reduce the Federal reserve bank deposits required of country banks from 5 per cent to 1 per cent of their deposits, and that at the same time material reductions in the reserve required of reserve city banks and central reserve city banks were urged at such American Bankers' Association meeting and have since been incorporated in this bill.

It appears that the representatives of the large banks of the country act upon the principle of "everyone for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." In other words, they furnish proof that it is to the interest of some of the large bankers of the country to be against this bill.

It will be noticed from the second preamble of these resolutions of the Wisconsin Country National Bankers that they say this bill as drawn "has many admirable features, yet we as country bankers believe several amendments are very essential." It will be noticed that the resolutions relate merely to the details of the bill. Many of these details were thrashed up hill and down hill in the Democratic caucus for three weeks

and have since been thrashed upon the floor of this House. They are details upon which sincere men may have an honest difference of opinion.

Subdivision A of said resolution asks that the country national banks not in reserve cities be required to contribute 2 per cent instead of 5 per cent of their deposits for their reserve in the Federal reserve bank. This proves conclusively that the country bankers appreciate the lessening of their reserve requirements under the bill. They regard it as a beneficial change, and they simply say that it would be of greater benefit to them if the amount of reserve that they are required to maintain with the Federal reserve bank was made 2 per cent of its total deposits instead of 5 per cent. That resolution is also misleading in that it assumes that the country national bank is required to maintain a reserve of 7 per cent of its total deposits with the reserve bank, whereas in fact it is only required to maintain a reserve of 5 per cent and may maintain a reserve of 7 per cent.

Subdivision B of such resolutions relates to the savings departments and asks that section 27 of the bill, relating to such savings department, be eliminated from the bill. Section 27 has been materially changed by the committee and the House since the 3d of September, when such bankers' meeting was held. The capital now required for such department is but $15,000, and the class of securities upon which loans may be made by that department and the class of property which it may purchase has been clarified and improved, and I doubt if such bankers would now offer any further opposition to section 27.

Subdivision C of such resolutions demands that the term of real estate loans be increased from one year to five years. This demand is entirely unreasonable, for the reason that the longer the term for which the national banks invest their assets the less liquid the same will be and the more difficult it will be to convert such securities into cash in times of emergency. It must be remembered that national banks are in the main commercial banks and devote the great bulk of their business activities to commercial banking instead of investment banking. It will be borne in mind that according to the terms of section 14, hereinbefore set forth, that no security having more than 90 days to run before maturity will be discounted by the reserve bank. It thus will be seen that in times of bank runs, in times of emergency, and in times when an extension of currency is needed for the movement of crops, that the more money a bank has tied up in long-time securities the less accommodation it can give the public, and its ability to withstand a rush of depositors is weakened.

Subdivision D of such resolutions relates to dividends allowed to reserve bank stockholders—that is, banks which are members of the regional bank—and asks that such dividends be increased from 5 per cent to 6 per cent. This is one of the points that has been thrashed over in the caucus and in the House. It affords a striking illustration of how honest men may differ in their opinions. I submit that the question of what is a proper rate in this case, 5 or 6 per cent, can only be determined after three or four years' experience with the new banking system. It is a detail which can be readily, if experience shows that it ought to be, changed from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

Subdivision E of said resolutions asks that the 40 per cent excess earnings allotted to banks be divided among them on the basis of capital stock in reserve banks instead of on average deposits therein. This resolution is very unreasonable, for the reason that a member bank with only $25,000 capital stock in the reserve bank may have an annual average balance of deposits with such reserve bank of far more than a bank which has $100,000 capital stock in such reserve bank. Upon the slightest reflection it can easily be seen that the proposition contained in the bill is far more equitable, right, and just than the one contended for by the Wisconsin bankers in such resolutions.

Subdivision F of such resolutions asks that banks be allowed the same interest upon deposits as is allowed upon Government deposits. There may be some merit in this last proposition. It must be remembered, however, that after the payment of the necessary expenses and the taxes of a reserve bank, that the member banks are entitled to an annual dividend of 5 per cent on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. The only reserve which a member or local bank is required to keep in the Federal reserve bank is 5 per cent of its total deposits. A little reflection discloses that if the reserve bank had only for its use the small amount of money which the member banks are required to keep on deposit in such reserve banks, that the amount would be small and that it would be impossible for the reserve bank to pay the 5 per cent dividends to its member banks. These member banks may keep in these reserve banks an additional deposit that may be small or large in amount, but the Government will have in these reserve banks all of its general funds, which amount on the average to about $150,000,000 a year. It is clear that it is the Government deposits that in the first instance the reserve banks must rely upon to pay the necessary expenses and taxes, and its 5 per cent dividend. Experience in the operation of this new system may, however, demonstrate that this contention of the Wisconsin bankers is right, and if it is it can be easily changed.

RURAL CREDITS.

Throughout the country there is a great demand on the part of farmers for the establishment of a system of rural credits in this country similar to that which prevails in Germany, France, and other European countries. Years of experience have demonstrated in Europe the value of such a credit system, and the report filed by the American commission which recently returned from an investigation of the system in Europe is to the effect that with certain changes the system can be made extremely serviceable to the American farmer. It was the collective judgment of the Democratic Representatives of this Congress, in caucus, that in order to secure the greatest benefits from such a system of rural credits that it is necessary that a distinct and separate system of rural-credit banking be established. This requires study, observation, reflection, and sound judgment. In Democratic caucus it was decided that this subject should be taken up for legislation during the next session of this Congress and a sound and wise system of rural banking, adapted to the welfare of the farmers of our country, should be established.

From section 14, hereinbefore set forth, and from other parts of the bill, it will be seen that the farmers of the country are to participate and share in the benefits which this proposed bill, when enacted into law, will bring to the welfare of the American people. The bill contains a provision, found in section 26 thereof, whereby national banks belonging to the Federal reserve bank are permitted to make loans secured by improved and unincumbered farm lands for a period of one year and to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the actual value of the property offered as security, provided that any bank making such loans shall not invest in such securities more than 25 per cent of its capital and surplus. This broadens the opportunity of farmers to obtain upon their real estate loans for the transaction of their business. It is true that a farmer's note, secured by real estate, running 12 months will not be rediscountable at the Federal reserve bank, but all such notes will be subject to discount at such bank when not more than 90 days remain before the maturity of the same.

Under this bill the cotton farmer, having his cotton stored, bonded, and insured; the wheat farmer, the barley farmer, the potato farmer, and the cheese producer may store, bond, and insure his products, and with a certificate of the storing, bonding, and insuring of the same offered as security for his note, running not more than 90 days, may obtain a 90-day loan with which to pay his expenses and necessaries of life so as to enable him to take advantage of the rising markets within that 90 days, and it will be safe for the local bank to accommodate him, because a note thus secured and with such maturity can be at any time rediscounted or bought at the Federal reserve bank, and if the farmer should desire to hold his crops for a longer period than 90 days he is in a position to secure an extension of time on his loan.

One of the advantages under this bill will be to draw funds to the various sections of the country where they can be used to the best advantages, and as a result reduce the rate of interest now prevailing in the communities which receive the additional capital through the use of the acceptance method. In short, one of the main purposes of this bill is to help the communities which must resort to the banks for their loans, and to help the farmers in that community. It will help him as it will help the commercial and business men by enabling him to secure more and better banking accommodations. He is given a fair opportunity and placed upon equal terms with the commercial credits of the country, and it may be depended upon that later a separate and distinct law adapted to his peculiar conditions will be enacted.

CRITICISM.

Many fierce objections have been uttered against the Federal reserve board. It is contended that too much power, authority, and responsibility is centered in this board. Fears are expressed that its powers and authorities may be abused. It is claimed that there is danger that it will be drawn into politics, and that partisanship will be drawn into its control and in the exercising of its important responsibilities. But gentlemen who resort to such criticism forget that during the entire history of our country tremendous power has been vested in the President in appointing a Supreme Court and lower Federal courts. Seemingly

they forget that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the discharge of its duties, may exercise functions that will have as important a bearing upon the liberties, happiness, and welfare of the people of the country as any action this Federal board may take. Yet during 135 years of our Nation's existence not a single judge appointed to that bench has in a partisan or corrupt manner degraded or disgraced himself or the country. Every judge so appointed has realized his high responsibilities and has exercised care and caution to discharge his duties in an impartial manner to the satisfaction of and for the welfare of the country.

The same hue and cry was raised at the time of the establishment and creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That commission exercises power and authority over as great a share of the prosperity and the welfare of this country as the Federal reserve board can possibly exercise.

When that commission was established it was also claimed that too much power was being invested in it, and that it was liable to be used for partisanship and corrupt purposes. Experience, however, has demonstrated that the Interstate Commerce Commission is one of the most serviceable and one of the most powerful and one of the greatest commissions in this or any other country, and that during its life no one will contend that it has been prompted in any of its actions by partisanship or by corruption or by any other motive than the welfare of the people. It discharges the duties imposed upon it to the satisfaction of the people, although it is vested with tremendous power.

People who are fearful and apprehensive that the Federal reserve board may abuse its extensive powers, who fear that it may be actuated by partisanship motives or corruption, may have their fears allayed when they reflect upon the powers which have been vested in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency under the banking laws. Nearly every power vested in the Federal reserve board by this bill has been, since the establishment of the national bank act in 1863, conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, and yet no person and no class of business men and no party has complained that such officers ever abused their power and trust. It is true that partisanship bitterness and prejudice in this country arise at time to extreme intenseness; yet the American people have confidence that whoever is President will always select for membership upon the Federal reserve board statesmen who will be, while on the board, Americans first and partisans second.

BANK CONTROL OR GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The Democratic Party has long held to the principle, "The issue of money is a function of the Government." With this as a foundation in legislation of this character, there can be no question whether we shall have bank or Government control with the necessary machinery to carry out the provisions of this bill. It contains a provision whereby the notes of the banks shall be gradually retired from circulation and Government notes issued. It further provides a fund which can be drawn upon as the needs of the country demand. The national platforms of the Democratic Party, of the National Grange, Farmers' Union, and American Federation of Labor all demand a system of financing whereby money shall be issued by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the financial interests for their own private gain.

INTERLOCKING DIRECTORS.

Official investigation and examination have disclosed that a great share of the abuses prevailing in the banking world are due to the custom or system whereby a director, or many of the directors, of a given bank may be directors in one or several more other banks and industrial enterprises. It is claimed that it is by means of this interlocking of directors that the money or banking trust and industrial trusts create combinations and the mighty trusts which the people so loudly complain of. This pernicious custom prevails to as large an extent in the banking business as in any other enterprise. It seems it is considered a dangerous policy wherever it exists.

The Democratic Party in its 1912 platform declared in favor of a law preventing the interlocking of such directors. Many honest people have contended that such a provision should be incorporated in this bill. Such an amendment was offered to this bill in Democratic caucus, but it was there pointed out that the provision prohibiting the interlocking of directors and regulating the question of directorship belonged properly to the laws regulating trusts. Believing such to be a fact, the Democratic Party has not considered it wise to attach such an amendment to this bill, but has pledged itself to enact such legislation at the regular long term of this Congress. To show its good faith in that direction, it has already instructed the Judiciary Committee to report a bill regulating the matter of directors, not only in banks, but also in industrial companies, at the beginning of the next session. The people of the country can depend upon the Democratic Party to enact this much needed and wise legislation.

The bill contains many more interesting and wise features which will help to make it a success. Time and space, however, at present forbid me from entering upon a treatment of the same. Every precaution has been taken in this bill to guard and protect the interests of the public and of the Government. It is not a perfect bill. We do not claim it to be; but we do assert that it is the best bill of its kind which the wisdom of any party has been able to present to Congress in over 50 years.

We assure the people throughout the country that they need have no alarm over the operation of this bill when it becomes a law. It is designed to promote the welfare of merchants, farmers, manufacturers, workingmen, and all useful classes of American citizens, and we have an abiding confidence that it will accomplish the purposes for which it is designed.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN JACOB ROGERS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 18, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I append the substance of two letters received by me from a personal friend of mine who is distinguished throughout New England as a banker, a scholar, and a business man. The letters are dated, respectively, September 12 and September 16, 1913. I also print extract from the Boston News Bureau of September 12, which was inclosed with the former of the two letters and referred to with approval therein:

* * * * * * *

I have read this morning with interest the brief report given in our newspapers of your speech in the House yesterday. The methods of the committee in compiling this bill seem to me in every respect open for criticism. The whole question of sound currency is not a partisan matter; it is so difficult a question to solve and so important a one that the combined wisdom of both parties will not be too great.

I was present at the conference in Chicago and listened attentively with great interest to all the proceedings. Two things struck me specially—one that there was so much unanimity among the bankers themselves in the final outcome of the conference, and the other that the sentiment among the country bankers was so strong against the proposed bill in its present form. The authorities in Washington are, to my mind, wholly mistaken in the idea, which has been allowed to get into print, that the bankers are not in any accord and are broken into factions, and that the country banker in particular is rather in favor of than opposed to this bill. Some of the most vigorous criticisms of the bill came from country bankers, and, strange as it may seem, the person who was apparently most indifferent to the bill is a very prominent New York banker.

Many of the statements made by Mr. GLASS in his speech a couple of days ago, accompanying the introduction of the bill, seemed to me untrue and unfair. I do not believe for a minute that the chief fear on the part of the banks in connection with the present bill is that they will be deprived of certain reserve deposits and the earning power which goes with them. I believe that every banker in the country is ready to pay something in the shape of loss of profit on his business for the sake of getting a good currency bill. They are willing to do this as a matter of self-interest and also from a desire that credit conditions in this country, which the banker knows and understands far better than anyone else, shall be fortified and put on a better basis.

The bankers are opposed to the make-up of the Federal reserve board as proposed in this bill, and I think justly so. This is not because they fear the President would appoint bad men, but because the handling of bank credit throughout the country is probably the most serious and important task which can be imposed on any body of men; and the Federal reserve banks, which have to do with credit throughout the country, ought to be more largely represented on the reserve board.

I am not afraid of political control, as the word "political" would be commonly understood. I am very much afraid, however, of inexperienced or ignorant control; and if the board is to be made up of seven members, only one of whom must be a banker, I should think the risk of such control very great.

The provision of the bill for not less than 12 reserve banks seems to me economically wrong and wholly unwise. We are trying to really concentrate reserves and make them available, and this could be far better done by three, or at most five, reserve banks, instead of a dozen.

* * * * * * *

In my judgment, if the bill in substantially its present form should become a law, a large number of our smaller institutions would at once proceed to organize under some form of State charter; some of the larger ones would probably test in the courts the question whether the charter of a national bank, which has been guilty of no violation of law, can be revoked because the bank declines to comply with the terms of

a new law requiring it to take 10 per cent of its stockholders' money and invest it in an outside business, over which it has no direct control. While I am not a lawyer, I think the case for the bank could be made very strong.

I do not think any State banks or trust companies would avail themselves of the privileges of the bill, and that in itself is a great defect. There will undoubtedly be some national banks that will come in—perhaps quite a number—but they will do so reluctantly and against their better judgment in a good many respects.

The credit disturbances which would follow in this state of affairs would, in my judgment, be very serious and unpleasant.

The banks in the reserve cities will have to pay down their reserve deposits in very large measure, and that will mean a considerable curtailing of credit, that will probably remove them from the market as buyers of paper, and they will undoubtedly have to reduce loans in other directions.

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU,
Friday, September 12, 1913.

In the present attitude of the bankers it would seem that their only recourse, if the bill becomes a law in its existing shape, will be to take out State charters. A good deal has been said heretofore about the larger banks leaving the system. There seems good reason for believing that this action is contemplated by some of the big institutions in this city and Chicago. But the big banks have really less to lose, proportionately, than the smaller concerns throughout the country. Notwithstanding the assertions of the framers of the bill that the country banks are in favor of the measure, the administration will probably be surprised how little support it will receive from them after the bill goes through.

It is these small banks that are going to feel the onerous conditions under which they will be compelled to supply the necessary resources of the proposed regional reserve banks. Ten per cent of capital is a large item to many of these small country institutions; and, moreover, 5 per cent interest on their money is too small a return for them to make the subscription attractive. In the rural communities they are accustomed to 7 per cent, 8 per cent, and even 10 per cent on their funds. To part with 10 per cent of their capital, upon which they will receive only 5 per cent interest, and to be denied a voice in its control, will naturally be distasteful to the country banker who is, as a general rule, not to be influenced against his own interest on purely patriotic grounds. The big banks, which Mr. GLASS denounces as being accentuated by personal motives, are far more inclined to make this sacrifice for the sake of having a proper banking system.

In the question of the redistribution of reserves Mr. GLASS is also mistaken when he says that it is the banks in the reserve centers that object to this feature. It is the country banks that this will particularly hurt. They are going to lose the interest of 2 per cent and even 3 per cent which they now obtain from their reserve correspondents. They will now be required to impound these reserves in the regional banks upon which they will receive no interest allowance at all. In forcing their funds away from New York, however, much as Mr. GLASS or Mr. OWEN may deride Wall Street and its malign influence, it is a source of profit for the country banks for their otherwise unemployed funds.

Furthermore, the western banker knows his eastern correspondent. He knows he is treating with flesh and blood, and this is some consideration when he is in a tight corner. He would naturally rather come for accommodation somewhere else than in his own locality where, under the new system, his business would be brought to the notice of his immediate rivals.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FINLY H. GRAY,

OF INDIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, September 12, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, when I speak of bankers and financial interests I refer only to speculating financiers and special money-manipulating interests preying upon legitimate industry and production. I have no reference whatever to country and commercial bankers, for these men are engaged in necessary business transactions and are loaning credit to promote commerce, trade, and actual industrial growth and the substantial development of legitimate interests. They are as necessary to business and industry as those actually engaged in the various useful occupations, trades, and callings and the productive enterprises of the country. These bankers are a part of the people, interested in common with the people, sharing in their prosperity and suffering with them in their losses and business reverses. When I speak of the interest of the people and their right to control the issue, volume, and distribution of money, to make the same equally and impartially available to all, I mean to include by that term the country and commercial bankers.

Let no country or commercial banker be deceived by the ultimate purpose of the Monetary Commission bill, commonly known as the Aldrich bill. By this bill these bankers were to be relieved of their right of note issue and all power over such issue was to be concentrated in a central bank in which their voice would be inaudible. I quote from the Monetary Commission report, urging upon Congress the enactment of that measure, on pages 17, 21, and 66, respectively, as follows:

We propose that the authority now exercised by seven or eight thousand national banks shall be vested in this cooperative association of all the banks. We propose to relieve the United States from the obligation to redeem the outstanding national-bank notes based on bonds, which are to be taken over by the reserve association.

We therefore propose that the national reserve association shall purchase at not less than par and interest the 2 per cent bonds held by national banks and take over with the purchase the right to issue notes to an amount equal to the bank notes now outstanding, such new notes to be issued and redeemed in the manner elsewhere provided.

The national reserve association shall issue upon the terms herein provided its own notes, as the outstanding notes secured by such bonds so held shall be presented for redemption and may issue further notes from time to time to meet business requirements, it being the policy of the United States to retire as rapidly as possible consistent with the public interest bond-secured circulation, and to substitute therefor notes of the national reserve association of a character and secured and redeemed in the manner provided for in this act.

Thus would the country and commercial banks not only be deprived of their right of note issue and all opportunity to participate in the control of the volume of money, but they would be left wholly dependent upon this central financial body, under private, selfish control, for accommodations in funds, without power or influence to claim or ask for fair consideration. Under the pending bill these banks are to retain their note-issue privilege to the amount of all outstanding circulation until voluntarily surrendered, or the same may be retained while enjoying the full advantages of its provisions. Not only this, but these banks will be independent under this bill of any central-banking interest, and can apply direct to the Government for funds with which to supply the demands of their customers.

Money not only represents value but is a measure of value fixed and determined by the amount of money in circulation and available for use in proportion to the amount of services, commodities, and other property on the market and being exchanged. A volume of money is not required sufficient to represent all the property which may exist, but only so much thereof as is on the market for exchange. Stable prices require that this proportion of money to property which is being moved should be evenly maintained. The volume of money should keep pace with the volume of business transactions. Whenever the volume of business is temporarily increased and an increased amount of property for exchange is upon the market, such as the moving of crops in season, an increased volume of money is required to meet the increased volume of business transactions.

When this emergency is over and the volume of actual exchange reduced, the amount of money should be correspondingly decreased to the normal volume of circulation. It is to supply an increase in the volume of available money in use to relieve the strain of local and periodical demands and to add to the volume of money from time to time to keep pace with the growth and development of the country, and thereby to maintain the equilibrium of stable prices, that the Federal reserve board is to be created and given control over the currency.

I do not indorse the appointment of the Federal reserve board by the President as the ultimate and final solution to be reached in vesting the power to issue money, to control its volume in circulation, and its distribution to make the same equally and impartially available to all the people. I accept and indorse this provision only as a step in the right direction of control by the people of their own money and credits, and with a view of laying the foundation of further legislation to make at least the four appointive members of the board elective by both the House and the Senate on the nomination of the President.

This is primarily a public currency measure, and as such embodies two main propositions. It provides for the issue of currency by the Government, and stripped of all verbiage and of the many intricacies in detail it shows the framework of a system for the distribution of this money to the people. The framers of this bill might have accomplished the disbursement of the money to be issued by creating a new public agency, with branches in every section of the country, or they might have provided for its distribution by some already existing agency of the Government, but this would have called for expense and delay in creating such new agency and for a revolution of an existing Government department and a consequent confusion of duties and functions to be performed. But neither of these plans were adopted. As the banks of the country were especially equipped with facilities for receiving funds and loaning the same to the people they were made public agents under this bill to receive and disburse the money to be issued by the Government. The one great, vital, and most important purpose of this

bill is the distribution of public currency through the instrumentality of the banks to the people equally, impartially, and without discrimination. One of the greatest means in the hands of these agencies to evade this purpose of the bill is the system of interlocking directorates, whereby the banks may combine and organize among themselves to withhold these funds from the people generally and concentrate the same in the hands of the few, to be used to support monopoly and to impair and destroy the ability of competitors, and thereby to restrain trade.

But aside from this special purpose to be accomplished, the prohibition of interlocking directorates should go into this bill. From the money investigation it has been shown that monopoly is largely effected in this country through the instrumentality of interlocking directorates and that the control of money and bank credits is the one most potent of all factors in the destruction of competition.

It has been found that from the bank director's room has come the eternal fiat fixing the status under which industry might exist; that from the bank director's chamber has come the decree of what institutions should live and what industries must die; that from the bank director's room has come the ultimatum to competition of surrender or destruction. It has been shown that interlocking directorates are the citadel of monopoly, the bulwark of trusts, and the refuge of the enemies of the competitive system of industry.

Credit is necessary to enable enterprise to be initiated and carried on. To withhold credit is to defeat enterprise and industrial efforts, and to extend credit is to build up and maintain enterprise. Credit is the power that can maintain or destroy industry, maintain competition, or create monopoly. Impartial consideration before the law and freedom of trade require that credit be extended to all equally and impartially.

Upon these considerations and the clear and unequivocal plank of the national Democratic platform against interlocking directorates and my own declared opposition to the same I will be constrained to record my vote in favor of an amendment, if offered, to prohibit such interlocking directorates among banking institutions, which are to be made public agencies for the distribution of money, to insure its equal and impartial availability to all the people.

In considering these two bills for comparison, the corresponding provisions respecting the duration of the institutions created must not be overlooked.

The Aldrich law as proposed grants a charter and right of succession for 50 years, during which time there can be no relief by way of amendment or repeal for a whole half century.

Under the Aldrich law the men of to-day could not even indulge themselves in the fond hope of relief during their lifetime, but could only pray for and dream of deliverance of their children or their children's children in the far-away future.

This bill grants a charter for only 20 years and reserves to the people the right to alter, amend, or repeal the whole law at any time during that period, leaving them free to choose for themselves the currency system at all times under which they are to live.

This bill does not involve any question respecting the standard of money or the parity of its different forms. What it does do is to change and determine the control of its issue, its volume, and distribution. The claims to the contrary are but efforts to inject into this bill elements not comprehended in any way in the scope of the subject under consideration. There is no demand for silver by the men who stood for it in 1896. The friends of silver are accepting the standard of money as it is to-day, and are satisfied with the solution of that question by the increased production of gold as correct under the quantitative theory of money, for which alone they contended

There is no demand for any change. There is no proposal for any change. There is no change under contemplation, and there is and will be no change effected by this bill. If a change, it will come from the so-called gold men who will oppose gold and seek to demonetize it if it continues to increase in volume, so as to prevent their control of basic money.

The Aldrich bill, if it had been enacted into a law, would have given the banks absolute domination over our financial system and a concentration of power over the currency in the hands of the few, the like of which Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the first National Bank, and Nicholas Biddle, the champion of the second National Bank, never dreamed of in their most far-reaching plans for a monetary system under private bank control.

The demand for elasticity is but a delusive plea and another name for arbitrary bank control of the volume of the currency. Contraction and expansion could have been effected at will, prices controlled, values manipulated, and all business subjected to absolute bank dictation. Panics would have been at its beck and call, and for half a century this great central bank would not only have been the rival of the Government, but Congress on convening in regular session or on special call would have notified the central reserve association of its organization being perfected and of a quorum present and expressing its readiness to receive any message which the central reserve association might wish to submit directing the legislation to be enacted.

The humiliation of Montezuma, after his welcome of Cortez as the Fair God, would not have been more complete than the plight of the American people if the Monetary Commission had carried out the work it had begun and fastened the Aldrich bill upon them, without the hope of relief for half a century. The conspiracy of Burr and Blennerhassett to wrest the great West from this Nation and found an empire was not more daring and desperate than the Aldrich currency conspiracy, and their failure was not more favorable for the welfare of the country than has been the failure of this conspiracy to set up a money despotism over the people.

English Firm Outbids Americans.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. CULLOP,

OF INDIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, September 12, 1913.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I desire to read the following news item, appearing in the Washington Times of date September 11, 1913:

ENGLISH FIRM OUTBIDS AMERICANS.

Outbidding American firms by an enormous figure, an English firm was awarded the contract to-day for the turbine rotary drums to be installed in the new battleship, No. 39, now building in the New York Navy Yard. The contract was awarded to John Platt & Co., agents for Cammell, Laird & Co. (Ltd.), who constitute the Cyclops Steel & Iron Works, of Sheffield, England. Two American concerns, the Midvale Steel Co. and the Bethlehem Steel Co., bid $160,272 and $169,568, respectively, while the English concern offered to furnish the drums for $57,436, a saving to the Government over the lowest American bidder of $102,836.

The above clearly illustrates the profits some of our highly protected industries have been making off the American people. It clearly shows why battleships have been so expensive. It clearly demonstrates the enormous profits the protected industries have been extorting from the American people when once protection gave them a monopoly of our markets, as is the case in the iron and steel industry.

In this one item for material for a battleship the English company offers to furnish for $57,432 what the Bethlehem Steel Co. asks $169,568 and the Midvale Steel Co. asks $160,272. The English company underbids the lowest American company by $102,836. In other words, the foreign company offers to furnish the product for about one-third of what the lowest American company offers to furnish the same thing.

Now, why this great difference in the price? Just think, if this had not been thrown open to competition, what the additional expense would have been to the Government in the building of this battleship.

Doubtless some enthusiastic protectionist will insist this difference in price represents the difference in labor cost in this country and in England; but this difference is too great for such an excuse. The labor cost in England is fully as high as here. The investigations already made have clearly shown this to be true. It further shows the wages paid in our iron and steel industry are lower than almost any of the other protected industries, and it will not do to attribute it to the difference in labor cost.

Mr. Speaker, protection has given our great iron and steel industries a monopoly of our markets, and by this means they have been extorting enormous profits from the American people. It discloses the fact that these industries need no protection and that they should be required to compete in our markets with the products of the world. Investigation shows we produce iron and steel goods cheaper than any other country in the world, and hence these products should be on the free list, so that they can no longer monopolize our markets and wrongfully plunder our people.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WALTER ELDER,
OF LOUISIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, September 22, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. ELDER. Mr. Speaker, if I judge the times and signs aright, the day of the party caucus, except on strictly party questions, is about to end. The game as now played by some party leaders is fast and loose. If they see that they have a majority on a particular question or amendment, it is taken into the caucus, and those opposed to it are bound and gagged, delivered body and soul. If they have not such a majority and it is an amendment that would suit the Republican Members, such as that proposed by Mr. FESS, known as the gold-standard amendment, they take what committee following they have amongst the majority and with the help of the Republican minority fasten the useless "gold-bug" amendment on the bill. On the other hand, fearing the result in the whole House on the interlocking directorate feature, where it developed that there were practically 100 votes outside the caucus for this provision, they take the subject into the caucus and attempt to bind and gag the majority Members. Such procedure, in my humble opinion, is certain eventually to destroy the caucus action. Men of intelligence will not continually allow themselves to be handled in such a fast and loose manner by a small, selfish party machine, a wheel within a wheel, unexcelled even in the palmy days of Cannonism. As a loyal Democrat I have never and never will bolt a caucus action.

Heretofore I have kept my expressions of such procedure within the confines of the secret caucus. Hereafter, I wish to say here and now that while I will abide the majority, expressed in the caucus action, yet I reserve the right to express my views, at least of any unfair procedure directed against good legislative government in any public place. I opposed this currency bill in the caucus, for the reason that I believed that it was not good nor safe legislation. At one time I was bound by the caucus action. However, as the committee saw fit to make substantive changes in several respects, and thereby unwittingly released Members of contrary views, I have exercised the opinion that I expressed in the caucus and have voted against the bill.

I believe that it is a bad bill; first, because it gives too much power to a President. Of course, if we had a certainty that such good and able men would always be in the presidential chair as we now have in President Wilson this difficulty might be overcome. However, we have no such guaranty, and it is an axiom in political economy that a power once granted is at some times both used and abused. The Government bank was strenuously opposed by the great leaders of the Democratic Party—Jefferson and Jackson—and since the days that Jackson threw Biddle out of power it has been supposed to be unalterably opposed to a Government bank; and while I am not a prophet, yet I predict if this bill becomes a law some day the American people will have a memorable fight to unshackle themselves from this Government bank. We are putting the banks into politics, and it is now up to them to go into politics for protection of their own selfish interests.

In the second place I am opposed to the bill because I do not believe in asset currency. The present banking system is unfair enough. The banks of this country receive the deposits of the people and in turn loan the people these same deposits at rates varying from 5 to 10 per cent. Not satisfied with these profits, the bankers of this country naturally believe in an asset currency; there is no more money to loan, no greater interest to gather, so they wish the Government to take these assets on which the banks are now drawing this rate of interest and hold these assets as security and issue the banks in turn more money on which they—the banks—can again draw from 5 to 10 per cent. The people of the country in the first place have made the deposits and borrowed the deposits, paying interest thereon; they are again requested, by a piece of bookkeeping legerdemain—the people constituting as they do the Government, giving full faith and credit to the Government—to issue more money on these assets and borrow that new money, which is their own money, again, in turn, at certain rates of interest—as much as the bankers can command and demand.

The demand for this bill has arisen on account of panics and the shortness of ready money in certain sections during crop-moving seasons. Taking advantage of this feeling, this bill is being put through. We have not enough money at certain times I am free to confess. However, under general conditions the production of gold in the world has been sufficient to supply the commercial needs of these United States. We have enough credit, and what we need is not more credit, but that in times of financial stress, which comes periodically and are caused by too great expansion of credit, is for the Government, when money conditions are bad and the crops are being moved, to say to the commercial world that it will give its faith and credit as a temporary relief and until conditions can naturally reassert themselves. To say to the bankers of the country that we will let you have this money to tide over this time of stress to pay your depositors and to move crops, but that when that purpose has been accomplished you must return us this money; the knowledge that the Government would do this would, in my opinion, act as an absolute preventative. There would be no rush of the depositors to draw out their money; there would be no rush to sell securities.

Further, under this plan I believe the Government should say to the bankers that we will not allow you to charge these high rates of interest to the people on this money which we are furnishing to you, but you can only charge the same amount that we charge you plus your overhead or running expenses. You shall not be allowed to take advantage of this condition to extort, if you might please, from the people of this country additional dividends for your stockholders.

Again, I think this bill as it now stands, where a bank with $100,000 capital can borrow ten million or a hundred million from the Government as long as it furnishes good and sufficient assets, is bound to compel an enormous inflation of the credit of the country. The Government under this bill will issue this money to the various banks up to the amount of about three and a half billion dollars. When the point is reached that conditions are flourishing and the exhausted Government can not issue any more money, what is going to happen? Certainly a reaction will take place; the pendulum will swing back and the labor pain of overcredit will be compelled to produce a child in the shape of a financial panic. Then who is going to come to the relief of the situation? The Government no longer has any money to issue for the help of these banks and has removed from itself its only chance to be of financial help to the commercial interests of the country in a time of need.

Along with some others, I labored earnestly in the caucus to attempt to give the farming interests of this country a chance under the bill. Finally a small sop was handed to the farmers, with the promise that next fall a rural credit system would be inaugurated. While I doubt, yet I hope that this promise will be carried into execution and that the men who most need the help and who are receiving the least assistance will receive some proper attention—some actions instead of promises from the Government.

I believe that this is strictly a bankers' bill. Of course, the bankers of the country would like to have some certain amendments. They would like to have a bill along the lines proposed by Representative LEVY, of the Tammany district, which would practically turn over the Government's coffers to them without restrictions. At a propitious time it was discreetly announced that the great bankers of the country were opposed to the bill. This, in my humble opinion, was for the purpose of flushing the country Members into line and support of the measure. It is interesting to note that in the caucus which framed this bill not a single Representative from any of the large cities, where the great financial interests and bankers are located, was opposed to this measure. If this was not a better bankers' bill than the Vreeland-Aldrich bill, why this concert of action? As Democrats in the last campaign we discussed and cussed the Vreeland-Aldrich bill from every platform and from every stump. At the time of the passage of the Vreeland-Aldrich bill we find the Democratic Members in the House voted against it in a solid phalanx. Yet there are whole passages in this bill bodily taken from the Vreeland-Aldrich bill. The Republicans, largely, are voting against it. I see that they want it passed, but they feel that the common people of this country are liable to resent the measure when they see its workings, and they are in the position of the man who says, "I told you so."

There are other minor defects in this bill which have already been discussed in detail on this floor, and I consider it useless

to becloud the main issues by mentioning them at this time. I certainly hope that my judgment of this bill shall prove erroneous. I regret that my opinion compels me to differ with a great majority of you on your vote on this question. From observation and conversation I am inclined to believe that most of you are absolutely and fundamentally opposed to this bill, yet you lack the nerve to go against the powers that be, but take the safe course, in the event of its failure, of hiding behind and under the coat tails of an administration undoubtedly and deservedly popular with the people of the Nation.

The wisdom of following a political life is doubtful, and if it is necessary for me on questions of principle to subvert my conscience in order to hold my position, I would rather retire from politics. Some voted for this bill because they feared they would bring down on their heads the disfavor of an administration. I do not believe that our President is that type of man, for big men are liberal and only little men are picayunish, and I do not believe, in any event, the people of my district would have their Representative violate his conscientious beliefs and principles.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN JACOB ROGERS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I have listened attentively for many days to the arguments ably and eloquently urged by the Members of this House for and against the pending Federal reserve act, commonly known as the currency bill; I have read and pondered over the language of the bill itself and of the voluminous report which accompanied its introduction into this House, and I have made such independent research as was possible to inform myself on its more intricate features.

I am free to say that when the bill was introduced I fully expected to vote for it. I welcomed this attempt to improve the undoubted and grave defects in our present system, and in spite of the most unfortunate partisanship which had marked the framing of the bill, and to which I have heretofore adverted, I was prepared to embrace cordially this remedial measure which I believed then and still believe represents the conscientious and painstaking endeavor of the public-spirited and high-minded majority members of the committee. I expected, of course, that there would inevitably be some provisions which I could not indorse, but I was eager to convince myself that the bill as a whole was such that it would be my duty to support it.

I regret that in spite of these predilections I feel it to-day my duty to vote against the bill. Why? Because in it there are several provisions which are beyond a shadow of a doubt fraught with the gravest dangers to sound banking methods and to the people of the United States. These defects are very specific, very easily to be cured if desired by the majority, and their correction in no way involves the rewriting of the bill or the revision of the very many admirable things in it. It is my hope and belief that they will be remedied in the Senate and that it may be my pleasure to vote in favor of the bill when, amended and improved, it again comes before this House prior to its final enactment. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that it is a great personal disappointment that I can not vote for this bill. I am particularly unwilling to appear guided by considerations of partisanship in a matter of this moment, and I beg you to believe that I should equally record my vote against the measure in the form in which it is before us if it bore the indorsement of a Republican committee and a Republican caucus.

I desire to set forth the few elements of this bill which command my strong dissent. There are, of course, many others of lesser moment, but these I do not care to enumerate, for they do not contribute to my decision. The matters which seem to me fundamental are:

(1) The bill virtually makes the United States Government itself a banker, with all the duties and obligations which this status entails. The history of this country and of other countries proves this dangerous. The United States should regulate, supervise, and even control banking much as, through an Interstate Commerce Commission, it regulates railroads; it should not manage or operate.

(2) By section 2 (p. 3, lines 11 to 13) "every national bank * * * shall be required to subscribe" to the capital stock of its Federal reserve bank, on pain (sec. 8, p. 14, line 26, and p. 15, lines 1 to 5) of dissolution. There is a very great doubt of the constitutionality of this provision, in the first place; but, aside from that, its expediency is for obvious reasons more than questionable.

(3) Section 11 puts enormous powers into a "Federal reserve board, which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency * * * and four members chosen by the President * * * (of whom) not more than two shall be of the same political party, and at least one shall be a person experienced in banking." The powers given this board are, as above indicated, too varied and too broad, savoring of ownership rather than of regulation; but aside from that its personnel puts a premium upon partisanship, upon ignorance, or upon inefficiency. Five of the seven will usually be of one party, and but one of the seven will necessarily know anything of the practical side of banking.

(4) Section 17 authorizes the issuance of Federal reserve notes and provides (p. 29, line 19) that they shall be "obligations of the United States." This saddles upon the United States the ultimate responsibility for these notes, and in time of war or panic might, as history shows, lead to grave complications. It, in effect, makes the United States Government a bank of issue.

(5) Section 17 provides (p. 29, lines 21 and 22) that these Federal reserve notes "shall be redeemed in gold or lawful money," and (p. 30, line 20) for a special reserve against these notes of "gold or lawful money." These provisions resemble an insidious attempt to strike down the gold standard and a return to the free-silver heresies of 1896; it may be that the eleventh-hour amendment to section 29 tends to obviate this difficulty. I fear, however, that such amendment merely results in a conflict between the two portions of the bill. At all events there can be no sound objection to the striking out of the words "or lawful money" in the two places above mentioned.

(6) The number of Federal reserve banks can not by section 2 (p. 3, line 4) be less than 12 and may be more. While I recognize the danger of having but 1 Federal reserve bank, as was provided by the Aldrich Act, there can be no such objection to a plan calling for 3, 4, or 5 of such banks. The difficulty of requiring at least 12, each with a capital (p. 4, line 1) of at least $5,000,000, is that some of the 12 will be weaker than is consistent with an entirely sound fabric, and the weaker ones will be a serious burden and drag upon the stronger and upon the public.

(7) Section 26 (p. 44, lines 3 and 4) provides that certain banks "may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land." Admitting the propriety of authorizing such loans, why the discrimination against other classes of real estate? Is farm land the only safe real estate security?

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that I hope and trust that amendments to cure most, if not all, of the evils above enumerated may be adopted in the Senate and that I may thus have an opportunity conscientiously to vote for the measure in its final form.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. S. KIRKPATRICK,
OF IOWA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, to the four evangelists was assigned the duty of writing the law of redemption for mankind from the blighting influences of a sin-cursed world. Likewise it has become the bounden duty of the Sixty-third Congress to write a law upon the statute books that will, by its enactment and enforcement, relieve the American people from the thralldom of a banking system that no longer meets legitimate demands.

We no longer use the sickle in reaping down our fields of amber grain, other and more effective methods having been

brought into use. We can not live on tradition alone. We must meet conditions as we find them. We can not afford to procrastinate. To do so would be financial suicide.

To my mind the path of duty is so very plain that a wayfaring fool, though a man, need make no mistake. We should not deceive ourselves and thus betray a confiding public, or be cajoled into the thought that Jefferson and Jackson had reached the acme of finance. Their judgment doubtless applied in its day and generation, but to-day would not meet the requisites necessary to the successful operation of a peanut stand.

Mr. Speaker, I represent in part a State teeming with hog and hominy, buckwheat and Chinese sugar cane, and our flapjacks are always sweetened from the bunghole of a molasses barrel, and the tarantula no longer infests the contents of the demijohn. Money bears the same relation to industrial and commercial interests that blood does to the human system. In the latter the physical body must be supplied with a full, healthy flow of blood. Otherwise the body soon becomes diseased and death ensues. So should all legitimate industries be kept constantly supplied with a healthy volume of a sound circulating medium.

The per capita of to-day will not suffice for to-morrow. I have been in close touch with most of the banking interests of my district, and on being asked as to what kind of currency legislation was needed a uniform response came in these words: "Give us a more elastic currency, based on the faith and credit of the Nation, with the privilege of rediscounting good commercial paper." And I feel quite sure that in this all their wants will be supplied.

Mr. Speaker, as a matter of convenience and economy I would not coin any of the yellow metal into money. A gold certificate is more convenient than a gold coin; besides, there is no loss by abrasion.

Let me call the attention of the House to the reports of the Treasury. These statements are based on the amount of all money coined and issued from the dawn of our Republic. It must be borne in mind that of all the money coined and issued a considerable portion is not now in existence. Still it is being carried along as if it were a part of our assets. Many thousands of coined dollars have been unlawfully used in the arts. Many thousands have been destroyed by fire or otherwise lost. Thus the volume of money as reported is incorrect. And, again, the per capita as reported applies to our population of three years ago. Hence, the volume of three years ago will not apply to present demands because of increased wages and the advance in the price of commodities.

Now, as to asset currency as compared with the issue of legal-tender money issued by the Government, I prefer the latter. The products of the farms, mines, and workshops are all good in their place, but as a basis for our indebtedness would be like standing a pyramid on its apex.

Give us a broader basis. Place the taxing power of the Government, backed by all our people, on the reverse side of all our paper-money obligations; then it becomes your paper and my paper, and we will not in any manner discredit our own obligations.

Let me call attention to some of the inconsistencies indulged in by many of our people. In 1896 the calamity howl of 53-cent dollars went up, and within two short years the same party authorized the additional coinage of these despised dollars to extend to not less than eighteen millions annually.

Coming along down the line, the then President directed that the motto "In God we trust" be stricken from our gold coins. At the time I suggested that inasmuch as gold coins have always played a cowardly part in time of financial distress, and the American eagle, in its rapid-transit flight into the pockets of a few money barons, would say, "Farewell, vain world; I'm going home"; or we might have substituted the following: "God be with you till we meet again."

I am not attacking Wall Street or New York simply because it is New York and Wall Street. I am seeking to do that which will inure to the benefit of the American people.

Some have said this is a political measure, that the several boards to be placed in control will be partisan. If this be true, then why not cry out against the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Supreme Court?

At first I looked upon this bill as a sort of Chinese puzzle, an abrupt turn in the highway of modern finance; but I am not looking for perfection in earthly things. As we advance along the financial lines of higher altitude the perception of our best financial agents will be able to cope with all legitimate demands.

Thus, on the whole, I am giving this bill my unqualified indorsement. It is "gospel measure, pressed down and shaken over."

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FINLY H. GRAY,
OF INDIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, this bill does not in any way affect the present law fixing the standard of money or the parity of its different forms in circulation. It leaves the same unaltered and unimpaired. While the enemies of this bill, in their attacks upon it as a whole, as well as every paragraph and section separately, have made this claim generally, they have not been able to specifically point to one word, one line, or one sentence in this bill that would repeal or modify, or could be construed to repeal or modify, or in any way affect the existing law fixing the standard and to guarantee the parity of money.

None of all the friends of this bill who have declared their intention to support this amendment have done so on the ground that the bill will in any way change, modify, or affect the present law. On the contrary, they have declared their firm conviction that it does not so change, modify, or affect it. There has not been a single member of the committee offering this amendment who claims that this bill will in any way change the existing standard of money. On the contrary, all have declared their intention to vote for the amendment on the sole ground of political expediency to meet a sham claim made by the opponents of the bill.

This bill provides that the currency to be issued under the control of the Federal reserve board shall be redeemed at the Treasury in Washington in gold or in lawful money which is redeemable in gold, making every dollar issued under this bill convertible into gold directly or into lawful money and gold ultimately, and the Federal reserve banks are required to carry a special gold reserve for this purpose in addition to the gold reserve held in the Federal Treasury for such redemption.

It does not in any way change the existing law fixing the standard of money, and this amendment is not offered with any intention to alter, change, or modify the bill for that reason. The amendment has not been suggested by the opponents of the bill in good faith, but only to mystify and disconcert the friends of this legislation and to pave the way for and bring about the appreciation instead of the maintenance of the present money basis, and thereby in fact to change it and overcome the effects of the increase in the production of gold and the availability of the basic money of our currency system.

The money question has been settled, not so much by law, but by the increased supply of the basic money metal. The increased supply of gold was not nor could not have been foreseen, nor is it the result of legislation. No one ever predicted or ever suggested that its volume would be increased in such ample quantities as to more than equal the double standard. This has all been brought about by invention and discovery and by new and improved means and processes in mining the precious metals and the opening up of the Klondike, the Transvaal, and other productive fields, whereby the annual production of gold has been increased from $202,251,600 in 1896 to more than $461,542,100 in 1911, or more than double the annual production of basic money metal. By reason of such increased production the volume of basic money obtained from the supply of two metals is now available from the supply of one.

The trouble is that the increased gold supply is fast becoming a menace to the special interests which seek to profit by the control of basic money. While this constant and continuous increase in the production of gold can not be controlled so as to control the measuring unit of money directly, the measuring unit can be controlled indirectly by multiplying and increasing the demands upon gold so as to appreciate that metal as effectually as to limit its supply and production. If the production of gold continues to increase at the same ratio in the future, and its measuring value can not be controlled by multiplying and increasing the demands upon it, the next financial move of Wall Street to be observed will be a movement to demonetize gold and to abandon it as a means to control values and maintain the price level.

While our opponents are exchanging artful and wily nods, the remarks of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK] show

the purpose which this amendment is intended to serve, and the consternation it is producing is being observed with great satisfaction by the men opposing this bill who are here in charge of the scare.

I here quote from the transcript of the Reporter's notes of Mr. MURDOCK'S exposé of the artifice now in process of being successfully worked upon the untrammeled Democracy, bold and defiant even in disorderly retreat:

Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a divided allegiance on the Democratic side just at this moment, as between the caucus and the authority of the committee, as between the caucus and Mr. Bryan and the President. I do not think it is a very material thing, but I want to say to the Democrats here, as one standing apart, that the Republicans are playing politics with you, and that is all there is to it. [Applause on the Democratic side.] This proposition is made with the idea that there will be enough Democrats over there who, combining with this side, will be able to put this amendment into the bill. Then, when the committee rises and reports the bill to the House, the Speaker will ask, "Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?" The separate vote will be demanded, and you Democrats will be put on record, for no other reason on earth than to embarrass you. It is a trap, and if you want to walk into it, why, do so.

I decline to take fright at this legislative bugaboo now being dangled so adroitly before us.

I refuse to participate in the consternation fast forming around the Committee on Banking and Currency, or to join in the great alarm everywhere spreading on the Democratic side, or to obey the imperative command for mobilization in haste for a general rout to escape imaginary pursuers and foes disarmed and defenseless.

Mare Island Navy Yard.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. R. KNOWLAND,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 18, 1913.

Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND. Mr. Speaker, the article to which I refer was published in part in the September number of the Pacific Marine Review, of San Francisco. Editorial reference to the article is included:

[Editorial from Pacific Marine Review, September, 1913.]

We have received a letter from the Hon. C. F. CURRY, Member of Congress from the third California district, which letter was written when the Secretary of the Navy was on the coast inspecting the various navy yards.

The statements of Mr. CURRY regarding the value of the Mare Island Yard are fully sustained by the views expressed here by Secretary Daniels, and there appears to be no doubt but that the Mare Island Yard will be maintained in the highest degree of efficiency.

Mr. CURRY, like Secretary Daniels, is heartily in favor of a merchant marine flying the United States flag, and promises to do what he can with that end in view. In this regard Mr. CURRY occupies a different position from that of Secretary Daniels. The Secretary can use his influence and can advise, but he can do only that which the statutes as passed by Congress permit him to do. Mr. CURRY, however, is a part of the lawmaking body, that body which prescribes the limits within which the Secretary may exercise his discretion. Mr. CURRY can advise and use his influence, and he can also vote on the bills as presented. That he will use this prerogative in favor of a greater navy and of some method whereby the merchant marine may recover the position it once held is very evident from the tone of his letter, but the attitude of the present Congress, with regard to legislation with respect to both subjects, does not hold out much encouragement for a successful issue.

The award last month to a Japanese line for the carriage of trans-Pacific mails is but one more instance of the utter stupidity and lack of patriotism exhibited by our lawmakers. The Japanese line is subsidized by the Japanese Government, and for this reason can and did underbid the line flying the Stars and Stripes. For some time the various Congresses have shied at anything which savors of subsidy, and possibly it was considered that the few dollars difference between the two bids might be considered as of the kindred of subsidy, and for that reason the Japanese line, with no better service, is given the award. Economy, both public and private, is a grand thing, but many are the sins which are committed in its name. The letter from Mr. CURRY follows:

[Article by Hon CHARLES F. CURRY, Member of Congress from California, on the advantages of the Mare Island Navy Yard and its availability as the location for the proposed Pacific coast dry dock, with incidental reference to the American merchant marine.]

Until recent years the idea of building Government ships in Government yards was ridiculed by the trades journals, discouraged by the Navy Department, and given very little consideration by Congress. That attitude has gradually changed, and at the present time the Navy Department's expressed determination to use to their capacity the splendidly equipped navy yards for the purposes of the Navy, including the construction of battleships, meets with the approval of Congress, of the people, and of the press.

During a recent inspection of the eastern navy yards the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, at a reception tendered him in Boston, expressed his ideas on the subject. I read an account of his address in the newspapers and wrote him the following letter:

JUNE 20, 1913.

Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DANIELS: I was pleased to read in the newspapers that in your recent address at Boston you stated that there should be one battleship building at all times in each of the three great navy yards, at Norfolk, New York, and Boston, but I was somewhat disappointed at your not having included Mare Island in your list of navy yards at which a battleship should at all times be in the course of construction. I suppose you inadvertently overlooked Mare Island at the time you were making your speech.

Mare Island is fully equipped with men and machinery to construct a duplicate of the greatest battleship afloat. The work of her mechanics will compare favorably with that of any mechanics in the world, and the work turned out at Mare Island is completed at a cost less than similar work in some of the eastern yards and always within the estimate and appropriation.

Before at least one of the eastern yards named by you in your speech would be in a position to construct a battleship it would have to be equipped with much more machinery than it now has, including a crane that would cost at least $200,000.

It seems to me that while two battleships are being constructed on the Atlantic at least one should be in the course of construction at Mare Island.

It is as unreasonable to advocate immediate disarmament as a means of insuring international peace as it would be to prohibit the practice of medicine to eliminate sickness or to do away with peace officers to prevent the commission of crime.

Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, says:

"No nation was ever deprived of its liberty by its navy. The same can not be said of its army. And a commercial nation would be utterly without its due share of sovereignty upon the ocean, its means of self-protection at home, and its power of efficient action abroad without the possession of a navy. Yet this power until a comparatively recent period found little favor with some of our statesmen of no mean ability."

I congratulate the Nation that it has a Secretary of the Navy who believes in the maintenance of an efficient Navy and in the construction of Government ships in Government yards, and I congratulate you on your stand for a national armor-plate plant and for a Government powder works.

Respectfully, yours,

C. F. CURRY,
Representative in Congress, Third California District.

To my letter Mr. Daniels replied as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1913.

Hon. C. F. CURRY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CURRY: Your letter of the 20th pleases me very much. When I spoke of the three eastern yards I had them in mind, for I had visited each of them and had an opportunity to see at first hand their potential values, but I had no intention of forgetting the Mare Island Navy Yard, nor had I done so. I stated that I had visited the yards on the Atlantic and would visit all of the yards on the Pacific before making any statement as to them. It is my intention to visit all of the Pacific yards this summer. I really believe that the Government should utilize to the fullest extent the investment that has been made at these different places, and it seems very right that the Pacific coast yards should be allotted their share of the general work. I suppose under the old system it was not expedient that the work should be done on that side of the country, inasmuch as the fleet has always been assembled on the Atlantic seaboard, but now that we have the canal that obstacle is removed.

With sentiments of esteem and high regard, believe me,

Cordially, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Mr. Daniels is now on the Pacific coast inspecting the navy yards at Bremerton and Mare Island and examining available sites for the location of a dry dock. Later in the year Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and the House Committee on Naval Affairs also intend to visit the Pacific coast yards. Their visits will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the yards and incidentally to the Government.

The location of Mare Island, at the mouth of Napa River, opposite the city of Vallejo, is undoubtedly the very best site on our Pacific coast for a navy yard. It is situated in the best harbor on the Pacific Ocean, just across the bay from San Francisco, the great commercial, financial, manufacturing, and shipping metropolis of the Pacific, and the harbor and railroad development being prosecuted on the east side of the bay will add to its strategic value. In time of war it will be safe from attack from outside the Heads, and could only be in jeopardy in the event of a hostile fleet being in possession of the bay. The Government has 1,400 acres of building site, with a water front of an ample depth on its operative line for the accommodation of the largest ships, and being inland, is free from the destructive elements found in salt water. The yard is also protected by its location from storms. Some objection has been made to Mare Island on account of the shallowness of the channel. That objection is untenable. When the yard was located the channel was of adequate depth. The *Independence* was sent to the yard about 50 years ago; she drew 31 feet of water, and went in on low tide. Since that time the debris from hydraulic mining, from which there is no more trouble, as hydraulic mining was stopped by law years ago, and the erosion caused by cultivating the virgin soil did shallow the channel; but the work being done on the channel by the Army engineers and the Navy Department is deepening the channel, and there is no doubt but that any reasonable depth required can and will be made and maintained.

At the present time the channel is more than deep enough to permit of the construction and launching of a duplicate of the largest battleship afloat. I have had the channel question up with the Army and the Navy Departments several times since I came to Washington. At my last interview with the Army Engineers I was assured that the work of deepening and maintaining the channel would be vigorously prosecuted by the Government; that commercial necessity would demand and justify it even if the navy yard had not been located there. That the work already done on the channel has been effective is evidenced by the fact that on the 27th of March of this year the *California*, drawing 27 feet of water, was launched, after being overhauled, and left the yard without any difficulty whatever. There is only one navy yard in the United States that has a deeper channel approach than has Mare Island, and much more money has been spent in dredging the channel to that yard than to Mare Island.

In my opinion the proposed Government dry dock ought to be located at Mare Island. Only in case of being badly damaged in battle or collision will a battleship ever draw as much as 40 feet of water, and in that condition it would be hard to get her into any stationary dock wheresoever located. And if a battleship were wounded in a battle outside of the Golden Gate, it would be quite an undertaking to bring her

over the bar if she drew over 40 feet. In addition to a stationary dock a floating dock might be built. The floating steel dry dock *Dewey*, built in the East and sent out to Cavite, cost $1,124,000 and will lift 16,000 tons. A few of our larger battleships displace too much to be lifted by this dock.

The addition of a dry dock, a paint shop, and a few minor improvements and rearrangements would make Mare Island the model navy yard in the United States. As it is, she is adequately equipped to build a battleship and her executive officers and mechanics are second to none in the world. The climate is ideal and makes it possible for a man to work without discomfort from heat or cold every week in the year. Better work at less cost to the Government is turned out at Mare Island than at any other Government or private shipbuilding yard in the country.

The collier *Vestal*, built at the New York Navy Yard, cost $60,000 more than her sister ship *Prometheus*, built at Mare Island. The training ship *Cumberland*, built at the Boston Navy Yard, cost $10,000 more than the *Intrepid*, built at Mare Island. Two steel targets built at the Norfolk Navy Yard cost $5,000 more than similar targets built at Mare Island, and as further evidence of the quality and economy of the work done there the repairs on Army transports, revenue cutters, and Fish Commission boats are frequently awarded to the Mare Island yard. If given the opportunity Mare Island will build a battleship that will be the pride not only of California, but of the Nation, and she will build it as cheaply as it can be built in any yard in the country. If we all work with that object in view, I believe she will be given the opportunity. A few months ago the yard was inventoried and appraised at nearly $12,000,000. In addition to determining the value of the plant the inventory proved it to be one of the best-equipped yards in the country. It would be nothing but common sense business judgment on the part of the Government to use its navy yards to their capacity before awarding contracts to private yards when the navy yards' bids and estimates are as low as those of private yards, and they usually are. Even though it should continue to be the policy of the Government to award the building of some of its ships to the private yards, navy yard competition would keep the bids and contracts for construction in private yards down to a minimum that would permit of a reasonable profit, and in the time of war or threatened war the Government would not be at the mercy of the private ship-building yards. Of course, to make navy yard competition effective at such times it would be necessary for the Government to own and operate an armor-plate plant with an output capacity sufficient to manufacture at least one-half of the armor plate necessary for the Government's use.

The Spanish-American War made the United States a world power. The construction of the Panama Canal will compel the United States to assume the position of the world power, at least so far as the Atlantic and Pacific shores of North and South America are concerned, if we intend to maintain the Monroe doctrine and determine to control and operate the canal in our own way, primarily for our own benefit, and not give way to the unreasonable requests and demands of certain European nations that our interstate coastwise commerce be not permitted to pass through the canal toll free. The canal is being built by the American Government, with American money, primarily for the American people; when completed it will be part of our coastwise shipping route, and no other nation on earth should be permitted to dictate our governmental policy toward our domestic shipping. If we are to maintain our rights we must have an adequate and efficient Navy. During the debate in Congress in favor of the construction of the canal the argument was used that the canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific and bringing our two coasts so close together would obviate the necessity for materially increasing our Navy. That argument was without foundation in fact. The completion of the canal will make it necessary for us to maintain a larger and more efficient Navy than ever, for the opening of the canal will be followed by a material development of the Pacific coast in population, commerce, manufactures, mining, and agriculture unprecedented anywhere in the history of the world, and will necessitate our maintaining an adequate and efficient squadron on each coast. The possession of an efficient Navy by a nation is a good investment as an insurance against war. It more often prevents war than it is used in battle.

All right-thinking men desire international peace. They hate war as they hate sickness and sin, but the health laws of Moses and the efforts of scientists have not eliminated sickness or lessened the per capita number of physicians, and sin exists regardless of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. The idea of world-wide perpetual peace, compulsory arbitration of the differences between nations, universal disarmament, and the maintenance of a small international navy, the ships of which shall be of the revenue-cutter type, to be used only for the policing of the ocean, is a beautiful theory that will not be realized before the dawn of the millenium, which can not be until after Armageddon, and the battle of Armageddon has not as yet been fought. In the meantime, to be prepared for war is the surest way a great seacoast country has of maintaining peace with other nations. In a Republic like ours, where the Government exists for the individual and not the individual for the Government, a large standing Army is unnecessary and would be a menace to the liberties of the people, but an adequate and efficient Navy is necessary to insure our national existence, to enforce the recognition of our rights, and to maintain our dignity and standing among the nations of the world. The Athenians, and after them the Romans, knew, as was stated first by Themistocles and later by Pompey, "That the people who were masters of the sea would be masters of the world." As it was in their times, so it is in the present day and generation, and it behooves the American people to profit by the experience and wisdom of the ages.

The United States is the only Nation that ever existed whose people have proven themselves capable of effective self-government and at the same time enjoy both personal and political liberty.

Most monarchical governments are jealous of her success and prosperity. Should our Government fail or be destroyed, personal liberty would soon cease to exist on the earth.

We need an efficient Navy, not for conquest, but for self-protection. The ships of the Navy, when practicable and possible, should be built in the Government navy yards. It is practicable and possible to build a battleship in the Mare Island Navy Yard. It ought to be done.

Of almost equal importance with her navy is a nation's merchant marine. It is the shame of our Nation that her merchant marine is a negligible quantity in the ocean-carrying trade of the world. Nearly all of our international commerce is carried in foreign ships. The American flag on a merchant ship in a foreign port is a curiosity. This ought not to be so. I have been appointed a member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. As a Member of Congress I shall advocate remedial and constructive marine legislation and shall do what I can to assist in the passage of laws to help the American merchant marine to again become a power in the transoceanic carrying trade of the world.

Since the above article was written the Secretary of the Navy has let a contract for the improvement of the hydraulics of Mare Island Straits, in accordance with the report submitted in House Document No. 1103, Sixtieth Congress, second session. The contract calls for the dredging of the channel 400 feet wide and 30 feet deep and the removal of Commission Rock. As the contract price is less than the amount appropriated, the Secretary of the Navy hopes to be able to increase the width of the channel to 600 feet. This should insure a channel of adequate depth and width.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. EDMONDS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, while the proposed new banking act contains many features of merit it also contains some provisions that are very unwise.

The bill starts out by placing the banking system of the country in the hands of a political board, which is to be known as the Federal reserve board. It is proposed that the board shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency ex officio, and four other members, to be chosen by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Part of section 11 providing for the establishment of the Federal reserve board reads as follows:

> Of the members thus appointed by the President not more than two shall be of the same political party, and at least one shall be a person experienced in banking. One shall be designated by the President to serve for two, one for four, one for six, and one for eight years, respectively, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of eight years, unless sooner removed for cause by the President.

The powers given to this Federal board are so sweeping that it would constitute control of the entire financial situation of the United States, virtually forming a bank of the United States, with a directorate of seven men, five of whom would be of the same political faith.

That this body is political is plainly apparent when you read section 12, paragraph B. In this part of the bill you will find that money can be transferred from one reserve district to another upon consent of five members of the Federal reserve board, the bill specifically stating that five members only need be present. What does this mean but that the three officeholding members and the two partisan appointees can change the flow of money as they please?

President Jackson well said in his farewell address when speaking of the Bank of the United States:

> In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of circulating medium, giving to it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the Union, and to bestow prosperity or bring ruin upon any city or section of the country as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

Think of such tremendous power, Mr. Chairman, being lodged in the hands of a board which on account of the manner of its appointment can not help but be more or less of a political body.

Had not the majority of the House, composed of members of the Democratic Party, which is responsible for this bill, been bound by its own caucus action, thereby preventing its own members to submit amendments, if they so desired, after the House had resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, I would have certainly offered an amendment proposing seven members of the board, these seven members to comprise the Secretary of the Treasury, or Comptroller of the Currency, and six members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, only two of whom should belong to the same political party, and that these members shall be appointed for life at a salary large enough to secure the very best men of banking and business experience. A board appointed in such a manner could not possibly be amenable to political influ-

ence, and having a life work before them would become expert in financial matters which cover a very large field of activities.

Never have I as fully realized as now the viciousness of a party caucus which, by the exercise of moral agreement and good faith among its members, as completely binds them to the thoughts and actions of a few men as if they were shackled.

Another objectionable feature of the bill is the provision that every national bank will be compelled to subscribe 20 per cent of its capital stock to the capital of the Federal reserve bank of its particular district, one-half of the subscription to be paid in as prescribed by the bill and the remainder shall be subject to call. While, of course, it is necessary to provide capital stock for the various Federal reserve banks, it is questionable whether all of the national banks will consent to centralize so much money in the hands of the members of the Federal reserve board, composed merely of politicians. This provision will, no doubt, force many of the national banks to apply for State charters.

I have been listening to Members on the floor explaining that this bill will help the farmer by giving him a credit of 90 days on his notes and bills at the Federal reserve banks, but importers can have acceptances of six months at the same counter. The bill does give the farmer the right to mortgage his farm to a banking association up to 50 per cent of its value for 12 months; but of what little value such a proposal is to a farmer, except for ready money, can at once be seen when foreign countries find it necessary to encourage farming loans of from 25 to 75 years' duration.

I fully realize that it is imperative that our currency system needs many changes so as to make it more elastic, but I regret that I am compelled to cast my vote against the bill under consideration, as I do not feel that the business and financial conditions of the country can readily adjust themselves at this time, especially when a new tariff bill is about to become effective, to the requirements of a bill that contains so many radical features, a few of which I have only had the opportunity to point out.

Banking and Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. I. NOLAN,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 18, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, under the general permission granted to Members of the House to print and extend their remarks upon the banking and currency bill in the RECORD, I desire to submit the following:

HIGH COST OF LIVING; THE CAUSE AND REMEDY.

(By Richard Caverly.)

Owing to invention and general progress the natural tendency of prices, measured in labor, is toward a lower level. As commodities are produced with greater ease and facility they tend to become cheaper, so that one pays less labor for the things one earns or buys. Prices would remain stationary only in a stationary world, and prices would naturally tend upward only in a world or country on the down grade.

The economic progress of the world is, therefore, measurable by the rate at which prices tend downward.

Bearing in mind that real price is cost measured in labor, a rise in real prices indicates disease in the body economic, just as increased temperature shows disorder in the physical body.

The United States Bureau of Labor issued a report on retail prices March 18, 1913. That report showed that the cost of 15 of the principal articles of food had advanced 55 per cent in the past 20 years, and that prices of the other necessaries of life had advanced in still greater degree. During that period the wages of railroad employees have increased 30 per cent, so that there has been a relative decrease of wages although a nominal increase.

In the face of such a situation and during the same period the amount of dividends on railroad stock has increased over 400 per cent, or from more than $87,000,000, in 1890, to over $460,000,000, in 1911. To-day the railroads are paying dividends on $7,000,000,000 worth of fictitious watered stock. To pay such dividends they are levying a tax upon every article that the American people use. (See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, July 19, p. 2437.)

If the inhabitants of a country should become insane, devoting themselves to the destruction of labor-saving machines and the annihilation of wealth, prices would rise just as they have for some years.

Our country's facilities and resources have not been destroyed, but all the advantages of invention, discovery, and the abundant gifts of nature have accrued to the benefit of a few monopolists, while the masses, shorn of all the material fruits of civilization, are as helpless and hopeless as if they lived in a declining world. This condition is the result of legislation—the achievement of privilege. Every barrier to trade and every law that facilitates monopoly sends prices higher.

PRIVILEGE MAKES THE LAWS.

No man nor any corporation can plunder the public except by virtue of special privilege obtained by legal legerdemain. The cupidity of the few and the stupidity of the many have enabled privilege to make our laws; and now, finding that a day's labor will hardly buy a dinner, we stand bewildered while the attorneys for privilege kindly and learnedly explain that the real causes of the trouble are "lack of farmers," "labor unions," the "law of diminishing returns," "extravagance of the working classes," "the discovery of too much gold," and so forth.

Several professors of political economy have given generous aid in teaching the unanswerable rabble how simple and self-evident it is that too much gold necessitates bare backs and empty stomachs. Perhaps a little more gold would cause the human race to wind up its affairs and die of starvation. "Of course the professors hesitate a little before pointing out the errors of God, who made the gold."

Seriously, gold is subject to the law of supply and demand, and being our monetary standard, any material increase in its supply making it cheaper causes a proportional increase in nominal wages and nominal prices; but if all the mountains in the world were turned into gold the miracle would not diminish the purchasing power of a day's work. As gold becomes cheaper a day's work will purchase more of it, but not less of other things on that account.

The depreciation of gold in recent years is of no consequence whatever, but the fact that the purchasing power of labor is decreasing daily is a sign of public distress and industrial disaster to be dreaded. Monopoly in its various forms is the root of all economic evil. There can be no easement from press of prices while tariff laws permit the monopoly trade; nor relief from the demands of privilege while the commonwealth of the people is in the hands of the despoilers; nor freedom from tribute while our country is being sacked and plundered effectually like the domain of Gaul at the hands of Cæsar. Prices will fall as soon as our benevolent Government refuses a helping hand to the predatory power.

INCREASE OF LAND RENT.

In the background, unobserved by many, is the fact that land—space upon which the men, women, and children of America must live, work, or play—is rapidly becoming more and more valuable. Its income-bearing power is growing from day to day. Still further, the great and growing volume of rents of various kinds is thrown upon the shoulders of business and ultimately upon those of the consumer, an inert burden which is in no small way responsible for the high cost of living. Land rents, rural and urban, have been swiftly rising during the last two or three decades.

In addition to this must be mentioned a multitude of various gains from monopoly and special privilege. Every wide-awake American must admit that monopoly is to-day a potent factor in the business world; it can no longer be neglected in any careful study of prices or any adequate discussion of the increased cost of living. Indeed, industry in the United States is handicapped by an enormous burden of fictitious values, stocks and bonds, and unnecessary taxation. The rapid trend away from the small business units and competition toward the large business unit and the control of prices by means of combination and agreement furnish a favorable opportunity to increase the returns from capital actually sunk in the business and to capitalize those extraordinary returns into stocks and bonds bearing interest charges labor must pay. The leveling forces of competition have lost their potency in most lines of industrial activity, and as yet we are groping in the dark for a substitute. The existence of enormous returns upon fictitious values and unique opportunities alongside of low wages and poverty and misery emphasize the need of a radical change in our social system and our mode of taxation. Not only is the amount of the annual national income or dividend which goes to private individuals in the form of rent or of monopoly returns increasing, but the total has already assumed vast proportions.

THE INCREASE OF WEALTH.

Since 1870 our population has increased from 38,000,000 to 98,000,000, or about 150 per cent, while property has increased in the same time from $30,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000, or 300 per cent. The per capita of wealth has increased during this time from $775 to $1,500. Much of this wealth had its origin in what is called the unearned increment, the value that comes to land by the increase of population. This part of wealth of the country was not created by the owners, but has resulted from productive energy and enterprise of the community in general. It has accrued through the sweat of the brow of others and without toil on the part of those who enjoy it. It should therefore be used for the common good of all the people.

Mr. John Moody, a competent and conservative authority, not long ago estimated that about one-half of the wealth of the Nation was not "created" wealth; it was fictitious or paper wealth. But men are deriving incomes from this paper wealth and society is quietly paying the bill, while prices rise. Prof. Davenport avers that—

It is probably not going too far to assert that two-thirds of the durable property basis of income in the country are nothing else than this capitalization of privilege or capitalization of predation.

The annual increase in land values in the city of New York is greater than the cost of carrying on the city government. The average value per front foot of the best business property in that city is, say, $20,000, or approximately $8,000,000 per acre.

THE DANGER OF SURPLUS WEALTH.

Assuming a net income of 4 per cent to the landowner, the net annual rent from 1 acre would be $320,000. This income is approximately equal to the income of 640 wage earners earning the average wage now paid in the United States. Surplus wealth is a lever which may be used to obstruct or to promote material prosperity. It may reduce labor to the verge of starvation, to anarchy, and revolt; or it may elevate labor to a condition of cooperative industrial brotherhood. Surplus-wealth owners, through combination, can and do increase prices.

If the passive factor of production, the earth and its riches, consisting of farms, ore bodies, city lots, and all other forms of natural resources, be subject to private monopoly, then surplus wealth will flow toward such opportunities for investments. It will do so for the greater safety, the more certain profits, and the less attention. But such investments depend for returns on tribute wrung from labor, and progressively they make for lower wages in proportion to products. If, on the other hand, the community were to absorb monopoly land values into the Commonwealth, surplus wealth could only be invested in promoting the activities of the active factor of production—labor. Increasing pressure of this kind would tend first to elevate wages to the highest economic point, the full earnings of the wage receivers, and then resolve every industry into a form of cooperation in which the employees would be the stockholders, and thereby their own employers.

LAND VALUES AND ITS RELATION TO PRICES AND THE CIRCULATION OF MONEY.

The two sides of the land question are production and distribution, and their relation to prices and the circulation of money is also important.

Production has long been held to be the only vital problem in public accounts, and it has too often been assumed that distribution would take care of itself after the question of production was answered.

The distribution of money is a vital issue, and when the mistakes of distribution have been corrected there will be no troubles of production to worry about.

The distribution of wealth and its relation to prices is not the art of owning improvements upon lands and transporting goods to consumers, but it is a science which distributes money to buyers, so that buildings may be constructed and goods may be purchased. Money must find its way into the hands of buyers before labor will be employed to reproduce goods. As we look upon labor molding materials into useful forms and engaged in visible and concrete activity we seem to be observing the only process of any importance in producing and exchanging wealth.

But after the material processes are all complete we must encounter the invisible forces by which money is distributed and by which the price of work is determined. Back of the visible and moving objects of production are the invisible forces by which labor and material are moved, and it is these forces which determine the quantity of money, the speed of circulation, and determine the condition under which mankind may live.

A wheat crop represents a very small amount of work done by man compared with a very large amount of work done by the invisible power of nature. The work done by man is paid when the wheat is sold to the consumer, and the price received for the wheat will govern the price paid for the labor under fair conditions.

If nature works without cost and furnishes raw material free, then total prices for all labor products and total wages must absolutely balance.

In such cases the quantity of wages in circulation or held in reserve must balance the quantity of prices. If quantity of wages and quantity of price must always equalize each other and there is no cost for raw material or land, there will be no limit to cheapening the forces of nature, and each step in overcoming the resistance of nature will be a step which must advance wages.

At this time, however, quantity of price and quantity of wages do not appear to balance each other because we permit a privilege class to collect toll for services and charge a price for raw material, largely produced by nature.

Unequal distribution of wealth arises by selling to labor and collecting from labor a price for the bounties and forces of nature by including them in the price for products and in price for land.

Primary money or cash can not circulate or increase in volume unless prices of labor and its products directly respond and all suffer loss equally or get equal benefits from falling or rising prices. But with circulation that is first redeemed in money and then money alone is redeemed in labor, a large volume of such money may circulate outside of labor and the entire price sustained by such a currency may be a total loss to labor and a total gain to the class who benefit from it.

All that is required to keep such a system in operation is a legal privilege creating property which labor must buy, but which labor can not be paid to produce. The price of land in the United States estimated at $60,000,000,000 sustains a volume of bank-check currency wholly spurious so far as labor is concerned, a currency which buys the property labor produces, but which does not enter into the price of labor.

Labor is being compelled to use land in one of its myriad of forms and is compelled to pay cash for such use, and in this way the cash exchanges arise which support a great volume of bank checks. A given proportion of bank checks redeem each other and a given proportion may employ labor on time to be redeemed by other labor on time, thus cutting out labor entirely from any benefits of such currency. Whatever money or credit is put into circulation by landowners, using the value of land as security, is wholly a spurious and counterfeit circulation of money so far as labor is concerned.

If primary money was inflated by a volume of counterfeit, circulated as cash, the loss to labor would be measured at once in the amount of such money, but prices would advance all over the market and distribute the loss in proportion to wealth. But secondary money by billions of dollars is maintained in circulation and sustains a price of land which is charged against labor, but does not distribute any loss. If the price was driven away from land by taxation, the credit created by labor would continue to circulate a volume of bank checks which continue the same price, but they would become prices of labor products.

In examining the gain in prices of every kind, which rise above cost on account of the growth of credit, it is discovered at once that the prices at which buildings and improvements sell is an exception to the universal rule, and such improvements invariably sell without profit and at cost of production.

THE PRICE OF LAND DETRIMENTAL TO IMPROVEMENT.

This exception in selling buildings and improvements arises from the fact that a price must first be paid for land, leaving so much less of the total selling price to buy the improvements or building.

With land costing nothing, improvements must thus gain the general average in selling profit that other labor products enjoy, and in doing so take up the price that land loses.

It is absurd to claim that labor could not sustain an increase of $60,000,000,000 in prices for improvements, when labor now sustains such prices for land as a total loss, while the distribution of such value to improvements would be a total gain to labor—a change from a debt to a credit. Wealth may only arise by gains from an increase in price—increase in price of land, for goods, for stocks and bonds. Unequal wealth can only arise from an increase in price of land, because the distribution of new wealth depends upon prices rising first before such new gains in wealth may be distributed.

A rise in the price of land is the only gain in price which takes wealth out of the channels of distribution and holds it out against labor.

Land must be bought everywhere before any improvements may be made, and this widespread demand for land causes a

stringency of money to follow the greatest activity in building for a time.

THE PRICE OF LAND LIKE THE PRICE OF A SLAVE.

The price of land has no limit to its rise except the limit in the volume of currency that may be kept in circulation to buy it and the limit in the rate of profit at which money will circulate. As the price of land advances and the rate of profit declines, we are burning the candle of progress at both ends by multiplying the risks of business. The price of land is like the price of a slave, for the money buying slaves can not increase the earnings of slaves while it increases their price, and the money to buy the land becomes harder to get as land is higher in price, because it takes the money out of circulation among workers and creates a counterfeit among financiers to take its place, which laborers must redeem.

BONDAGE OF THE PEOPLE.

In the United States we have to-day 288,352 corporations of all kinds, such as joint-stock companies, banks, insurance companies, and associations of various kinds.

Amount of capital stock	$60, 067, 138, 925. 42
Amount of bonds and other indebtedness	32, 163, 537, 961. 40
Total bonds, stocks, and other indebtedness	92, 230, 676, 886. 82
Total net income	3, 213, 707, 247. 82

(The above figures are taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1913, p. 693.)

Note the above paper evidence of ownership amounting to the fabulous sum of $92,230,676,886.82. Note also the total net annual income sustained by productive labor of $3,213,707,247.82.

It is a well-known practice of grafters and confidence men to impose upon the unsuspecting who have saved money and sell them something which is worthless, and they aptly call this business. If we had a similar system wherein the victim would find another to whom he could sell at a profit, and this could be continued and the people believed the gain they made could be charged to posterity, we would have a parallel to our "watered" stocks and bonds and our present land system. To support and extend a system of buying and selling "blue sky" to a limited number of people for a short time, who may resell at a profit, ends in disaster, as was shown many years ago in the Mississippi bubble and the black tulip craze; and such disaster of a most widely extended and parallel system is equally shown in many panics, in vast suffering and poverty among the mass of the people, and in drunkenness, vice, crime, insanity, and suicide, not to consider its effect on prices.

WHY PRICES FOR IMPROVEMENTS ARE LOW.

The man who buys a business block in a city does not pay a half million dollars for a lot because the land produces a penny's worth of value, but he pays because the volume of trade will pay a high profit on the improvements at the location.

It is this fact of being compelled to pay a high price for land in order to get profits from improvements that keeps prices of improvements down to the lowest possible level so they may be able to sell with a price for land added to them.

LAND VALUES LIKE SLAVE VALUES.

This burden of the price for land holding down the price of labor and material by holding down prices of improvements contracts the volume of money in circulation by limiting such volume to price of improvements.

The volume that makes the price of land is the debt volume, which is completely outside the circulation which pays wages. A land title is simply a special privilege created by law; it is very similar in its nature to the ownership of a slave, consisting in the power of the owner to appropriate to himself the future production of other men who must use the land or have dealings with people who do use it.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION, FREEMEN, AND RAISE OF WAGES.

Speaking of land titles reminds me of a story I read some time ago that told the following: In the island of Martinique, after the destruction of St. Pierre, its principal city, by the eruption of Mount Pelee, a traveler visited the islands and expected to find a scene of desolation and waste. But to his surprise he found the island was more prosperous than ever before for generations. Wages had greatly advanced and industry was active as never before, and no complaint was heard about the high cost of living. He inquired the reason of this strange phenomenon from some resident friends, and was told that nearly all the rich landowners of the islands lived in St. Pierre, and most of them, including all their relatives, had been annihilated by the eruption and the records of land titles and of mortgages and debts had been completely destroyed. To be sure, many of the laboring classes had also been killed, but the remainder of them went out upon the land to work, free from the obligations which weighed upon their predecessors.

The destructive forces of nature which had wrought such havoc and confusion in the island had also destroyed the parasite who had been absorbing the greater part of the fruit of their labor.

The volcanic forces which had exploded the mountain had also lifted the burden of special privilege—the taxing power—from their backs, and they stood forth free men once more to satisfy their wants by their own labor, as nature intended.

Of course, if the system of land tenure were retained, it would in time produce the same result and create other landlords and other tenants and the same accompanying extremes of riches and poverty, watered stocks and bonds, increase of prices, and other vile things too numerous to mention that degrade humanity and rob labor.

But the point that this illustration makes clear is that only real wealth that had been destroyed were the building and implements of production and personal property. The destruction of land titles and landlords had not destroyed any real wealth; only privilege was destroyed.

HOW THE EARTH IS LOST TO LABOR.

There is no source from which to secure money to buy the earth, and there is no way the people could have lost the earth except by going into debt and giving the earth as security for the loan which can not be paid.

Let me illustrate how this works; one of the many cases:

The Norfolk & Western Railway purchased a boundary of Pocahontas coal land for $20,000,000 from owners who received it from other owners, who merely accepted it as a gift from the States of Virginia and West Virginia. In this process the land advanced in price from zero to $20,000,000 in round numbers. The Norfolk & Western Railway combined with the Pennsylvania Railway and issued 4 per cent bonds, giving the coal land as security.

The landowners received $20,000,000 worth of surplus wealth, without giving any equivalent, which had previously been accumulated and had not been distributed in higher wages, and the railroad is secured by the coal lands upon which its bonds are based. But who is bound in this agreement to pay $20,000,000 in the future? If it is not the people who mine, who transport, and who consume Pocahontas coal, who is it?

This is not a bond upon land at all, but is a legal form by which future generations of labor are sold into debt by selling their rights in Pocahontas coal for a surplus wealth they themselves should have received in higher wages, instead of its having been paid to owners of land, under a system of bondage.

THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF RISING PRICES.

Advance in price of iron is generally heralded as a sure sign of growing prosperity.

While it is true that a sustained advance, coincident with maintained or increasing output, signifies increased purchasing power on the part of the public, this is of minor importance compared to the economic significance of the price advance in itself. For is it not an axiom of political economy that increased productivity tends not toward higher but toward lower prices?

Rising prices for iron may indicate increased general affluence; but we should not lose sight of the further fact that it may also indicate a power in monopolists of the sources of supply to charge not merely an equitable price, but a price—any price—within the power of the consumer to pay. If this power really exists, not only in relation to iron but also in the relation to raw materials of industry in general, then it is evident that prices will be arbitrarily advanced to absorb any increase in the people's power to pay.

If adverse conditions have forced the prices down below the point that affords an equitable margin of profit, then a return to that point should be a matter of general gratification. But under the monopoly conditions that now prevail in the field of raw materials the public can not possibly know when that point has been reached.

Where the element of competition is freely operative price may indeed fluctuate within narrow limits, but the unvarying tendency is to the point of equitable remuneration for service rendered.

But where the factor of competition is absent—in the field of monopoly—the point of equitable remuneration affords no check to the upward tendency of prices.

In the competitive field A must perforce limit his selling price to what his competitor, B, would accept. But in the field of monopoly C is the sole operator, and he charges not the same that some one else is willing to accept, for there is no one else, but all that his customers, A and B, can be forced to pay. His price stops at the point which in his judgment will afford him, all things considered, the largest possible return.

He could exact more for a brief period, but only at the penalty of shrinkage in volume of sales, with the further risk of crippling his customers, and thus inducing panic and general

business depression. In fact, this is precisely what he does do in the end; he did it in 1873, in 1893, and last in 1907.

The point is that the monopolists of the sources of supply of the raw materials of industry have the power to charge all that they choose to ask, and that prices in that field are determined not by value of service rendered but by the monopolists' judgment as to the paying power of the public.

Advancing price of raw material is a manifestation of the monopolists' method of forestalling the public of the prosperity that otherwise it would enjoy.

Under competitive operation increasing business activity and gradual decline in the price of iron would coincide, distributing thus prosperity to the general public. But under existing conditions business activity and rising price of iron will coincide, thus apportioning the activity to the public and the prosperity to the monopolist.

These truths are becoming manifest to an increasing number of the people, which fact accounts for the widespread sentiment in favor of a revision downward of the tariff; for the public is getting hold of the fact that the protective tariff buttresses the monopolists' position; that in the absence of the tariff the American public would have access to sources of supply not controlled by American monopolies.

It is only a vague sentiment with the general public as yet, however; it does not amount to a settled intelligent conviction. The prevailing sentiment is in favor of equal opportunity, and many who ought to know better actually believe that such condition exists.

"We've equalized *opportunity*. This is the *most* that society *can* do; it *can not* equalize *men*." That is the way a certain voluminous dogmatist puts it, emphasis and all. The quotation shows that the author of it is, in sentiment, in favor of equal opportunity, and it further shows that he is ignorant of the fact that equalization of opportunity still waits upon the action of society.

Let us hope that society can not nor ever will be able to equalize men.

And let us also hope and confidently believe that society will yet equalize opportunity, to the end, in part, that the increasing productivity of human society shall not longer afford special opportunity to the few to arbitrarily advance the price of the raw materials of industry.

Let us believe that society can do this. Let us see to it that society shall do this.

The sign of its accomplishment will be progressive decline in prices with increasing productivity and a consequent tendency toward universal prosperity.

LAG IN PAYMENT OF WAGES BENEFITS CAPITAL.

When the individual history of any capitalist is closely examined to discover the wealth he has contributed to enterprise it is found he has been almost wholly occupied in taking capital away from the worker instead of providing any. The simple truth is that successful undertakings furnish their own capital when they are given time enough to carry out the saving and economies they introduce. The truth should further be made known that the time needed and the first advance to industry are secured by holding back the wages of labor after they have been earned and have been paid into the market. Although each workman when considered separately offers no basis for an accumulation of capital, yet when the market is considered, where tens of millions of them continually deposit their wages, the view changes.

When the payment for labor is not made daily after the work has been done, but lags behind from 10 to 30 days in the commodity market alone, then a vast reservoir of money accumulates representing hundreds of millions of dollars which is constantly available to institute new undertakings that become quickly self-sustaining. The creation and persistency of capital depend upon this lag in the payment of wages to labor, and capital does not arise, as is falsely represented, from the superior ability of particular groups of men, nor does it arise by accumulations from past generations.

The lag in the return of wages to labor has two periods in time of its circulation. There is a short lag period during which cash tarries in the commodity market and there is a long period for the return of capital advanced from labor. Commodities being constantly consumed must be as constantly reproduced, and this process requires the constant return of cash used in this market, because the wages of labor may not be held back for a longer time than food and shelter may be loaned. The loss to labor during this short lag is confined to the cash spending money of the privileged classes in servants, travels, jewels, works of art, and other expenses for living and luxury, and is therefore quite limited when compared with the entire volume of goods consumed.

During the long lag in the return of capital, however, the failure in such return causes a loss to labor of the earth itself and all the wealth stored within the earth now controlled by the privileged classes.

The natural return of deferred wages arises when merchants and manufacturers accumulate bank deposits from profits in the commodity market and spend them to increase the output of goods or to employ labor in new development; such profits break up into individual wages and returns to labor. But if such profits are invested in some form of property having a legal existence only, such as land values, which sells because it confers a privilege upon the owner, then the sum spent for such privilege can not break into individual wages but remains a joint account represented by the selling price of the legal property as against labor property.

In this manner, by spending money for something labor does not and can not produce, the raising of prices of such takes up the rising accumulation of capital by preventing the distribution of deferred wages. When the price of privilege has absorbed all the wages that may at the time be held back the demand for labor to create new improvements fails, because no money returns to circulation with which to employ them. Such time comes when the price of watered stocks or bonds and land values equals half the total price of all income property.

Progress then ends in a panic, and prices fall, including land values and rent.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF CONGRESS.

Congress is often criticized for its extravagance, and must share the responsibility for increased expenditures and increased prices. But no one knows better than Congressmen, from correspondence and from numerous requests to support different measures, that the country itself is not adverse to heavy expenditures. Everyone is in favor of curtailing appropriations, except as to those matters in which he is interested, and as to those matters he looks upon even increased appropriations as parsimonious. Congress will never deal successfully with expenditures nor adopt any plan of permanent worth or value in taxation until the country itself is aroused and joins in an intelligent effort to bring about that result.

In 1901–2 the appropriations by Congress reached the sum of a billion dollars. That fact gave rise to considerable discussion for awhile and became a subject of criticism by the opposition party.

We have now reached the point where we appropriate more than a billion dollars for a single session. At the close of the last session it was found that the appropriations and obligations upon the Treasury amounted to the stupendous sum of $1,175,604,134. This vast sum of money is paid by the consumers of wealth; privilege escapes; land values escape. We are treading the old paths; not finding new ways and taxing the old sources up to the limit. While we will have an income tax, the people of this country will experience no lifting of the present weight from that source.

There is one class of expenditures which ought to be very interesting in these days, in view of the discussion which is constantly going on in regard to the era of universal peace, which seems to be so near at hand, let us hope. For the past 15 or 20 years there has been upon the part of the influential and benevolent people advocates of universal peace—and I doubt not that great and marked progress has been made—but the period in which we have been advocating with great zeal, the period characterizing above all others in the history of the world by the increase of expenditures for armament, these expenditures have grown in proportion to the earnestness and zeal of the advocates of universal peace.

In 1911 the expenditures for this purpose upon the part of Germany were $318,000,000; upon the part of France, $270,000,000; upon the part of Great Britain, $341,000,000; upon the part of the United States, $282,000,000. Last year, 1912, our expenditures for war, including pensions, was $383,000,000. The sum total of expenditures for armament during the year 1911 upon the part of the civilized nations of the earth was $2,263,000,000.

The present annual cost of our two departments, the Army and Navy, including interest on war bonds and the loss of the Regular soldiers' labor power, but not including the military pensions, would furnish an annual old-age industrial pension of more than $290 each for 1,450,000 people.

A real statesman, Senator Charles Sumner, has said:

The standing army is to the nation what the sword was to the modern gentleman, the stiletto to the Italian, the knife to the Spaniard, the pistol to our slave masters—furnishes like these the means of death, and its possessor is not slow to use it.

TAXATION OF THE POOR IN FAVOR OF THE RICH.

In a report which accompanied the tariff bill to the House at the present session of Congress I find the following:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the Government derives $311,000,000 from tariff taxation and $293,000,000 from internal

revenue proper. These taxes rest solely on consumption. The amount each citizen contributes is governed not by his ability to pay tax, but his consumption of the article taxed.

It requires as many yards of cloth to clothe and as many ounces of food to sustain the day laborer as the largest holder of invested wealth, yet each pays into the Federal Treasury a like amount of taxes upon the food he eats, while the former at present pays a larger rate of tax upon a cheap suit of woolen clothing than the latter upon his costly suit. The result is that the poorer classes bear the chief burden of our customhouse taxation.

Under existing conditions in the United States the burdens of taxation, taking them all in all, are becoming more unequally distributed, and the wealthier classes are bearing a gradually smaller share of the public burden.

Something is needed to restore the equilibrium, and this something can scarcely take any form but that of a tax on land values. The public mind may not yet be prepared to apply the code of a genuine revenue reform of this kind, but a few years of future experience will convince the whole body of our people that a system of national taxes which rests the whole burden of taxation on consumption and not one cent on property or income is intrinsically unjust. While the expenses of the National Government are largely caused by the protection of property, it is but right to require property to contribute to their payment. It will not do to say that each person consumes in proportion to his means; this is not true. Everyone can see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to the consumption of the poor that the income of the one does to the wages of the other. As wealth accumulates this injustice in the fundamental basis of our system of taxation will be felt and forced upon the attention of our people. But, furthermore, we levied a tax a short time ago, known as the corporation tax, and that tax is often considered as a tax upon the wealth—a tax upon property of the country. The fact is that the larger portion of that tax upon corporation income is paid by the consumers of the country precisely as the other tax upon the consumption.

When you levied a tax upon the income of corporations in 1898—upon refining companies, tobacco companies, oil companies, express companies, and others—it was ascertained after the tax had been in effect two and a half years that we had collected from the income of these corporations $211,000,000, and it was said that the great corporations had responded in a patriotic way to the call of the Government at a time when it was at war and had paid out of their treasuries $211,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the Government. Yet when an investigation followed it was afterwards ascertained, upon what seems to be entirely accurate information, that those corporations paid no part of the $211,000,000, but that by the raising of the price of the articles and the decrease of the size of the package they had transferred the entire $211,000,000 to the consumers in the country and they paid the tax in advanced prices instead of its being paid out of the earnings of the corporations.

The following is a quotation from the speech of Senator BORAH in the United States Senate, published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD July 23, 1913:

Mr. President, there is another feature of this proposition which is presented. The small property holder with a small income has all his property in sight. He practically lives in a glass house, so far as the tax collector is concerned. He pays the entire per cent upon all the property that he has seventy-five or eighty times out of a hundred, while the man with a vast income and a great estate will not pay upon anything like all the property he has. For instance, a short time ago there were some seven estates probated in this country, and they amounted in probating them to $215,000,000. They had paid taxes upon $3,000,000 before the death of the parties. I have a statement here from a report made by the tax commission in a State in the East. A part of that report reads as follows:

"First, that the assessed value of all personal property is (in New York State) approximately $800,000,000; second, that the value of all personal property owned by citizens of this State is not less than $25,000,000,000; third, that the richer a person grows the less he pays in relation to his property or income; fourth, experience has shown that under the present system personal property practically escapes taxation for either local or State purposes."

The above report is in harmony with what we know to be the general practice—that the larger the estate the less fully do they give in their property to the tax collector and the more difficult it is to discover it, because it consists of that kind of property which can not be ascertained or located by the assessor as can the property which is ordinarily owned by the man of small means.

I will state for the information of the members of the Commonwealth Club that the figures given in this paper are taken from Government reports and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE SOURCE OF GRAFT AND INCREASED PRICES.

This Nation has bestowed upon its railroads 155,273,560 acres of land without receiving a penny in return. The idea the railroads had is that so fast as this property increased in value the railroads shall issue securities against it and increase rates to pay the increased interest charges on these always increasing securities. The land of the people that Congress bestowed upon private railroad enterprise, amounting to 242,614 square miles, is an area of 33,784 square miles greater than the entire German Empire, 35,560 square miles greater than all of France, 94,959 square miles greater than all of Japan, 132,064 square miles greater than all Italy. At the average price that most of the railroads have received for such of these lands as they have sold, the money value of the gift is more than $1,000,000,000, and amounts to about one-ninth of the actual capitalization of all the railroads with the water squeezed out. All these railroads are now keen for an increase of freight rates.

In 1905 the outstanding bonds of the Chicago & Alton Railroad amounted to $27,000,000. Mr. E. H. Harriman, in the course of the dizzy maneuvers by which he built his colossal fortune, came to a point where he needed $48,000,000 in a hurry. Having at that time control of the Chicago & Alton he increased its bonded indebtedness overnight from $27,000,000 to $75,366,918. It is to pay the interest charges on this gigantic grab and others like it that freight rates are to be increased, and the cost of living increases as well.

Charles Edward Russel, in Peterson's Magazine, August, 1913, from which I have taken the above figures, says:

We shall get nothing but greater burden piled upon the bowed backs of the toilers; nothing but every evil social condition made worse, nothing but future increase in the cost of living, now crushing the vast majority of the population into lower depths of poverty.

An increase of 18 per cent in transcontinental freight rates made in 1909 was found on investigation to have increased the cost of living to the people of California by $10,000,000 a year.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

Gold is said to be an exception in nature, and for that reason has been called the natural money metal, and it is given a standard price above cost by law which is denied to all other products. The price of gold does not fluctuate on account of the increase in the supply, because each ounce of the new supply may be coined into $20, which buys the gold as well as other property. I remember the time when silver had a legal privilege like gold now has; the Mexican silver dollar sold in San Francisco at a premium of 3 cents over the American gold dollar. If gold is able to buy itself at a fixed price with money it produces, why may not cotton or wheat be given a similar privilege?

The coinage law which creates money from gold at a standard price does not change the fact that gold is produced from the earth, like cotton or wheat; and although gold has a fixed price, such price does not alter the risk or hazard of new production from new gold fields. The difference between cotton or wheat and gold is that the price of cotton or wheat may fall to absolute cost in favorable fields, while gold can not fall below its highest cost of production. As over 90 per cent of the world exchanges are carried on without use of gold, we think it would be an advantage to humanity to take the legal privilege away from gold, placing it on par with silver. When the price of cotton falls from a 14-cent level to a 9-cent level the producer wants to know why he is selected to bear so heavy a burden while the owners of gold are exempt from loss.

The scientific principle which is now forcing its way into the taxation system of the civilized world is that the burden must be carried, not by the productive industry, as at present, but by natural resources. The effect of this upon mining would be to stimulate the active operations of exploration, discovery, and production and to discourage the speculative holdings of unused mineral land and all land as well. Like other States which are rich in mineral sources, California has great areas of valuable mineral land which is held tightly and is idle, undeveloped, and unpopulated. This is not for the good of the State. As with speculative holding everywhere under present systems, the taxes upon such lands are exceedingly small in proportion to their real market value. Speculative holders of land which is not earning anything are extremely sensitive to taxation; and if this land is merely assessed properly, as directed by the present laws, the increase will cause many holders to bestir themselves and to utilize their properties in some way.

Under the above principle the taxes now paid by operating mines would be greatly reduced, taxes upon machinery equipment, improvements, or production would cease, and the only one left would be upon the value of land they occupy.

There are five forms of special privileges that should be abolished in order to properly regulate prices and restore prosperity to all people:

First. The franchise privilege.
Second. The privilege of land monopoly.
Third. Patent-monopoly privilege.
Fourth. Bank or credit privilege.
Fifth. The protective-tariff privilege.

The remedy for the first is to abolish private ownership of public utilities, such as railways, telegraph and telephone lines, gas and water works.

For the second, to exempt everything that man produces from taxation; tax land values for city, county, State, and National purposes, so as to take all the unearned increment of land for public use. This would restore the land to the people and exempt all man-produced wealth from taxation; prices would fall to a natural level.

The third, the right of the inventor to the full reward due him from society for his invention. At present he often gets nothing, and the public often get nothing, and the people go without benefits because of the suppression of valuable inventions by corporations and others. Abolish monopolistic ownership of patents and allow everyone to manufacture any patent device by payment of a royalty to the inventor, royalty to be regulated by patent commissioners.

Fourth, the Government to have full control of all the banks in the country, thus taking the control of credit from private hands.

Finally, all forms of indirect taxation to be abolished, such as the tariff, internal-revenue taxes, and license tax, because the effect of such taxation is to farm out the collections of taxes to individuals or corporations.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SAMUEL J. TRIBBLE,
OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 16, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. TRIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, the right of extension being granted, I will include remarks, in part, made before caucus considering currency legislation, September 2–6, 1913.

This is not a perfect bill, in my opinion, but this caucus has assembled for the purpose of improving the bill and correcting the evils contained therein, if there are such, if it is possible to do so. When the caucus shall have completed its work the bill will not be a perfect piece of legislation then, because, as all men know, the currency question is one on which men are wide apart. I have read and studied the bill carefully, and now it is in the hands of the Democratic Party, and when my party completes its work on this bill and places its stamp of approval thereon I shall give it my support. That our present currency system is inadequate to meet the increasing demands of commerce and trade no one questions. Then let us give our best efforts to our common country in constructing this most important legislation without haste or impatience to complete the work before us.

There are three schools of finance in this country:

First. One school contends that every currency note put in circulation should be redeemed in gold. That is to say, there should be placed in the Treasury gold coin or bullion to the value of $1 for every currency dollar note issued, so that the holder of such note may return same to the Treasury and receive $1 in gold.

Second. Another school contends that money should be issued on assets.

Third. Another school contends that money should be issued by the Government and that the stamp of the Government is sufficient to guarantee the circulating value.

This bill in a manner embraces the three contentions. Currency notes, commonly called money, are bills or notes in paper circulation representing money and accepted as money. The issue of money proposed in this bill is protected as follows:

First. There shall be deposited for every dollar issued 33⅓ per cent in gold or lawful money drawn from the general funds of the bank. When notes are redeemed the fund is re-created so that there shall always be protection to the issue by this specific fund. In other words, the Government has claim on the 33⅓ per cent deposit as a redemption fund.

Second. The Federal bank has on deposit 100 per cent of prime paper specially set apart for the redemption of the money issue furnished in the first instance to a member bank and turned over to the Federal reserve bank.

Third. First lien on all the assets of the bank as a guaranty of payment. In other words, the bank must protect the issue.

Fourth. The Government's stamp authorization, ultimate responsibility to redeem currency issued in lawful money and the Government contract to receive same.

One section reads as follows:

The issue is hereby authorized of Federal reserve Treasury notes which shall purport on their face to be an obligation of the United States and shall be receivable for all taxes, customs, and other public dues.

The bill proposes a substitute for the present national-bank notes.

There was money in circulation, authorized issue of the Government, on September 3, 1913, as follows:

Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	$611,690,353
Gold certificates	948,650,439
Standard silver dollars	71,068,661
Silver certificates	471,846,931
Subsidiary silver	146,116,659
Treasury notes of 1890	2,875,546
United States notes	338,613,664
National-bank notes	705,622,027
Total	3,296,493,280

Gold certificates are circulating bills which call for a certain amount of money in gold, and when presented to the Treasury the gold is there in bullion or gold coin for redemption. The same is true of the silver certificates. These are interchangeable under the present laws and may be redeemed in gold. The same is true of subsidiary silver and Treasury notes of 1890. The United States Treasury notes, or greenbacks, are Government issue. During the War between the States they were issued on the credit of the Government. At the present time greenbacks have gold reserve of $150,000,000, held by the Treasury for the purpose of redemption. The Government has made greenbacks interchangeable with gold and silver, and they are redeemable in hard money. The Government's redemption fund set apart for the redemption of these Treasury notes, or greenbacks, and held as a reserve, is about 43 per cent. The bill we are now considering has a reserve of 33⅓ per cent, 100 per cent assets bank guaranty, and the stamp of the Government responsible for redemption.

The issue proposed in this bill is for the purpose of making more elastic the currency, and deals particularly with national banks. It proposes the retirement of national-bank notes from circulation. These notes circulate as money. Such notes are written instruments, showing indebtedness of bank to the holder thereof. On September 3, 1913, national-bank notes in circulation represented $705,622,027. National banks are authorized to issue notes, commonly called money, by act of Congress to the extent of 90 per cent of the face value of bonds, and are protected by the Government. This money the bank loans its customers. The national banks purchase the Government's bonds, and in consideration thereof is permitted to issue bank notes as a circulating medium, for which privilege the Government receives no interest.

The bill before the House creates 12 Federal reserve banks authorized to issue currency. The control of these Federal banks is in the hands of the Government. The bill provides that the President shall appoint seven members of the board who shall have control and supervision over the banking structure proposed in this bill and the issue of money. The Government exercises no control over national banks. The advocates of this bill claim that the national-bank system of supplying the demands of a circulating medium in paper money concentrates the money in a few centers, the chief of which is in New York. When money is needed by the country banks to move crops, the money centers can release sufficient currency for that purpose if they see fit to do so, or they can refuse, thereby depressing prices of stable products and demoralizing business by money manipulation.

The 12 Federal reserve banks are established for the purpose of preventing money centers and money trusts, and to give our currency more elasticity. Every Federal reserve bank is charged with the duty and responsibility of acting as a circulating medium and to retain within its circumference the money issued by such reserve bank so that the territory embraced by its circumference may have money ample to supply demands at all times.

The question of the standard of value has not been raised in this bill. The committee drafting the bill has used the language of previous acts on this question. It is proposed to reform the currency system, leaving existing standards where this Congress found them. The progress of the country has been frequently confronted with panics, due largely to the inadequate currency system under the national-bank issue of currency. There has been but little change since 1863 in our currency system. Great and powerful combinations have controlled the money market; they have lowered prices of farm products and closed the doors of public enterprise by contracting

the currency almost at will. This was demonstrated in 1907 when the prosperity of the country was unprecedented. This panic was brought on unexpectedly, and there was so much contraction of the currency that the cotton crop was largely moved by clearing-house certificates in many sections. The closing of the doors of industrial establishments and forcing down the price of stable products caused untold misery and want. There was great loss to the cotton planter of the South for the reason that there was a greater demand for his cotton that season than there has been since the Civil War. Manufactories were running day and night with contracts signed six months in advance. If the panic had not occurred there is no estimating what the price of cotton would have been during the fall of 1907 and spring of 1908. In addition to that great loss to the South, the depression in the business of the country at large lowered the price of cotton several seasons. All financiers charge this panic to our imperfect currency system. It is of utmost importance that panics be averted in some way, and I say to you, gentlemen of the House, we are now dealing with the most important question before the American people. The people are trusting your wisdom to handle this question with proper discretion and judgment.

Banking and Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAUDE WEAVER,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, the Banking and Currency Committee of this House believes that adequate Federal legislation against the trust evil, including prohibition of interlocking directorates, can not be properly embodied in this banking and currency bill. Of the same opinion are the President and his constitutional advisers, including the Secretary of State, whose counsels have been invaluable to the committee in the preparation of this bill.

There were those in the Democratic caucus which considered the present bill who advocated an attempt at trust legislation in the banking and currency bill, but they did not offer to the caucus nor have they offered to this House a specific program well digested, complete, and of permanent value. During the discussion in the caucus the chairman of the committee, Hon. CARTER GLASS, read a letter from Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Bryan reproduces it in the September number of the Commoner. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 23, 1913.*

Hon. CARTER GLASS,
House of Representatives, Washington.

MY DEAR MR. GLASS: Replying to your inquiry I beg to say that I have for many years advocated a law preventing the duplicating of directorates. While the principle applies to banks as well as to trusts—although I think in a less degree—the plan has been considered mainly as a means of dealing with the trust evil; in fact, it is embodied in the antitrust plank of the Baltimore platform. Competition can be effectually prevented where the same men act as directors of competing companies. I am as much in favor of the remedy now as I was when I began to advocate it; in fact, more so, because recent disclosures have given further proof of the employment of this means of eliminating competition, but I do not think it wise to make it a part of the pending currency bill. In attempting to secure remedial legislation care must be taken not to overload a good measure with amendments, however good those amendments may be in themselves. A boat may be sunk if you attempt to make it carry too much, however valuable the merchandise. A bill is usually the result of compromise. The President and Secretary McAdoo, in conjunction with the chairmen of the Currency Committees of the House and Senate, have formulated a tentative measure. It was prepared after extended investigation and a comparison of views. It embodies certain provisions of great importance and is, I believe, fundamentally sound. The provision in regard to the Government issue of the notes to be loaned to the banks is the first triumph of the people in connection with currency legislation in a generation. It is hard to overestimate the value of this feature of the bill. In the second place the bill provided for Government control of the issue of this money; that is, control through a board composed of Government officials selected by the President with the approval of the Senate. This is another distinct triumph for the people, one without which the Government issue of the money would be largely a barren victory. The third provision in this bill which I regard as of the first importance is the one permitting State banks to share with national banks the advantages of the currency system proposed.

These three provisions are, to my mind, of such transcendent importance that I am relatively but little concerned as to the details of the bill. I do not mean to say that the details are unimportant, but whatever mistakes may be made in detail can be corrected easily and soon—a wrong step in a matter of principle would be more difficult to retrace. There are doubtless differences of opinion over matters of detail, and it was to adjust these that the caucus was held, but I take it for granted that no one who is really in favor of the bill will permit a difference of opinion on a matter of detail to lead him to jeopardize the bill.

The papers have in a few cases reported Members of Congress as presenting views which were alleged to be mine. I do not know to what extent these reports may exaggerate what has been said and done, but you are authorized to speak for me and say that I appreciate so profoundly the service rendered by the President to the people in the stand that he has taken on the fundamental principles involved, that I am with him on all the details. If my opinion has influence with anyone who is called upon to act on this measure, I am willing to assume full responsibility for what I do when I advise him to stand by the President and assist in securing the passage of this measure at the earliest possible moment. I am sure that the President will be ready to join in making any change in detail that can be made to advantage, and being sure of his singleness of purpose, I am willing to leave to future action the correction of any provision which he may now regard as essential to the plan and purpose of the bill.

Congratulating you upon the splendid manner in which you have presented the merits of this bill, I am,

Very truly, yours, W. J. BRYAN.

After exhaustive discussion by the Democratic caucus that caucus referred the entire subject to the appropriate committee having jurisdiction thereof, the Judiciary Committee of this House, with instructions to report a bill at the first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress.

The Democratic Party is pledged, the Democratic administration is pledged, to legislation limited only by the constitutional grant of power to the Congress, not to regulate but to destroy the combinations of the great corporations shown by the Pujo Money Trust investigation to have a strangle hold upon the finances, the industries, and the commerce of the American people. The pledge of the Democratic Party I quote from the Democratic platform of 1912, written at the Baltimore convention.

ANTITRUST LAW.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price, and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We condemn the action of the Republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Co. and the Tobacco Trust, and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the antitrust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

We regret that the Sherman antitrust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

The report of the committee of the Sixty-second Congress, known as the Pujo committee, appointed pursuant to House resolutions 429 and 504, being Report No. 1593, submitted by Mr. Pujo February 28, 1913, to investigate the concentration of control of money and credit, shows that the Banking and Currency Committee of this House is right, and that the great administration leaders who have advised with the committee are right in their judgment that only by separate and well-considered legislation can the hydra-headed evils of the trust be controlled.

The report of the Pujo committee ought to be in the hands of every thoughtful citizen in the United States who takes active interest in the affairs of his Government. While I favor rigid economy in governmental expenditures, I believe money would be well spent that is appropriated to the publication of this report and to its distribution throughout the country.

I desire, Mr. Speaker, to incorporate into the RECORD for the benefit of my constituents, to whom I shall send it, chapter 4 of said Pujo report, being a summary of recommendations of the Pujo committee.

Said chapter is as follows:

CHAPTER FOURTH.—SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Summed up, the recommendations of your committee for enactment into law are:

SECTION 1.—AS REGARDS CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS.

A. Incorporation and regulation: National banks should not be permitted to be members of clearing-house associations which are not bodies corporate of the States in which they are respectively located, and every solvent and properly managed bank or trust company should have the right, enforceable at law, to become and remain a member: *Provided*, That no clearing association should be required to admit a member having a capital stock not less than that required of a national bank in the same locality.

B. Examination of members: Periodical examinations of members by a committee of the association should be prohibited, and instead all such examinations should be conducted by public authorities.

C. Issuance of clearing-house certificates: Until other measures of relief are provided by Congress such associations should be permitted to issue certificates on the security of their members' assets for circula-

tion amongst members to pay balances owing to each other at the clearing house, but only on condition that both the issuance and retirement of such certificates shall be under governmental control.

D. Regulation of rates for collecting out-of-town checks: The practice now so general amongst such associations of compelling members, under pain of expulsion, to charge prescribed rates for collecting out-of-town checks should be prohibited.

E. Regulation of rates of discount and of interest on deposits, etc.: Such associations should be further prohibited from prescribing rates of interest or discount, rates of interest allowed on deposits, rates of exchange, or any other regulation not appropriate to its function of instrumentality for the collection of checks by banks of the same community one from another that interferes with competition.

SECTION 2.—AS REGARDS THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. Conditions precedent to use of mails, telegraph, and telephone: That Congress prohibit the transmission by the mails or by telegraph or telephone from one State to another of orders to buy or sell or quotations or other information concerning transactions on any stock exchange, unless such exchange shall—

1. Be a body corporate of the State or Territory in which it is located.

2. Require corporations whose securities it lists to make a complete disclosure of their affairs, in particular any commissions paid to promoters, middlemen, or bankers out of any such security issue or the proceeds thereof.

3. Require a margin of not less than 20 per cent on all purchases of stock.

4. Prohibit as far as possible the execution of simultaneous or substantially simultaneous orders proceeding from the same person or persons to buy and sell the same security for the purpose of creating an appearance of activity therein and any orders the purpose of which is to inflate or depress the price of any security.

5. Prohibit members from pledging securities purchased and carried for a customer for an amount greater than the unpaid portion of the purchase price, whether with or without the consent of such customer.

6. Prohibit members from lending to other members securities carried by the former for customers, whether with or without such customers' consent.

7. State in its charter the condition on which issues of securities shall be admitted or removed from the trading list, and provide for a judicial review of its action in this regard.

8. Keep books of account, showing the actual names and transactions of customers, and give access thereto to the Postmaster General.

SECTION 3.—AS REGARDS CONCENTRATION OF CONTROL OF MONEY AND CREDIT.

A. Consolidations of banks: Two or more banks should not be permitted to consolidate unless such consolidation shall have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency as in the public interest. He should have plenary power to forbid it where it threatens to result in undue concentration of control.

B. Interlocking bank directorates: No person should be permitted to be a director in more than one national bank serving the same community or locality, nor should any person who is a director of any State bank or trust company, or is a partner or associate of any private banker or banking firm, be eligible as a director of any national bank serving the same community or locality, except that a director in a national bank may have one partner who is a director in a trust company.

C. Interlocking stockholdings amongst banks: No part of the stock of any national bank should be permitted to be owned or held directly or indirectly by any other bank or by any trust company or holding company; and no national bank should be permitted to own or hold any part of the stock of any other bank or trust company.

D. Voting trusts in banks: The transfer of any part of the stock of national banks to trustees solely or primarily in order that they may vote the same at annual elections and other stockholders' meetings—"voting trusts," as they are generally known—should be expressly prohibited.

E. Cumulative voting: Minority representation in the directorates of national banks should be secured by adopting the system of cumulative voting, i. e., by providing that at elections for directors each stockholder shall have as many votes as are equal to the number of his shares, multiplied by the number of directors to be elected, which votes may be cast solidly for one director or distributed among several, as the shareholder shall see fit. And no national bank should be permitted to purchase the obligations or lend upon the obligations or shares of any corporation whose directors are not chosen at elections conducted under the cumulative system of voting.

F. Security-holding companies as adjuncts to banks: The stockholders of a national bank should be expressly prohibited from becoming associated as stockholders in any other corporation under agreements or arrangements assuring that the stock of such other corporation shall always be owned by the same persons or substantially the same persons who own the stock of the bank or that the managements shall be substantially the same.

G. Fiscal agency agreements: Interstate corporations should not be permitted to enter into any agreements or other arrangements constituting any bank, banker, or trust company their sole fiscal agent to dispose of their security issues.

H. Private bankers as depositaries: Interstate corporations should not be permitted to deposit their funds with unsupervised, unregulated, private bankers who do not disclose their resources or liabilities, who keep no reserve, and are free to invest their depositors' money as they see fit.

I. Banks not to engage in underwritings: National banks should be prohibited from directly or indirectly engaging in any promotion, guaranty, or underwriting, involving the purchase, sale, public offering, or issue, or other disposition of the securities of any corporation.

J. Investments of banks in bonds: National banks should be expressly authorized to invest 25 per cent of their capital and surplus in the obligations of States, cities, counties, or other municipal subdivisions and in mortgage bonds of corporations on which interest has been regularly paid for five years or in case of new issues when the earnings of the corporation within the period were sufficient to have paid such interest.

K. Reform of railroad reorganization: The method of reorganizing insolvent railroads should be reformed by adopting in substance the system provided by the companies' act of Great Britain, whereby, briefly stated, the plan and procedure on reorganization are placed under the direction and control of the courts, the receiver is elected by the votes of those interested in the property, no sale is involved, a single shareholder can defeat an unjust plan.

L. Railroad reorganizations under supervision of Interstate Commerce Commission: The Interstate Commerce Commission should be empowered, subject to review by the courts, to supervise and review plans for the reorganization of interstate railroads and the issue of securities thereunder.

M. Interstate railroad security issues under supervision of Interstate Commerce Commission: The security issues generally of interstate railroads should be placed under the supervision and control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

N. Competitive bidding for interstate security issues: It should also be required that in the disposition of such issues competitive bids, public or private, be invited.

O. Borrowings by officers from their own banks: Borrowings, directly or indirectly, by an officer of a national bank from the bank of which he is such officer, and all other transactions between them of a financial character, should be rigidly prohibited.

P. Borrowings by directors from their own banks: Borrowings, directly or indirectly, by a director of a national bank or by any firm of which he is a member or any corporation of the stock of which he holds upward of 10 per cent, from the bank of which he is such director, should only be permitted on condition that notice shall have been given to his codirectors and that a full statement of the transaction shall be entered upon the minutes of the meeting at which such loan was authorized.

Q. Financial transactions of bank officers to be in their own names: Loans or other transactions with a national bank in the interest of or for the eventual benefit of an officer or director of a national bank, either alone or with others, should be required to be made or done in the name of such officer or director.

R. Participations by bank officers and directors in underwritings: Officers and directors of national banks should be prohibited from participating in syndicates, promotions, or underwritings of securities in which their banks are or may become interested as underwriters or owners or as lenders thereon.

S. Accepting and offering rewards for bank loans: It should be made a crime for officers or directors of national banks to accept any compensation, commission, or other form of reward whatsoever, for making, directing, voting for, or otherwise promoting any loan of the bank's funds; and it should also be made a crime to offer any such inducement.

T. Limitation of number of directors of bank: The number of directors of national banks should be limited to not less than 5 nor more than 13.

U. Publicity for assets and stockholders of banks: National banks should be required to open to public inspection schedules of their assets other than the names of borrowers, and to make lists of their stockholders public.

The Federal Reserve Law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAWRENCE B. STRINGER,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 18, 1913.

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. STRINGER. Mr. Speaker, there is no governmental question now before the American people so pressing, so important, so vital, so far-reaching in its ramifications and effect as the question of a reformation of the banking and currency system of the Nation.

It is a question which affects not the banker and financier alone, but the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, and the wage earner as well. It is a question which concerns all classes of people in every walk and every condition of life. It is a question which touches every energy and every enterprise in the broad land and its importance is so great that it demands immediate attention, careful study, and definite and speedy action.

QUESTION OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The bankers of the country perform an important part in the industrial development of the Nation. They are in the main men of financial skill and business integrity. They are interested in the Nation's prosperity, for they prosper only as the Nation prospers. But the question here considered is not a bankers' question alone, but one in which all citizens are deeply interested.

The banker suffers, and suffers severely, in times of stress, but there are opportunities offered to him that are closed to others. Except in rare emergencies, he can foresee tightening times, can curtail his loans, call in his credits, and forfend against the gathering storm. He can even suspend payment and escape insolvency, for the public knows that in times of panic he can not procure cash or credit and it makes allowance therefor. He may be hit, and hit hard, but he can survive.

Not so fortunate is the merchant or the manufacturer who is conducting his enterprise upon a credit strained, perhaps, to its utmost and which may tumble in an instant like a deck of

cards. To close up his business means financial ruin. His market is many months or perhaps a year away and failure to secure credit at the crucial time brings down disaster on his head.

Not so fortunate is the farmer who must have money to move his crops, who has planted and cultivated and gathered the same in anticipation of the rewards of harvest, but which do not come by reason of instability of the market in the realm of agricultural trade. Not so fortunate are the transportation companies, upon which the farmers and all others rely to carry the products of toil to the marts of trade, and without which the farmers' crops would rot in the field and the great cities be threatened with starvation.

Not so fortunate is the mighty army of laborers, brawn and sinew which must be fed, who with panicky times find the factory, mine, and mill suddenly closed, employment ended, and with no means to buy for themselves and families their modicum of daily bread.

In short, the reformation of the banking and currency laws is a question for the bankers; yes, and one of vital interest to them in every angle which that question can assume. But it is equally vital and equally important to the merchant, the manufacturer, the laborer, the investor, and the borrower, and in framing or reframing financial laws the interests of all should be considered and conserved.

REFORM NEEDED.

That the present banking and currency system is antiquated, fraught with danger, and in need of reformation is a proposition so generally conceded as to need little proof.

In fact, it has been said that the United States has no system of banking at all, but merely a series of banks, artificially grouped, acting independently of one another, yet suffering from the others' mistakes, and without any general policy as to control of reserves, the fixing of rates of discounts, or the granting of loans.

Organized amid the throes of civil war, with a view of meeting conditions then existing, it has had a life of over a half century, with little modification as to its constitution or scope. Now and then alterations have been made as necessitated by extraneous features of national policy, but beyond this patchwork of incidental change the original plan still exists.

It is now generally conceded that the present system is wholly inadequate to meet the demands of trade; that it affords no protection against loss of confidence; that it not only does not prevent panics, but it actually breeds and produces them; that it is powerless to grant relief in times of industrial distress; that its note circulation is inelastic, unsound, inadequate, and ill adjusted to local needs; that it furnishes no general market for commercial paper, however sound its quality; that it imposes severe hardships on the banks themselves; that it does not control the international flow of specie, supplies no facilities for foreign trade, and in general provides no system of cooperation among the banks themselves, none between the banks and the National Government, and none between the banks and the industrial, commercial, and mercantile life of the Nation.

NEED OF COOPERATION.

It is this lack of banking cooperation that is the great disturbing element in our financial affairs. It is this lack of cooperation which prevents the massing of the full strength of financial activity behind the business community in times of special demand, whether these demands be of normal seasonal requirement or abnormal in periods of financial stress.

With over 25,000 banking units, there is no tie to bind them together. There is no cohesion in the structure and no keystone to the arch. When the sun shines and the skies are clear everything is lovely, but when disaster portends all run to cover. Each bank looks after its own interests and proceeds to protect itself, regardless of the other units in the system, even regardless of its own customers and regardless of the business and industrial world outside.

THE CAUSE OF PANICS.

Constantly recurring panics at intervals of almost startling regularity in our financial history have shown the tendency of our system to fail at the most critical period and prevent the attainment of relief at the very time when relief is needed.

We have come to consider these panics as dispensations of Providence and we bow to the Divine will. We have regarded them as we do cyclones—unavoidable, uncontrollable, and irremedial. The best we can do is to crawl into a temporary cave, await the passing of the storm, and perhaps we may emerge alive and perhaps we may not.

Demagogues seize upon them with avidity and use them, as they did in the panic of 1893, to make the people believe that they came because some particular political party, not theirs, happened to be in power. And the people, regarding this as the nearest cut to a solution, too often adopt the superficial explanation of designing demagogues and are thus led astray.

Strange it is that in other lands panics are few and far between and bank failures occur at intervals the rarest. During the period from 1890 to 1910 there were 400 failures of national banks in the United States and 1,400 of saving banks and trust companies—1,800 in all—while in the same period there were but 7 bank failures within the boundaries of Canada, our neighbor on the north.

Of course business and industrial depressions are bound to occur. But in a country like ours, unsurpassed in resources, illimitable in opportunity, with comparatively a small population to the square mile, there is no excuse for panics, which in a night bring ruin, disaster, and distress upon the whole population.

But under our antiquated banking system a business depression nearly always spells panic, more or less severe. A run on a single solvent bank starts a scare. Other bankers, knowing by experience the weakness of our banking system, proceed to protect themselves. They draw in their money from money centers where deposited; they begin calling in loans; they refuse credit to solvent parties; credit is strained; individual assets, sound as old wheat in the mill, become worthless for immediate use; confidence is lost; suspension of cash payments and the breaking down of domestic exchange follows, and then come the closing of factories, business failures, lack of employment, and hard times.

PANIC OF 1907.

The panic of 1907 is evidence of the fact that tightening times may come when there is not even business depression upon which to predicate the same, but that in the most prosperous of times panics may be precipitated by the mere breaking down of the banking system itself. The panic of 1907 is proof of the assertion that not only is our banking system unavailing to prevent panics, but it actually produces them where there is really no good reason for them to axist.

The panic of 1907 came in the midst of peace, prosperity, and plenty. There were no wars or rumors of wars. Business was active; mills were running overtime; crops were abundant; railroads were unable to supply cars for the freight tendered for transportation; labor was fully employed; and the smoke of factories rose heavenward in mighty volumes as incense to the god of trade.

There was no political contest before the people, and no prospects of change in administrative affairs. The President and both Houses of Congress were in Republican control, and the Dingley high-tariff bill was doing business daily at the same old stand. It was conceded that the next year's election would not change the nature of political control.

And yet in the midst of this prosperity a panic was suddenly precipitated upon the Nation and disaster followed. A "rich man's panic" it was called, but the poor suffered as well.

Describing the conditions which followed, the chairman of the national Republican committee in 1912, over his own signature, said:

> Only four years ago (1907) capital was tied up in safe-deposit boxes; mills and factories were closed, because manufacturers could not sell the goods they made; empty freight cars filled the railroad sidings; farms were mortgaged; labor was hungry and desperate; the country was prostrate; industry was paralyzed; investors, wherever possible, had withdrawn their capital; enterprise was dead; and all this was the result of the panic of 1907.

Possibly the description was overdrawn for political effect, for the purpose of discrediting President Roosevelt, but it is nevertheless true that the panic of 1907 was disastrous and disturbing and it suddenly precipitated the country from a condition of prosperity and plenty to one of financial embarrassment and distress.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

So pronounced was the panic and so evident was the fact that its origin lay in our defective banking and currency laws that, at the next session of Congress after the panic of 1907, provision was made for the creation of a National Monetary Commission of 18 members of the Senate and House to inquire into and report to Congress what changes were desirable or necessary in our banking and currency laws.

The work of the members of the commission was exhaustive, thorough, and complete. They held extensive hearings in every great city of the United States; they collected volumes of statistics and facts; they visited the banks in the money centers of the world. In 1911 they submitted to Congress a report of their investigations, with their recommendations based thereon.

Referring to this report, President Taft, in his message to Congress the same session, among other things, said:

> The recognition of the gross imperfections and marked inadequacy of our banking and currency system even in our most quiet financial peri-

ods is of long standing, and later there has matured a recognition of the fact that our system is responsible for the extraordinary devastation, waste, and business paralysis of our recurring periods of panic.

AS THE COMMISSION SAW DEFECTS.

The Monetary Commission in its report set out the principal defects of our banking system, and, in brief, they were as follows:

1. No provision for the concentration of the cash reserves of the bank or for their mobilization or use in time of trouble.
2. Antiquated laws restricting the use of bank reserves and prohibiting the lending power of banks at times when reserves should be freely used and credit liberally extended.
3. No adequate means for replenishing reserves or increasing loaning power when needed.
4. Inadequacy of the bank-note issue to respond to the changing needs of business by automatic expansion and contraction, its volume being dependent upon the amount and price of Government bonds.
5. Lack of effective cooperation on the part of banks to protect themselves and the public interests in times of stress.
6. No effective agency covering the country, affording necessary facilities for making domestic exchanges between different localities or preventing disruptions of such exchanges in troublous times.
7. No instrumentality that can deal effectively with questions affecting the credit and status of the United States in international propositions.
8. The lack of commercial paper of an established standard available for investments by banks, leading to an unhealthy congestion of loanable funds in great centers and hindering the development of the productive forces of the country.
9. The narrow character of our discount market, with its limited range of safe investments for banks, resulting in sending the surplus money to New York, where it is largely used for stock speculative purposes.
10. The absence of a board discount market, creating a condition of dependence on the part of individual banks.
11. A marked lack of equality in credit facilities between different sections of the country.
12. No agency whose influence can be made effective in securing greater uniformity, steadiness, and reasonableness of rates of discount in all parts of the country.
13. No effective agency that can surely provide adequate banking facilities for different regions promptly and on reasonable terms to meet demands for moving crops or other purposes.
14. No power to enforce the adoption of uniform standards with regard to capital, reserves, examinations, and reports of all banks.
15. No provision for branches of American banks in foreign countries for purposes of foreign trade.
16. Restriction of powers as to loans on real estate.
17. The provision of law under which the Government acts as custodian of its own funds in irregular withdrawals of money from circulation and the return of same.

DEFECTS AS NOTED BY BANKERS.

Perhaps a more succinct statement of the defects in our present banking laws is found in the answers of the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association to questions formulated by a subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States Senate. To the query, "What are the essential defects of our banking and currency system?" the commission replied:

First. A principal defect of our system is the absolute rigidity of our currency. A bank in order to take out circulation must invest more money in Government bonds than it is permitted to issue in currency, thereby impairing, rather than increasing, its power to aid commerce and trade. Outside of the three central reserve cities there is no redemption of national-bank notes except when they wear out and become unfit to circulate. This condition is inherent in the system and is certainly unsound.

Second. The system lacks cohesiveness, there being no provision for cooperation among the banks in it. Under ordinary conditions this is not so much felt by the banks individually, but under strained financial conditions, when each bank is thrown on its own resources and must in self-protection act independently of all the rest, the lack of a system under which all could cooperate through a common policy of action becomes keenly felt, and it becomes evident that what is really lacking is a system.

Third. The requirement that the banks must individually control their own portion of the legal reserve money of the country, without being provided with proper means for the protection or replenishment of their legal reserves, is unscientific and economically wasteful.

Fourth. An unsound system of reserves under which in periods of anxiety it becomes necessary in the protection and maintenance of individual reserves for each bank in the national system to contend against every other bank, the dissipation and scattering of the great bulk of the reserve money of the country into a large number of small hoardings completely destroying in times of stringency the strength and power which might be gained by unification and massing of reserves for the mutual support of the banks and the common good of the public.

5. The use of so much of the legal reserve money of the country in actual circulation for ordinary business purposes is another economic waste. No provision is made for the use of any substitute for legal reserve money as a circulating medium other than the national-bank notes secured by Government bonds, which are as inflexible in their volume and therefore as irresponsive to the fluctuating commercial needs for them as the legal reserve money itself. The gold certificates now in circulation, amounting to $1,085,489,000, being merely warehouse receipts for an equal amount of gold in the Government Treasury, form the most conspicuous example of this economic waste.

6. The lack of elasticity in the circulation, all forms of our present circulating medium being rigidly fixed in amount. The necessities of commerce for a circulating medium are arbitrarily met with a fixed amount of it, which does not respond in its volume to the fluctuating demands. Assuming that the aggregate amount may be just sufficient for an average volume of general business, then there must be a surplus when the volume of business falls below the average and a deficiency when the volume of business rises above the average. The actual condition, however, is that in each year there are seasons in which the needs for circulation are much heavier than they are in other seasons, so that its inadaptability in volume to the legitimate existing demand is constantly felt. We have as a rule either a surplus or a deficiency.

7. The restriction of the use by the banks of their legal reserves and the prohibition of their lending power in the presence of unusual demands upon them, without means of protecting their reserves by the use of any satisfactory substitute therefor, or of replenishing them through adequate rediscounting facilities, which would enable them to convert their available assets into cash or legal reserve.

8. The lack of provision for the organization of American banking institutions in foreign countries, which are necessary for the development of our foreign trade.

9. The Independent Treasury system, under which the Government acts as partial custodian of its own funds, resulting in irregular withdrawals of money from the bank reserves and from circulation and materially interfering with the even tenor of general business.

10. No open market for commercial paper; banks of sufficient capital should be allowed to accept drafts for a commission, with a view to the sale of the acceptances in the open market, thereby establishing a current market for commercial paper, and thus enabling banks to buy, whenever they have an overplus of funds, or sell in this market whenever they wish to strengthen their position or meet demands against them or accumulate funds for their regular clientele.

REMEDY FOR DEFECTS.

It is to remedy many, if not all, of these defects that the present banking and currency act has been placed upon its passage, and the object of the pending measure is to provide a system, based on a sound and scientific basis, which will respond adequately to the varying requirements of the American people in conducting the trade and commerce of the Nation.

Dr. O. M. Sprague, of Harvard University, in his monograph on The National Banking System, says:

Somewhere in the banking system of a country there should be a reserve of lending power. Ability to increase loans and to meet the demands of depositors for money would have allayed every panic since the establishment of the national banking system.

To provide such a system, without endangering the soundness and safety of our monetary basis on the one hand and on the other to keep the control of the Nation's finances in the people's hands is the desired consummation.

KEYNOTE OF REFORM.

The keynote of the proposed reformation was sounded by President Wilson in his special message to Congress, when he said:

We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting of credits of everyday transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal corporate dealings. Our banking laws must mobilize reserves, must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking and issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private; must be vested in the Government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

With the objects so tersely expressed by President Wilson in view, the Committee on Banking and Currency of this House carefully prepared the measure now pending here and submitted it first to the Democratic caucus for its approval and later to this House for its action thereupon.

In its preparation the committee had the advantage of the exhaustive investigations of the Monetary Commission of 1908, the very complete library which it gathered and compiled, the discussions of the Aldrich bill, and the written views of bankers, experts, and financiers. When completed the bill was approved by leading financial experts throughout the Nation and was heartily indorsed by President Wilson, Secretary of State William J. Bryan, and Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo.

OBJECTS OF THE PENDING MEASURE.

The main objects sought to be attained in the pending bill, shorn of the numerous details necessarily appertaining thereto, may be briefly expressed as follow:

First. The formation of a cooperative organization among the banks of the country, whereby the full strength of all may be massed behind the business community when demanded.

Second. The creation of a system for the extension of credit to banks which possess sound assets and which desire to liquidate them for the purpose of meeting legitimate commercial requirements.

Third. The establishment of a more nearly uniform rate of discount throughout the country and a prevention of overexpansion of credit in localities.

Fourth. General economy of reserves in order that such reserves may be held ready to protect banks in every locality and thus enable them to meet their obligations.

Fifth. The furnishing of an elastic currency by the ultimate retirement of the present bond-secured currency and the substitution of a flexible and adequately protected Government currency in its place.

Sixth. The creation of a market for commercial paper.

Seventh. Provision for extension of American banking facilities in foreign countries.

Eighth. The commercial use of the funds of the Government now isolated in the Treasury of the United States.

Ninth. General supervision and control of the banking system by a Federal board appointed by the President of the United States as the representative of the people.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Under the new system as proposed there will be organized no less than 12 reserve or rediscount institutions, geographically distributed, to which shall be assigned the function of bankers' banks in the district where located, doing business only with the individual banks of the district and the Government, and whose capital stock shall be subscribed by said individual banks. These institutions, known as Federal reserve banks, shall be under Federal control and supervision.

These Federal reserve banks are to be related to the individual banks as the individual banks are to their individual customers, holding the surplus funds of the individual bank, furnishing them loans when required, offsetting their payments and receipts, and supplying them with the means of making remittances. They are to be cooperative institutions, conducted in the interest of the individual banks as well as for the public, while the Government is to get the excess profits.

The business of these reserve banks will be to rediscount commercial paper presented by the individual banks with a maturity of from 90 to 120 days. They may purchase and sell Government bonds, gold and silver bullion, foreign exchange, and open-market bills of given maturity, but are not to enter into competition in any way with the individual banks of their own or other districts.

The organization of these reserve banks in no way interferes with the present independence of the national banks. It makes them more independent. They will still compete with each other in a business way and continue to do business as separate units, but not isolated as before.

While waging vigorous competition, they will still be parts of a harmonious whole, strengthening and fortifying one another for greater service to the people and cooperating when necessary to sustain the credit of each other, the credit of the business community, and the credit of the country among the nations of the world.

MOBILIZATION OF RESERVES.

Under the present system the national-bank reserves are unavailable for purposes of extending commercial accommodation, for when the reserves reach the minimum established by law no further loans can be made, however urgent the need. Whenever panic appears in any section the banks are unable to mass the reserves and stop the panic before it has an opportunity to spread. Instead of this an effort is immediately made to draw away from the locality attacked every possible dollar.

Instead of providing safety, our system of reserves is a standing menace to the country and to the banks. It compels panic whenever financial clouds appear anywhere and compels every banker to fight for his own preservation.

The pending law provides for a concentration and mobilization of these reserves, rendering them easily available whenever occasion demands for the assistance or support of any bank or section. It will enable the banks to adopt that policy of simultaneous strengthening of reserves and extension of credits which has for half a century prevented panics among the commercial nations of the Old World.

PROVISION FOR ELASTICITY.

Coupled with the system of mobilization of reserves is also the provision for elasticity of the currency. While it is true that 95 per cent of our business transactions are performed with instruments other than currency and that elasticity of credits is more important than elasticity of cash, still both are closely bound together.

In a country which produces $9,000,000,000 worth of crops annually, and where a quarter of a billion dollars of actual cash is needed to move these crops, elasticity of currency becomes an important factor.

Other nations get their extension of cash needed to move their crops from an expansion of their bank-note issue, with gold and short-time paper as a basis; but under our system bank-note issues bear no relation to the needs of business. It is rigid and inflexible. In the use of Government bonds as security for this issue, the volume is limited by the volume of the bonds and fluctuates according to the market price, which is determined not by the investment value of the bonds, but by the profits possible to the banks using them as security for circulating notes.

Nowhere in the wide world is there a banking system similar or analogous to that of our own. It is a relic of the days of the Civil War. There is no other nation in the world that bases its bank-note circulation upon Government bonds. Japan tried it for a while in 1882 and then abandoned it as inadequate and dangerous.

In the history of the financial world there has been but two systems of bank currency which have stood the test of experience. One is the Scotch-Canadian system, where the banks are given the right to issue note circulation against their assets and to establish an unlimited number of branches. The other system is where the bank-note issue is centralized in a single institution. Our system is neither one nor the other. It is "betwixt and between."

The pending bill authorizes the ultimate withdrawal of the circulation privilege from Government bonds of all classes and provides for an issue of notes by the Government through the reserve banks upon business paper held by such banks and a redemption of such notes by the reserve bank when the exigency calling for them ceases to exist. This provides an elastic and flexible currency which will automatically expand or contract to meet the necessities of trade, prevent the cornering of the country's money by combinations of financiers, and safeguard the solvency of banks.

By the mobilization of reserves and the rendering of them available as a basis of loans, together with an easily secured and elastic currency when business necessity requires, a system is created which will revolutionize the commerce of the country and give to trade a stability which it has never before enjoyed.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

This new system will conserve the public credit, control the movements of gold and foreign exchange, insure cooperation in times of stress, equalize bank and credit facilities the Nation over, create uniform rates of discount, prevent interruption of domestic exchanges, provide for replenishment and concentration of cash reserves when needed, establish standards for commercial paper and create a market for the same, prevent shrinkage of assets in periods of stringency and consequent forcing of business men into liquidation, and protect public and private interests when imperiled.

Under this new system business depressions may occur, but panics will be unknown. Panics are the result of fear. When the business world understands that at all times and under all conditions those with sound assets can get currency when needed to conduct the manifold dealings of manufacture and trade there can be no financial fear, and therefore no panics.

There will then be no "run on the banks," no constriction of credits, no abrupt and unexpected changes of value, no waves of financial depression, but business will be stable and national energies will be employed on a basis of continuity and security at all times.

If the system works hardships on the country banks in some respects, it more than makes it up in the peace of mind, freedom from fear, and the sense of security given in the destruction of the constant apprehension of future trouble, in the abolition of panics, the ever-ready availability of reserves, the constant stability of business, the ability to always accommodate customers, the privileges of farm loans and savings bank departments, and the general prosperity that will follow.

It is, above all, an American system, erected upon American ideas, and built on an American plan. It is a representative system of federated banks in which all have an equal voice. It has its foundations in popular control, and it will extend, augment, and render potential and preeminent for all time the financial power of America in the world's mightly struggle for the international balance of trade.

Mr. George H. Shibley, director of the American Bureau of Political Research, in a recent monograph published July 19, 1913, says:

> Taken as a whole it is evident that the Democratic bill as thus far outlined is the greatest banking and currency bill ever considered by any nation, and the enactment of the proposed law would make it one of the great events in a wonderful age.

FREEDOM FROM WALL STREET CONTROL.

Another great benefit which this system will entail will be the severing forever of the bonds which have for years bound the commerce and trade—yes; even the destinies—of the Nation to the stock-gambling influences which dominate Wall Street, New York. With this bill enacted into law bulls and bears may tear and devour, but they will no longer terrorize legitimate business in legitimate avenues of trade.

Under the present system New York holds the ultimate reserves of the Nation. Wherever the surplus money be deposited it finds its way to New York. The banking system revolves around New York and Wall Street is the hub. Whenever in the past financial strain has been put upon the New York banks they have invariably broken down and taken refuge behind clearing-house walls. Suspension of payment the country over ensues, and when confidence has been destroyed in New

York, as a result of stock speculation or otherwise, every financial institution in the United States faces peril.

The pending measure rings out a declaration of new financial freedom from Wall Street control. If it did nothing else, this item alone is worth all that the measure has cost in time, energy, and investigation. It means the death knell of speculative domination. It destroys the influence of the "ticker" in commercial affairs. It emancipates financial America from the rules of the special interests and the tyranny of the privileged few.

POLITICAL CONTROL.

Criticism has been made of the composition of the Federal reserve board in that provision is not made therein that the bankers be authorized to select some of the members of this board, and it is therefore alleged that the banking system will be under political control.

In the same sense is not the Supreme Court of the United States under political control? The Supreme Court is the highest tribunal in the land; it can declare null and void the acts of Congress; it passes upon questions involving every right which bankers, investors, business men, and all others enjoy. Its members are appointed by the President, not for a few years, but for life. And yet who complains of political control of the Supreme Court?

The Interstate Commerce Commission is likewise appointed by the President of the United States. This commission has arbitrary powers in matters of rate regulation and the thousand and one things pertaining to railroad legislation. Why not have allowed the railroads to select one of the commissioners of this interstate-commerce body?

Nearly every State has governing boards over railroads, warehouses, or public utilities; but what State allows the railroads or public utilities themselves to select the members of these boards? And how long would the people stand for such a procedure?

The bill provides that at least one member of this board shall have had banking experience. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency are ex officio members. They are usually men of banking experience, more or less. In the very nature of things, the President is likely to appoint men of banking experience to other places on the board. But to recognize the principle that the banks themselves should select these members would be class legislation of the most dangerous kind and in direct opposition to the time-honored position of the Democratic Party that functions of government must not be transferred into private hands.

It is sufficient answer to this criticism to say that there is not a Government board in this country or any other civilized country on earth where private interests are allowed to control, in whole or in part, the membership of the board which regulates them.

It is somewhat peculiar that many of the provisions of this bill now criticized severely in certain quarters were swallowed eagerly by the same parties when they were incorporated in the Aldrich bill. And it is further strange that the requirement that banks invest substantially 10 per cent of their capital in the capital of the Federal reserve bank, which will protect them at all times from danger, is denominated "compulsion," while the provision of the present law, which forces banks to invest 25 per cent of their capital in Government bonds before they are allowed a charter, is not considered as compulsion at all. Why the difference?

CONCENTRATION OF POWER.

On the other hand, it is argued that too much power is placed in the hands of the Federal reserve board, and hence too much power placed in the hands of the President. Substantially every power here given to the reserve board has for a half century heretofore been vested in the Secretary of the Treasury or the Comptroller of the Currency, and what has heretofore been the province of two men is now made the province of seven.

As to the power lodged in the President—who is the President, and from whence does he come? He is elected by the sovereign people and is their direct representative. If you can not trust the President, you can not trust the people. If you can not trust the people, then our system of government is a fraud, a delusion, and a sham. You trust the President to appoint the Supreme Court, which can unmake every law, and appoint its members for life. Why can not he be trusted here?

SIDE ISSUES.

The pending measure is not a measure to revise the coinage laws of the United States. It is primarily a banking law, and deals with bank-note circulation and the bonds upon which they are predicated. It provides a currency to be issued in times of emergency by the Government through the banks in place of the present bank notes based upon Government bonds. It provides this emergency currency for use by the banks, to be withdrawn when the emergency ceases to exist.

It is therefore unfair and unjust to attempt to drag into the consideration of this measure issues entirely foreign to the questions here involved. Such efforts are only calculated to retard the passage of a needed measure.

It is likewise injudicious and untimely to attempt to load down this bill with extraneous matters, even though those matters in themselves be deserving of recognition. Such matters as, for instance, the prohibition of "interlocking directorates" or an establishment of a system of rural credits, have no place here. They are objects of independent legislation, which require special consideration and attention at the proper time and place.

To inject them into this bill at this time is to afford only a limited relief, even if successful, while the tendency would be to destroy the real objects sought as well as to endanger the success of the pending measure. The President of the United States has promised to urge the passage of these remedial measures in the very near future, and no true friend of these reforms should attempt to discredit them by making a patchwork of them here.

As Mr. Bryan has well said:

In attempting to secure remedial legislation care must be taken not to overload a good measure with amendments, however good these amendments may be in themselves. A boat may be sunk if you attempt to make it carry too much, however valuable the merchandise.

CONCLUSION.

The pending measure is not perfect in every detail, for perfection in currency legislation has never been and possibly never will be attained. Since the days of Adam men have been endeavoring to solve this problem and thousands have devoted their lives to the study of the intricacies of this question, so complicated and so abstruse. If details be defective, experience will show and a remedy can be provided.

But the principles which underlie the proposed new system appear sound and substantial. They square with the rule of reason. They are republican in their representative balances. They are democratic in their diffusion of benefits to all. They are American in their recognition of control by the people and not by the privileged few. They tally with the experience of other nations. They breathe forth the spirit of the age.

Concerning this measure Secretary Bryan has well said:

Considering the principles involved, who can afford to oppose so wise a measure as that now offered? Not the general public, because their rights are fully protected. Not the business interests, for their needs are fully met. Not the State banks, for they come, for the first time, into association with the national banks in the enjoyment of accommodations furnished by the Government. Not the average national bank, because the President's plan is to it a life preserver. Who, then, can object? Only two classes: Those who dispute the right of the people to issue through their Government the money which the people need, and those who, distrusting the Representatives chosen by the people to guard the public welfare, would deny to Government officials control over the issuance of emergency notes.

President Wilson deserves the thanks of the people for his steadfast determination in urging immediate action in this matter and for his sturdy advocacy of the principles inherent in this bill. In every act of his official life one is reminded of the immortal words which concluded his unparalleled inaugural address:

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will but counsel and sustain me.

APPENDIX.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BILL.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization committee: The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency constitute the reserve bank organization committee, and it shall be their duty—

(1) To designate from among the present reserve and central reserve cities authorized by the present banking law not less than 12 of said cities to be known as "Federal reserve cities."

(2) To divide the continental territory of the United States into districts (not less than 12 in number), with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business, said districts to be numbered and known as "Federal reserve districts."

(3) To organize in each such Federal reserve city for the Federal reserve district in which said city is situated a central bank to be known as "The Federal Reserve Bank of ——" (naming city).

Member banks: National banks located within a given district shall be required to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank organized in said district a sum equal to 20 per cent of their unimpaired capital, one-fourth to be paid in cash, one-fourth within 60 days, and the remainder on call.

National banks thus subscribing become stockholders of the said Federal reserve bank and are known as "member banks," and national

banks failing to subscribe stock as aforesaid within one year after the passage of the act forfeit their charters as national banks.

State banks and trust companies may likewise be admitted as stockholders in the Federal reserve bank of the district where they are located upon the same terms as national banks.

Federal reserve board: The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Comptroller of the Currency, comprising the organization committee as above, and four other members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall constitute the Federal reserve board and shall have general supervisory authority of the banking system as hereinafter provided.

The appointed members shall not be officers or directors of banks; they shall devote their entire time to the duties of their office; one of them shall be experienced in banking, and no more than two of them shall belong to the same political party.

In the first instance, one member shall be appointed for two years, one for four years, one for six, and one for eight years, respectively; and thereafter one member shall be appointed every two years, to serve for eight years unless sooner removed for cause by the President.

FUNCTIONS OF THE RESERVE BOARD.

Duties and powers: The Federal reserve board are authorized and empowered—

(1) To examine at discretion the accounts, books, and affairs of each Federal reserve bank, and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary.

(2) To permit or in time of emergency require Federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted prime paper of other Federal reserve banks, the exercise of this compulsory rediscount power to be subject to an interest charge to the accommodated bank of not less than 1 nor greater than 3 per cent above the higher of the rates prevailing in the districts immediately affected.

(3) To suspend for not exceeding 30 days (and renew such suspension for periods not to exceed 15 days) any and every reserve requirement specified in this act, except those as to Federal reserve notes.

(4) To suspend the officials of Federal reserve banks, and for cause stated in writing, after opportunity given for being heard, to require the removal of said officials for incompetency, dereliction of duty, fraud, or deceit, such removal being subject to approval by the President.

(5) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

(6) To suspend for cause relating to violation of any of the provisions of this act the operations of any Federal reserve bank and appoint a receiver therefor.

(7) To define and determine the character of paper eligible to rediscount by the Federal reserve banks upon indorsement of the member banks and to review and determine the minimum rate of discount charged for various classes of paper.

(8) To supervise the methods and provide for the regular and special examinations of Federal reserve and member banks.

(9) To publish a weekly statement of the condition of each Federal reserve bank as to assets and liabilities and the character of lawful money held as reserve and the amount, nature, and maturities of the paper owned by said reserve banks.

(10) To annually make a report of its fiscal operations to the Speaker of the House, which report shall be printed, and to perform other general supervisory functions provided for.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Stock issues: No Federal reserve bank shall be organized with less than $5,000,000 paid-up and unimpaired capital, and the capital stock is divided into shares of $100, shares being neither transferable nor subject to hypothecation.

Branches: Reserve banks may establish branches at points in their districts, the total number of such branches not to exceed one for each $500,000 of the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank.

Succession: Reserve banks are to be bodies corporate and to have succession for a period of 20 years, unless sooner dissolved by act of Congress.

Directors: Reserve banks shall be under the control of a board of directors consisting of nine members, holding office for three years, and divided into three classes:

Class A, to consist of three members chosen by the directors of the member banks from among their own number.

Class B, to consist of three members chosen by the directors of the member banks who shall not be officers or directors of any bank but who shall be representative of the commercial, agricultural, or industrial interests of the district.

Class C, to consist of three members chosen by the Federal reserve board.

For the purposes of election of directors member banks in each district are classified into three groups of as nearly an equal number of banks and of as equal a capitalization as possible, and the terms of directors are arranged so that three directors, one of each class, shall be selected each year.

Federal reserve agent: One of the directors of class C of the Federal reserve bank, as appointed by the Federal reserve board, shall be designated by said Federal reserve board as chairman of the board of directors of the said Federal reserve bank. He shall be also known as Federal reserve agent, shall have an office on the premises of said Federal reserve bank, shall make regular reports to the Federal reserve board and act as its official representative, and shall be removable at the pleasure of the reserve board without notice.

Powers of directors: The board of directors of the Federal reserve bank have the same powers as those conferred upon boards of directors of national banking associations under existing laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Reserve: Each Federal reserve bank shall have on hand at all times in its vaults, in gold or lawful money, a sum equal to not less than 33⅓ per cent of its outstanding demand liabilities, and on failure to make good such reserve within 30 days after notice shall have a receiver appointed to wind up the business of said bank.

RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits: Federal reserve banks may receive from the member banks (or, solely for exchange purposes, from other Federal reserve banks) deposits of current funds in lawful money—national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes (hereinafter described), or checks and drafts upon solvent banks—payable upon presentation.

Reserve banks shall not receive or credit deposits except from member banks, other reserve banks, or the Government of the United States, and no reserve bank shall pay interest upon any deposit except those of the United States as hereafter provided.

It shall be the duty of every reserve bank to receive on deposit at par and without charge for exchange or collection checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors or by any of its depositors upon any other depositor, or drawn by any depositor in any other reserve bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said other reserve bank.

The Federal reserve board shall make and promulgate regulations governing the transfer of funds at par among reserve banks and may exercise the functions of a clearing house for such reserve banks or designate a reserve bank to exercise such functions or require each reserve bank to exercise such functions for the member banks.

RESERVE BANK REDISCOUNTS.

Rediscounts: Upon the indorsement of any member bank Federal reserve banks may discount notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, provided that such notes and bills have a maturity of not more than 90 days, and provided further that the Federal reserve board shall have the right to determine the character of the paper eligible for discount within the meaning of this act, but with the following exceptions:

1. Notes and bills issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities shall not be rediscountable.

2. Notes and bills having a maturity of more than 90 days and not more than 120 days may be rediscounted by the reserve bank upon indorsement of the member bank when the cash reserve of the reserve bank exceeds 33⅓ per cent of its total outstanding demand liabilities by an amount to be fixed by the Federal reserve board, but not more than 50 per cent of the total paper so discounted by any member bank shall have a maturity of more than 90 days.

3. Upon the indorsement of a member bank a reserve bank may discount acceptances of such banks which are based on the exportation or importation of goods and which mature in not more than six months and bear the signature of at least one member bank in addition to that of the acceptor, provided that the amount so discounted shall at no time exceed one-half the capital stock of the bank for which the rediscounts are made.

4. Any member bank may, at its discretion, accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it having not more than six months' sight to run and growing out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods; but no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half the face value.

RESERVE BANK OPERATIONS.

Open-market operations: All Federal reserve banks shall have power:

1. To purchase and sell in the open market, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, prime bankers' bills and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this act made eligible for rediscount and cable transfers.

2. To deal in gold coin and bullion, both at home and abroad, to make loans thereon, and to contract for loans of gold coin or bullion, giving therefor, when necessary, acceptable security, including the hypothecation of United States bonds.

3. To invest in United States bonds and bonds issued by any State, county, district, or municipality.

4. To purchase from member banks and to sell, with or without their indorsement, bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, as heretofore defined, payable in foreign countries, providing such bills have not exceeding 90 days to run and bear the signature of two or more responsible parties, of which the last shall be that of a member bank.

5. To establish each week, or as much oftener as required, subject to review and determination by the Federal reserve board, a rate of discount to be charged by such bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating the commerce of the country.

6. To open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries and establish agencies therein for purchasing, selling, and collecting foreign bills of exchange, and to buy and sell, through correspondents or agencies, prime foreign bills of exchange, subject to the rules of the Federal reserve board.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

Government deposits: All moneys held in the general fund of the United States Treasury are to be deposited in the Federal reserve banks, and such reserve banks shall act as fiscal agents of the Government; and all revenues of the Government are to be regularly deposited in such banks, and disbursements by the Government are to be made by checks drawn against such deposits.

Apportionment: The Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the approval of the Federal reserve board, shall apportion the funds of the Government among the reserve banks equitably as to sections of the country, and may charge monthly interest thereon, to be paid by the banks holding such deposits.

NOTE ISSUES.

Federal reserve notes: Under the direction of the Federal reserve board there shall be issued, for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks, and for no other purpose whatsoever, Federal reserve notes, which shall be obligations of the United States redeemable in gold or lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department and receivable for all taxes, customs, and other public dues.

How issued: Federal reserve banks may make application to the local Federal reserve agent for the amount of Federal reserve notes desired, accompanying application with a tender of collateral security equal in amount to the sum of the notes applied for, such securities to consist of notes and bills heretofore described as being the subject of rediscount, and additional security may be required at any time by the Federal reserve board.

The Federal reserve board may grant or reject in whole or in part the application for Federal reserve notes, but to the extent granted shall order the notes deposited in the reserve bank applying for same, charging such reserve bank a rate of interest established by the reserve board, and the amount so deposited shall constitute a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such reserve bank.

Reserve requirement: When any Federal reserve bank pays out any of the said reserve notes issued to it it is required to segregate in its own vaults lawful money to the amount of 33⅓ per cent of the notes thus paid out, to be used for the redemption of the said notes as presented; and on redemption of said notes by a Federal reserve bank it must carry to its reserve account lawful money sufficient to keep said reserve equal to said 33⅓ per cent of its outstanding notes.

The Federal reserve board may require reserve banks to maintain on deposit in the Treasury a sum in lawful money equal to 5 per cent of such amount of Federal reserve notes as may be issued to them, but such 5 per cent shall be counted and included as part of the 33⅓ per cent reserve above referred to.

Federal reserve banks may at any time reduce their liability for outstanding Federal reserve notes by the deposit of Federal reserve

notes, gold bullion, or lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, and such reduction shall be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the required reserve fund set apart for the redemption of said notes and by the release of a corresponding amount of collateral, and they may withdraw collateral and substitute other collateral of equal value.

Redemption: Whenever Federal reserve notes issued through one reserve bank shall be received by another they shall be returned for redemption to the reserve bank originally issuing them or shall be charged off against Government deposits and returned to the Treasury or shall be presented to the Treasury for redemption.

Reserve notes presented to the Treasury for redemption shall be paid and returned to the reserve bank originally issuing them, and reserve notes received by the Treasury otherwise than for redemption shall be exchanged for lawful money out of the 5 per cent redemption fund and returned to the reserve bank issuing them.

REFUNDING BONDS.

Repeal: All prior acts providing for the transfer and delivery to the Treasurer of the United States of a stated amount of United States registered bonds as a condition precedent to engaging in the national banking business are repealed.

Refund of existing bonds: Upon application the Secretary of the Treasury shall exchange the 2 per cent bonds which have been heretofore deposited by any national bank with the Treasurer as security for circulating notes for 3 per cent bonds without the circulating privilege, payable in 20 years and exempt from taxation, provided that no bank shall present for exchange in any one year 2 per cent bonds in an amount exceeding 5 per cent of the total amount of its bonds on deposit with the Treasurer; but that if any bank shall fail to exchange its full quota of 2 per cent bonds in any one year, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Treasury may permit other banks to exchange in excess of the 5 per cent aforesaid in an amount equal to the deficiency, allotment to be made to applying banks in proportion to their holding of bonds.

Retirement of bank notes: At the expiration of 20 years all holders of 2 per cent bonds are to receive payment at par and accrued interest, and national-bank notes then outstanding are to be recalled and redeemed by the banks which issued them, and notes still remaining in circulation at the end of such period are to be secured by an equal amount of lawful money to be deposited with the Treasurer by the banks originally issuing them.

Meanwhile every national bank may continue to apply for and receive circulating notes based on bonds bearing the circulating privilege, but no bank shall be permitted to issue other circulating notes, except such as are secured as herein provided or to issue or make use of any substitutes in the shape of clearing-house certificates, cashiers' checks, or other obligation.

NATIONAL-BANK RESERVES.

Country banks: Country banks—that is, banks outside of reserve and central reserve cities—shall hold and maintain a reserve equal to 12 per cent of the aggregate amount of their deposits, not including savings deposits, hereafter provided for.

Five-twelfths of such reserve shall consist of money which national banks may, under existing law, hold actually in the banks' own vaults; and, for a period of 14 months subsequent to the date of organization of the reserve bank of the district, at least three-twelfths and thereafter at least five-twelfths of such reserve shall consist of a credit balance with the reserve bank of the district.

The remainder of the 12 per cent reserve, for a period of 36 months subsequent to the date of reserve bank organization, may consist of balances due from national banks in reserve and central reserve cities; and from and after a period of 36 months subsequent to the date of reserve bank organization shall consist either in whole or in part of reserve money in the banks' vaults or credit balances with the reserve bank.

Reserve city banks: Banks in reserve cities shall maintain a reserve of 20 per cent of aggregate deposits for a period of 60 days subsequent to organization of the reserve bank and permanently thereafter 18 per cent, and at least one-half of such reserve shall be money in the banks' vaults.

After 60 days and for one year at least three-eighteenths and permanently thereafter at least five-eighteenths of such reserve shall consist of a credit balance with the reserve bank.

The remainder of the reserve, for a period of 36 months subsequent to organization, may consist of balances due from national banks in central reserve cities, and from and after a date 36 months subsequent to date of organization may consist either in whole or in part of reserve money in the vaults or credit balance with the reserve bank.

Central reserve city banks: Banks in central reserve cities shall maintain a reserve of 20 per cent of their aggregate deposits for the first 60-day period and thereafter 18 per cent, and at least one-half of such reserve shall be money in the vaults.

After 60 days and for a year at least three-eighteenths and permanently thereafter at least five-eighteenths shall consist of a credit balance with the reserve bank, and the remainder shall consist either in whole or in part of reserve money in the vaults or of credit balance in the reserve bank.

DIVISION OF EARNINGS.

After payment of necessary expenses and taxes the member banks of each Federal reserve bank shall be entitled to an annual dividend of 5 per cent on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative.

One half of the net earnings, after the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, shall be paid into a surplus fund until such fund shall amount to 20 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of such bank; of the other half of said net earnings 60 per cent shall be paid to the United States and 40 per cent to the member banks in the ratio of their average balances with the Federal reserve bank for the preceding year.

Whenever and so long as the surplus fund of a Federal reserve bank amounts to 20 per cent of the paid-in capital stock and the member banks shall have received the dividends at the rate of 5 per cent, as above provided, 60 per cent of all excess earnings shall be paid to the United States and 40 per cent to the member banks in proportion to their annual average balances with such Federal reserve bank.

All earnings derived by the United States from Federal reserve banks shall constitute a sinking fund to be held for the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States.

FARM LOANS.

Member banks outside of reserve cities may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land situated within the Federal reserve district for a period not to exceed 12 months and for an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the value of the property offered as security, such loans being limited in the aggregate sum to 25 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Member banks may, on application to the Comptroller of the Currency, be permitted to open savings departments and conduct same under rules and regulations set forth in detail.

The sum set apart for the uses of the proposed savings department shall not be less than $15,000, or a sum equal to 20 per cent of the paid-up capital and surplus of the bank.

The savings department may accumulate and loan the funds of its depositors, receive deposits of current funds, both time and demand, loan any funds in its possession upon personal or real estate security, collect same with interest, and pay dividends or interest upon demand and time deposits under specified regulations.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Member banks having a capital of $1,000,000 or more may be permitted to establish branches in foreign countries and, when required, to act as fiscal agents of the United States, subject to the approval of the Federal reserve board.

MEMBER BANKS.

Examinations: Bank examinations shall be made at least twice a year or as much oftener as deemed necessary. Bank examiners are to receive fixed salaries and no two successive examinations are to be made by the same examiner.

Commissions prohibited: Officers and directors of member banks are prohibited under penalty from accepting fees or commissions by loans or fiduciary transactions in connection with their banks.

Liability of stockholders: Stockholders of member banks are held individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of said banks to the amount of the par value of the stock held by them.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

How created: There shall be created a Federal advisory council to consist of one member from each Federal reserve bank, who shall receive no compensation for their services and who shall meet in Washington four times each year

Powers: The Federal advisory council shall have power to meet and confer directly with the Federal reserve board on general business conditions, to make representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the Federal reserve board, and to call for information and make recommendations in regard to the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

Curreney.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS FITZHENRY,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913.

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. FITZHENRY. Mr. Speaker, there has been so much solicitous advocacy for the country national banker during the discussion upon the pending measure that I feel it incumbent upon me to call the attention of the committee to the position of the country banker in the district which I represent. The seventeenth Illinois district is located in the very center of the great corn belt. The census of 1910 gives it the place of honor at the head of all of the agricultural districts in the United States. The country banker of central Illinois is an astute, intelligent business man and a thorough student of financial matters.

When this bill as originally drafted was first printed, I sent a copy of it to every bank in my district, whether national, State, or private, with the request that it be criticized. My request was complied with by many of the managing officers. With one exception the bill was criticized in a friendly spirit. The discussions were based upon the admitted need of banking and currency legislation, and with universal approval of the basic principles underlying this legislation. After the bill had been considered in the Democratic caucus and many material amendments added, it was reprinted. I again sent copies of the bill as reprinted to my bankers, and so far have not received an unfriendly criticism. In this connection I want to call the attention of the Committee of the Whole to one of the communications which I received relative to this measure to-day.

Mr. A. B. Hoblit, of Bloomington, Ill., is the vice president of the State National Bank of Bloomington. He is recognized as one of the ablest bankers in the Middle West. I know of no man in all this country who so ideally fills the description of "a country national banker" as Mr. Hoblit. Very able and naturally studious, a national banker of many years of experience, thoroughly alert to the best interests of his bank and the community which he serves, I believe his estimate of the bill, as now pending before this committee, is entitled to great respect and serious consideration. I will therefore ask the Clerk to read his letter, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.,
September 15, 1913.

Hon. LOUIS FITZHENRY, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of H. R. 7837, for which I thank you.

Section 27, relating to savings department, is certainly an improvement, but does it go far enough? Why not permit national banks having savings departments the right to continue this branch of their business, commencing with the date of their admission to membership in the Federal reserve bank? Otherwise they would not be likely to apply for membership in the Federal reserve banks until the end of the year after the law had gone into effect. No doubt you know that the conference held in Chicago August 22 and 23 recommends the entire elimination of section 27. Should this prevail, it would undoubtedly keep many national banks who already have savings departments from becoming members of the Federal reserve banks.

Section 26, covering loans on farms, would be of little value to national banks, for the reason that few mortgage loans are made for a shorter time than five years, with privilege to pay at any interest-paying period, at the option of the borrower.

The discounting privileges, covered by section 14, appear to be amply provided for.

As to division of earnings, it seems to be eminently fair. Much is being said about the confiscation of property by compelling national banks to invest 20 per cent of their paid-in capital toward the capital of the Federal reserve banks. I am not a lawyer, as you know, but I can see little difference between this provision and compelling national banks to invest 25 per cent of their capital in United States bonds before a charter will be granted. To my mind it is six of one and half a dozen of the other, with the odds in favor of the new law.

As to the noise being made about political control, this I consider as a bogy man set up to frighten timid bankers. In any event, political control can be no worse than what happened when a coterie of gentlemen of high financial proclivities pulled off the panic of 1907 without cause or reason except to attain their own ends. It is really interesting to learn how much more our Republican friends in Congress know about finance than they did while in power, when they should have given us the best banking methods of any country; but they frittered away 20 years of golden opportunity and finally stood godfather to the Aldrich bill, which was repudiated both by the banks (with few exceptions) and the people.

It is my belief that the administration bill, if enacted into a law, will effect a very important reform, and many now opposing it will be disillusionized and become strong and loyal supporters of the bill.

Yours, very truly,

A. B. HOBLIT, *Vice President.*

The committee will notice from the reading of the letter that Mr. Hoblit speaks of national banks having savings departments. Of course under the present national banking laws a national bank can not directly engage in the savings-bank business, but the savings bank in Illinois, as in many other States, has become a very important and desirable branch of the banking business. It has been necessary, therefore, for national banks in these States, in order to furnish their patrons with full and complete banking facilities, to organize a savings bank or trust company under the laws of the States in which they are located. In Illinois many of the larger and more substantial national banks have in connection with them State savings banks. The stockholders of the national bank are the holders of the stock in the savings bank, and usually the directors of the national bank are the directors of the savings bank. The sale of stock in the savings bank is limited very largely by contract between the shareholders of the national bank and the savings bank, so as to insure control of the savings bank by the national bank.

In Bloomington, Ill., the State National Bank, of which Mr. A. B. Hoblit is the managing head, has what is known as the State Trust & Savings Bank. In Chicago the First National Bank of that city has its First Trust & Savings Bank, an institution organized under the laws of the State. The subsidiary State savings bank and trust company has been made necessary because of the lack of authority to national banks to engage in that business under the national banking charter.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has been criticized because it did not report in this bill a section prohibiting interlocking directorates. An amendment of this character was presented and voted down. I voted against the adoption of the amendment to this bill for three reasons: First, because the Committee on the Judiciary has now under consideration a general law prohibiting interlocking directorates in all kinds of corporations engaged in interstate commerce in line with the plank in the Democratc platform promising legislation of this character as a partial solution of the trust problem; second, because the need for immediate legislation relative to banking and currency is so great that relief should be granted speedily without involving other questions; and, third, because I deemed it very unwise to vote for an amendment to this law which would have made an outlaw of every national banker in the United States who is operating a savings and trust bank incorporated under local laws in connection with the national bank.

The bill now under consideration is designed to meet all of the necessities of modern banking. A national banker should have an opportunity to reorganize his savings department under the new law before being penalized for resorting to the laws of the State in which he is conducting his business to meet the needs of the community which his bank serves.

The Banking and Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SILAS R. BARTON,
OF NEBRASKA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 18, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Speaker, certain reforms are demanded by the people of to-day and they are measuring men as well as parties. Caucus rule, we supposed, with the passing of Czar Reed and Uncle Joe, was only an incident of the past and would never again be vitalized in American politics.

If the Members who are holding their seats to-day had told their constituents that when they took their oath of office and their seats in the Halls of Congress that they would enter into and be bound by a secret caucus, surrendering their rights as individuals and their opinions as men to the dictation of a few political bosses, I believe there would have been in many cases men elected in their stead who would act independently and free.

The only excuse for the secret caucus that I have heard from the men on the other side of the Chamber is "that Republicans did it." You do not seem to be following other Republican policies; why do you follow this one? Because Republicans held secret caucuses, does that in your judgment make it right? Republicans of to-day are not doing so, and I venture the assertion that no matter what strength they may have in the future, they will never do so again.

The people have condemned this policy and they will condemn it again. We have a measure pending before us to-day that should not in any sense be made a partisan measure. The people of all parties demand a change in our monetary system and we are here at the expense of the Government to do the things that they demand. We are not permitted to fulfill the purposes for which we were elected. Caucus rule governs and forbids individuality.

A ready-made bill is handed the chairman on Banking and Currency and he, with other active leaders that dominate the destinies of the majority, gather you into a secret caucus and, with the powerful influence of Federal patronage, force men to subscribe to measures in detail that are repulsive, revolting, and repugnant to their sense of reason.

I have attended every session of this Congress from the tap of the gavel at the beginning to the present day. I have seen many sessions of this House when there were not 50 Members present and seldom do we have a quorum. Instead of spending the time during the entire summer in open session before the world working out this currency system, we met and adjourned in three-day periods and waited until we were handed this bill. It was given to the House and not more than six days were permitted us for consideration—presented with the ironclad agreement that not one amendment would be admitted unless suggested by the committee, and these amendments must not change the bill in any substantial way. Do you think the American people will approve any such action and go back to the centralized rule of King Caucus? I believe they will censure such action, no matter what party practices it, and that they will demand that their laws be made in the white light of publicity. Republican Presidents for the past several years have advocated currency reform. It has been written in the platforms of all parties. But what does currency reform mean? It is a general statement, and when we attempt to write the definition in specific terms we should exercise the greatest care that in creating a new condition we are not making our financial system worse than it is at present.

We all desire a condition that will cause currency to flow automatically to the place and at the time needed. We all desire that the laws be written to forever take from the throat of the people of this Nation the financial trusts who have now secured a strangle hold. In fact, it is my judgment that we want to regulate and control this condition, but do the people of this country want this great Government to effect a partnership with the banks, putting the Government into the banking business and the banks into the Government business?

Take this bill as it now stands and the power of the President is unparalleled in history. The government of this banking system would change with each administration, and the banking

system would not only be governed by men in political office with the President as absolute dictator, but the banks would be the prize for which political parties would contest every four years.

Most of the banks of the district I represent are of small capital and, in common with western banks, carry relatively small surpluses as compared with eastern and metropolitan banks. One of the most important provisions affecting the organization of the new system is the power given the Government, if the banks do come in, to call for 10 per cent of the capital, and, contingently, 10 per cent more to be taken to the metropolitan city where the new regional bank would be established, thus segregating a large amount of financial capital from the place where it was earned and carried a great distance to aid in building up already populous centers. To my mind, the metropolitan and eastern influence in the making up of this bill was shown in the basis adopted—that of capital of each bank, instead of the combined capital and surplus. The surplus which is certified by each bank for the purpose of its doing business is to many intents and purposes as effective and, to some extent, as stable as the capital itself; so that should be the basis instead of the capital. To show how this would discriminate against Nebraska and my district, will say that, treating the capital and the surplus as a unit, for every $1,000 in the banks of Philadelphia there would be called, in the first instance, $36.25; in the city of New York, $50.50; in Omaha, $57.50; in the fifth district of Nebraska, $65. If we should eliminate the three largest institutions in the fifth district, the requirements from the remaining 26 banks, collectively speaking, would be $75. So I feel that in the arrangement of this bill the country bank has been discriminated against.

The interest of the wage earner, the farmer, the merchant—in fact, all business—is so interwoven with that of the banker that you can not harm one without harming the other, and to force the banks to comply with the provisions of this act would necessitate the calling of loans, would send this much-desired capital out of my State and district, and it would be possible to force a condition that would mean financial distress, which in their present condition is very undesirable.

If the bill would not do this, and, on the other hand, would mean prosperity—not inflation—for our banks and the people, then surely it is not fair to prohibit 67 State banks in my district from not participating in the era of prosperity. They are prohibited in this bill because their capital stock is not $25,000 or more. Surely this is not a good reason, for my experience on the banking board of Nebraska teaches me that a small bank can be just as sound as a larger bank and just as responsible for its undertakings. It would be just as fair to debar an individual from making a loan unless he could qualify for a stated amount.

Besides, our State banks that could qualify do not, nor can they, know the law to govern them, for this power of making the law is taken away from Congress by this act and given to a board.

If this bill should become a law in its present form, we would create a board to control these banks whose power is unlimited and political in its nature, and if this power should fall into the hands of men that could be influenced, the results to our Nation would be most damaging. The Federal reserve board located in Washington would have the power to control the whole organization and operation of the 12 Federal reserve banks. No rate of discount can be fixed by these banks that is not subject to the determination and review of the Federal reserve board. They may shift the reserve from one bank to another; they may compel one bank to rediscount the notes of another, binding the banks so closely that their identity is lost in the real or central bank at Washington. Neither the people nor the banks can know under what terms State banks and trust companies may come into this association until this Federal reserve board has made the by-laws controlling the matter. We will not know the rate of taxation on the capital stock for operation expenses of the Federal board until this is determined by their action. I think these powers should be determined in this bill and acted upon by Congress.

The Pujo committee, appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the concentration of control of money, made a very exhaustive examination and disclosed conditions that should be remedied in this bill, such as a consolidation of banks, interlocking bank directorates, interlocking stockholding amongst banks, voting trusts in banks, and 16 other remedies to obviate, forbid, and prohibit the concentration and control of money and credits, but it seems, from reading this bill, that the well-considered recommendation of the committee was omitted. I hope that these valuable recommendations will receive consideration in the Senate for, in my judgment, the interlocking system, or concentration of wealth by a few men, is the most dangerous element in our financial system and should be directly treated.

In spite of the fact that this measure was forced through the House by a partisanship-caucus rule, I am going to consider the matter on its merits or demerits. I have heard every line of the bill read and debated, every speech that has been made, for and against it, and, in the limited time given, have made as careful a study of the bill as possible.

I shall vote against its passage now, for I honestly believe that if the bill in its present form should become a law, it would work an injury, not only to my district and State, but to the Nation. It does not cure our condition, and I most sincerely hope that when it reaches the other end of the Capitol it will not be treated as a partisan measure, but on the broad principle of counseling with all and working out a system that will destroy the present bad condition and give to our people freedom from the control of the Money Trust.

If the bill is well considered, and I believe it will be, by the United States Senate, on the return of the bill to the House I shall vote for it, as I recognize the need of remedial legislation.

The Banking and Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DUDLEY M. HUGHES,

OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 18, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. HUGHES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, my views on the currency bill in part are given in the following synopsis of my speech before the Democratic caucus:

Especially do I favor the amendment to this bill making a farmer's paper, secured by cotton, a prime commercial paper. There was an amendment to the currency bill, as presented by the Banking Committee, to this effect, and I am happy to know it was adopted. I favored this amendment from the fact that I thought the original bill was a great injustice to the producer. Agriculture is the basis of all prosperity and development of this country. In the last analysis, agriculture and the farmers' holdings are the true basis of credit.

Cotton is not only the money crop of the South but of the Nation. With its by-products it adds one billion of dollars to the country's wealth annually. It keeps in motion millions of spindles and looms in the manufacture of the finished product. It clothes over 60 per cent of the people of the world. It keeps intact the gold reserve of this Government. It is on a par with gold. It is the equivalent of gold, for it can be exchanged for gold in any civilized country on earth. Cotton properly baled and housed can be kept indefinitely. Like gold it is indestructible save by fire. But unlike gold, it has another destroyer, the financial manipulator, who is more dangerous than fire. You can insure against one but not the other. Cotton can only be protected against the gambler by this Government. Currency issued on a bale of middling cotton to the amount of $35 is better secured to the Government than any commercial paper that can be presented by any bank. If it is speculative to issue currency on cotton it is speculative to issue currency on gold, bonds, or commercial paper.

In this great financial rearrangement we ask you to issue some of the currency on the products of agricultural industry and let it go to the farmer the same as to the banker. This bill as it came from the Banking and Currency Committee authorized currency to be issued upon what is known as prime commercial paper, which can be a note given by an individual, indorsed by two persons. Such a note could be rediscounted, with no information demanded from the maker as to the purpose for which he intends to apply the money borrowed. It may be to purchase land forced on the market and hold such land for 100 per cent profit, or it might be to buy cotton that must be sold on a broken market to hold for an inevitable rise. Anyway, the borrower gets the money on his properly indorsed note, and no questions are asked whether it is for the purpose of buying the necessities of life or cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here was a condition to which I interposed my earnest objections, both as a cotton grower and a

representative of the cotton growers of Georgia. To illustrate: A farmer has a note which will mature in a few days, said note given as part payment on the land upon which he lives or in payment for the mules with which he made his crops. He takes 20 bales of cotton to market. He finds the market demoralized, which condition is made known by a wire just received from the New York Cotton Exchange. The farmer has every reason to believe that the fearful decline is only temporary; therefore he desires to hold his cotton for 30 or 60 days, hoping the market will revive and go higher. He places this cotton in a warehouse and takes his receipts from this warehouse and presents them to the banker as security for a loan amounting to one-half the value of the cotton in store. The banker, being informed that he wishes to hold his cotton for a higher price, tells him that his security is gilt edge, but he must refuse the loan upon the ground that it is speculative. Under the currency bill as presented by the Banking Committee this note could not be rediscounted; hence the bank rejects the loan. Under this condition the farmer would be absolutely at the mercy of the cotton speculator and would be forced to sell his cotton on a demoralized market to a purchaser who makes a prime commercial paper out of his personally indorsed note, obtains the money from the bank, buys the cotton on speculation, ships it to New York or Liverpool, and in 60 or 90 days makes a profit of $10 or $15 per bale. This injustice or inequality of the banking law would have caused the farmer to have lost the $10 or $15 per bale, and I am happy to say the amendment was adopted preventing this injustice. Personally I believe that the time limit of farm paper should be six months instead of three, as this bill now provides.

This measure has been discussed fully and will meet the approval of a large majority of the Democrats and, I believe, a majority of the Republicans also. The Democrats are responsible to the people of this Union for the currency legislation. They are willing to shoulder the responsibility and abide the result, and a large majority of this House will concur in the declaration that it is the best currency bill that has been enacted in a century.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTINE LONERGAN,

OF CONNECTICUT,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 18, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, thinking it of interest to the country, I submit a copy of the laws of Connecticut—a State where savings banks are among the best regulated by law and best managed in the country—concerning investments by savings banks of said State and the management thereof:

[Public acts of 1913, senate bill No. 78, chap. 127.]

An act concerning investments by savings banks.

SECTION 1. Savings banks may invest their deposits and surplus only as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. In the stock or bonds or interest-bearing notes or obligations of the United States or those for which the faith of the United States is pledged to provide for the payment of the principal and interest, including the bonds of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. In the stock or bonds or interest-bearing obligations of any State of the United States which was admitted to statehood prior to January 1, 1896, which has not, within 10 years previous to making such investment by such corporation, defaulted for more than 90 days in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any debt authorized by the legislature of such State to be contracted; and in the bonds or interest-bearing obligations of any such State of the United States which have been issued and outstanding for a period of at least 10 years previous to making such investment by such corporation, and which have been issued in pursuance of the authority of the legislature of such State, first, for the funding or settlement of any previous obligation of such State theretofore in default, or, second, for the refunding of such funding or settlement obligation of such State theretofore in default, and on which said funding or settlement obligation or obligation issued to refund the same there has been no default in the payment of either principal or interest since its issue, provided the authorization of any obligation by the legislature of any such State hereinbefore referred to shall not have been in violation of any constitutional provision, and provided such bond or interest-bearing obligation shall be the direct obligation of such State and that the faith and credit of the State shall be pledged for its payment, principal and interest.

SEC. 4. In the obligations of any county, town, city, borough, school district, fire district, or sewer district in this State.

SEC. 5. In the stock or bonds of any incorporated city situated in one of the States of the United States which was admitted to statehood prior to January 1, 1896, and which was incorporated as a city, under the same or a different name, at least 25 years prior to making such investment, and which has not less than 20,000 inhabitants, as ascertained by the United States or State census, or any municipal census taken by authority of the State, next preceding such investment, provided the amount of the bonds of such city, including the issue in which such investment is made, and its proportion, based on the valuations of property therein for the assessment for taxation next preceding such investment, of the county and town debt, after deducting the amount of its water debt and the amount of the sinking funds which are available for payment of its bonds other than water bonds, does not exceed 7 per cent of the valuation of the taxable property in such city, to be ascertained by the valuation of property therein for the assessment of taxes, next preceding such investment, and provided the city issuing such bonds, or the State in which it is located, has not defaulted for more than 90 days in the payment of any of its funded indebtedness or interest thereon, within 15 years next preceding the purchase of such bonds by the savings bank. The provisions of this section shall not authorize the investment of funds in any "special assessment" or "improvement" bonds, or other bonds or obligations which are not the direct obligations of the city issuing the same, and for which the faith and credit of the issuing city are not pledged. A city or State shall be considered to be in default within the meaning of this act while any unpaid and overdue obligation, either principal or interest, shall be outstanding.

SEC. 6. In the bonds or interest-bearing obligations issued by a railroad corporation organized under the laws of any of the New England States, and owning in fee not less than 300 miles of railroad located in said States, and which has paid in dividends in cash an amount equal to not less than 4 per cent per annum on its outstanding shares of capital stock in each fiscal year for the five years next preceding such investment, or in the bonds or interest-bearing obligations issued by a railroad, terminal, depot, bridge, tunnel, or street railway corporation, organized under the laws of any of the New England States or the State of New York assumed by a railroad corporation organized under the laws of any of the New England States and owning in fee not less than 300 miles of railroad located in said States and complying with all the provisions of this section; if any such railroad corporation shall be leased to another railroad corporation organized under the laws of any of the New England States and owning in fee not less than 300 miles of railroad located in said States, under a lease which provides for the payment by the lessee as rental of an amount sufficient to pay dividends on the capital stock of the lessor amounting in the aggregate in each fiscal year of said lessor corporation during the term of said lease to not less than 4 per cent on its outstanding shares of capital stock, such lessor shall be regarded as having paid its dividends within the meaning of this section, but in case the lessee shall hold any shares of the capital stock of the lessor such shares shall not be considered as outstanding within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 7. In the bonds or debentures actually issued by a railroad corporation incorporated in any of the New England States at least one-half of the railroad of which is located in said State, whether such corporation is in possession of and is operating its own railroad or such railroad is leased to another railroad corporation incorporated in any one of the New England States, provided such bonds or debentures shall be secured either by a mortgage which was at the date thereof, or is at the time of making the investment, a first mortgage on not less than 75 per cent of the railroad of such corporation owned in fee at the date of the mortgage, or by a refunding mortgage which provides for the retirement of all prior lien mortgage bonds of such railroad corporation, or by a mortgage which is a prior lien on some part of the railroad covered by a refunding mortgage which provides for the retirement of all outstanding prior lien bonds, or that if the railroad and railroad property of such corporation are unincumbered by mortgage such bonds or debentures shall be issued under the authority of one of said States which provides by law that no such railroad corporation which has issued bonds or debentures shall subsequently execute a mortgage upon its road, equipment, franchise, or upon any of its real or personal property, without including in and securing by such mortgage all bonds or debentures previously issued and all preexisting debts and liabilities, and provided such corporation has paid in dividends in cash an amount equal to not less than 4 per cent per annum on all its outstanding capital stock in each fiscal year for the five years next preceding such investments. If any such railroad company shall hold the railroad of another such railroad corporation under a lease which provides for the payment by the lessee as rental of an amount sufficient to pay dividends on the capital stock of the lessor amounting in the aggregate in each fiscal year of said lessor during the term of said lease to not less than 4 per cent on all its outstanding capital stock such lessor shall be regarded as having paid its dividends within the meaning of this section, but in case the lessee shall hold any shares of the capital stock of the lessor, such shares shall not be considered as outstanding within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 8. No bonds or other interest-bearing obligations shall be made a legal investment by sections 6 and 7 in case the authorized issue thereof, with all outstanding prior debts of the issuing or assuming corporation, including all evidences of debt that may legally be issued under any of its prior authorizations or under any of its assumed prior authorizations, after deducting therefrom, in case of a refunding mortgage, the bonds reserved under the provisions of said mortgage to retire prior debts at maturity, shall exceed three times the outstanding capital stock of said corporation at the date of such investment.

SEC. 9. In the bonds issued by a railroad, terminal, depot, bridge, tunnel, or street railway corporation organized under the laws of any of the New England States or the State of New York, the property of which is located wholly or in part in one of said States, or in the bonds issued by a railroad, terminal, depot, bridge, tunnel, or street railway corporation, organized under the laws of any of said States, assumed by a railroad, terminal, depot, bridge, tunnel, or street railway corporation organized under the laws of said States, provided such bonds shall be secured either by a mortgage which was at the date thereof, or is at the time of making the investment, a first mortgage on not less than 75 per cent of the railroad owned in fee at the date of the mortgage, in the case of a railroad or street railway corporation, or the fixed property, in the case of a terminal, depot, bridge, or tunnel corporation, owned by the corporation issuing the bonds, or by a refunding mortgage which provides for the retirement of all prior lien bonds of such corporation, or by a mortgage which is a prior lien on some part of the property covered by a refunding mortgage which provides for the retirement of all outstanding prior lien bonds. No bond shall be made a legal investment under this section unless the bonds are guaranteed principal and interest by indorsement by, or guaranteed

principal and interest by indorsement which guaranty has been assumed by a railroad corporation, owning in fee not less than 300 miles of railroad in the New England States, whose bonds are made a legal investment under section 6. No bonds shall be made a legal investment by this section in case the mortgage securing the bonds shall authorize a total issue of bonds which added to the total debt, described in section 8, of the guaranteeing corporation, including therein the authorized amount of all previously guaranteed bond issues, shall exceed three times the outstanding capital stock of said guaranteeing corporation at the time of making said investment.

SEC. 10. In the mortgage bonds, as described in section 15, issued or assumed by any railroad corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States, or any State, provided such railroad corporation owned in fee during each of the five fiscal years of such railroad corporation next preceding the date of such investment not less than 500 miles of standard-gauge railroad, exclusive of sidings, within the United States, and provided such railroad, corporation has complied during each of said fiscal years with the provisions of section 14, or if such corporation owned in fee less than 500 miles of such railroad, the gross earnings of such corporation, as reckoned in section 14, shall have been not less than $10,000,000.

SEC. 11. In the mortgage bonds, as described in section 15, issued or assumed by any railroad corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States, or any State thereof, provided during each of the five fiscal years of such railroad corporation next preceding the date of such investment its railroad subjected to the lien of the mortgage securing its bonds has been operated by a corporation described in and which has complied with all the provisions of sections 10 and 14. No bonds shall be made a legal investment by this section unless the bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by indorsement by, or guaranteed, principal and interest, by indorsement which guaranty has been assumed by, the corporation operating the railroad covered by the mortgage securing the bonds and which has complied with all the provisions of sections 10 and 14.

SEC. 12. In the mortgage bonds, as described in this act, issued or assumed by any terminal, depot, bridge, or tunnel company incorporated under the laws of the United States, or any State, provided the property of such terminal, depot, bridge, or tunnel company is used by one or more railroad corporations described in and which have complied with all the provisions of sections 10 and 14. No bond shall be made a legal investment by this section unless the bond is guaranteed, principal and interest, by indorsement by, or guaranteed, principal and interest, by indorsement which guaranty has been assumed by, one or more railroad corporations described in and which has complied with all the provisions of sections 10 and 14.

SEC. 13. In the mortgage bonds, as described in section 15, issued or assumed by any railroad corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States, or any State, provided during each of the five fiscal years of such railroad corporation next preceding the date of such investment such railroad corporation owned in fee not less than 100 miles of standard-gauge railroad, exclusive of sidings, within the United States, and provided such railroad corporation has complied during each of said fiscal years with the provisions of section 14. No bonds shall be made a legal investment by this section unless the bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by indorsement by, or guaranteed, principal and interest, by indorsement which guaranty has been assumed by, a corporation described in and which has complied with all the provisions of sections 10 and 14, nor unless it complies with the provisions of section 16.

SEC. 14. Any railroad corporation described in sections 10 and 13 shall comply with the provisions of this section during each of the five fiscal years of such railroad corporation next preceding the date of such investment, before any of its mortgage bonds, as described in section 15 shall be made a legal investment. Such railroad corporation shall have paid the matured principal and interest of all indebtedness and shall have paid in dividends in cash to its stockholders an amount equal to at least 4 per cent upon all its outstanding capital stock; the gross earnings from the operation of the property of such railroad corporation, including therein the gross earnings of all railroads leased and operated or controlled and operated by said corporation, and the gross earnings from the sale of coal from mines owned or controlled by it, shall not have been less in amount than five times the amount necessary to pay the interest payable upon its entire outstanding indebtedness, the rentals of all leased lines, and the interest on all outstanding indebtedness of railroads controlled and operated which are not owned by said corporation, after deducting from said interest and rentals interest and dividends received from the stocks, bonds, or notes of railroad corporations not operated by said corporation, which have been deposited with a trustee as the only security for the payment of bonds or notes issued by said corporation, but not in excess of the interest on said last-named bonds or notes.

SEC. 15. Whenever the term "mortgage bonds" is used in sections 10 to 20, inclusive, it shall mean either (1) that the mortgage securing the bonds was at the date thereof or is at the date of such investment a first mortgage on not less than 75 per cent of the railroad in the case of a railroad corporation or the fixed property in the case of a terminal, depot, bridge, or tunnel company owned in fee at the date of the mortgage by the corporation which executed the mortgage and issued the bonds; that 75 per cent of the railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage is connected; that the date of said mortgage is at least five years prior to the date of such investment; unless the corporation issuing, assuming, or guaranteeing the bond has complied with section 14 for each of the 10 fiscal years of such corporation next preceding the date of such investment; but a mortgage given in substitution for and not greater in amount than such mortgage and covering the same railroad or property shall be considered to be in accordance with this requirement; (2) that if the mortgage securing the bonds was at the date thereof or is at the date of such investment not a first mortgage on not less than 75 per cent of the railroad owned in fee at the date of the mortgage, it is a first mortgage on at least 75 per cent of the railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage at the date thereof; but if any stocks or bonds are deposited with the trustee of said mortgage as part security therefor, representing or covering railroad mileage not owned in fee, the bonds secured by said mortgage shall not become legal investments unless said corporation owns in fee at least 75 per cent of the total mileage which is subject to the lien of such mortgage, including the mileage which is represented or covered by said stocks or bonds; that 75 per cent of the railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage is connected; that the date of said mortgage is at least five years prior to the date of such investment; unless the corporation issuing, assuming, or guaranteeing the bond has complied with section 14 for each of the 10 fiscal years of such corporation next preceding the date of such investment; but a mortgage given in substitution for and not greater in amount than such mortgage covering the same railroad or property shall be considered to be in accordance with this requirement; (3) that the mortgage securing the bonds was at the date thereof or is at the date of such investment a first mortgage, or a mortgage or trust indenture which is in effect a first mortgage upon all the railroad, subject to the lien of said mortgage or trust indenture by virtue of the irrevocable pledge with the trustee thereof of an entire issue or issues of bonds which are a first lien, upon the railroad of a railroad corporation which is owned and operated, controlled, and operated, or leased and operated, by the corporation issuing or assuming said bonds; that 75 per cent of the railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage is connected; that the date of said mortgage is at least five years prior to the date of such investment, unless the corporation issuing, assuming, or guaranteeing the bonds has complied with section 14 for each of the 10 fiscal years of such corporation next preceding the date of such investment; but a mortgage given in substitution for and not greater in amount than such mortgage and covering the same railroad property shall be considered to be in accordance with this requirement; (4) that the mortgage securing the bonds was at the date thereof or is at the date of such investment a refunding mortgage which provides for the retirement of all prior lien mortgage bonds of said corporation outstanding at the time of said investment and covering at least 75 per cent of the railroad owned in fee by said company at the date of said mortgage. No mortgage is to be regarded as a refunding mortgage under the provisions of this section unless the bonds which it secures mature at a later date than any bond which it is given to refund, or in case bonds are issued to mature at an earlier date than any bond which it is given to refund, the mortgage contains the provisions that bonds issued to mature at an earlier date may be retired by a like amount of bonds reissued under said mortgage; (5) that the mortgage securing the bonds is a prior lien to a refunding mortgage described above on some part of the railroad or railroad property covered by said refunding mortgage, provided the bonds issued under such mortgage are to be refunded by said refunding mortgage and the property covered by said prior lien mortgage is operated by, and its operations included in, those of the railroad corporation issuing said refunding mortgage.

SEC. 16. No bond shall be made a legal investment by section 10 in case the mortgage securing the same shall authorize a total issue of bonds which, with all outstanding prior debts of the issuing or assuming corporation, including all bonds not issued that may legally be issued under any of its prior debts, or of its assumed prior debts, after deducting therefrom in case of a refunding mortgage the bonds reserved under the provisions of said mortgage to retire prior debts at maturity, shall exceed three times the outstanding capital stock of said corporation at the date of such investment. No bond shall be made a legal investment by sections 11, 12, and 13 in case the mortgage securing the same shall authorize a total issue of bonds which, added to the total debt, as defined in this section, of the guaranteeing corporation, including therein the authorized amount of all previously guaranteed bond issues, shall exceed three times the capital stock of said guaranteeing corporation outstanding at the time of making said investment. In case of a mortgage executed prior to the passage of this act, under which the total amount of bonds which may be issued is not specifically stated, the amount of bonds outstanding thereunder at the date of such investment shall be considered as the total authorized issue.

SEC. 17. Bonds which have been or shall become legal investments under any of the provisions of sections 10 to 20, inclusive, shall not be rendered illegal, although the corporation issuing, assuming, or guaranteeing such bonds shall fail for a period not exceeding two successive fiscal years to comply with the requirements of sections 10 and 14, but no further investment in the bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by said corporation shall be made after the first fiscal year of such failure; but if after the expiration of said period said corporation complies for the following fiscal year with all the requirements of sections 10 and 14 it shall be regarded as having complied therewith during said period, and thereupon said bonds shall be legal investments, but in case of any subsequent failure to comply with said sections 10 and 14 the bonds of said corporation shall not be purchased until said corporation shall have complied each year for five successive years with said sections 10 and 14.

SEC. 18. Bonds which have been or shall become legal investments under any of the provisions of sections 10 to 20, inclusive, shall not be rendered illegal because the property upon which they are secured has been or shall be conveyed to or legally acquired by another railroad corporation and the corporation which issued or assumed said bonds has been or shall be consolidated with another railroad corporation, if the consolidated or purchasing corporation shall assume the payment of said bonds and so long as it shall continue to pay regularly interest or dividends, or both, upon the securities issued against, in exchange for, or to acquire the stock of the corporation consolidated, or the property purchased, or upon securities subsequently issued in exchange or substitution therefor, to an amount at least equal to 4 per cent per annum upon the capital stock outstanding at the time of such consolidation or purchase of said corporation which issued or assumed said bonds.

SEC. 19. If a railroad corporation which has complied with all the requirements of sections 10 and 14, except that the period of compliance is less than five years, shall be or shall have been consolidated or merged with, or its railroad purchased and all the debts of such corporation assumed by, another railroad corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or any State, the corporation so succeeding shall be considered as having complied with all the provisions of said sections during those successive years next preceding the date of such consolidation, merger, or purchase in which said consolidated, merged, or purchased corporations, if considered as one continuous corporation in ownership and possession, would, taken together, have so complied, provided in the case of a railroad corporation which has complied with all the requirements of said sections, except that the period of compliance is less than five years, said succeeding corporation shall continue so to comply for a further period which shall make such compliance equivalent to at least five successive years.

SEC. 20. If, by means of consolidation, merger, or purchase, a railroad corporation shall own and possess the properties and franchises which prior thereto belonged to similar corporations, and during the years next preceding such consolidation, merger, or purchase one or more of said corporations have regularly paid in cash to stockholders dividends in amounts equaling or exceeding 4 per cent per annum upon the entire capital stock of the successor corporation outstanding at the time of the investment, such successor corporation shall be considered as having paid such dividends during the same period of years.

SEC. 21. Savings banks may invest not exceeding 2 per cent of their deposits and surplus in equipment trust notes, bonds, or certificates

issued by or which are guaranteed by indorsement both as to principal and interest by or which are secured by lease of equipment to a railroad corporation which, in case of a railroad corporation incorporated under the laws of any of the New England States, has complied with section 6, or which, in the case of a railroad corporation incorporated under the laws of any other State, or of the United States, has complied with all the provisions of sections 10 and 14, provided said notes, bonds, or certificates are secured by a first lien on or by a lease and conditional sale of new standard railroad equipment free from other encumbrances for the purchase of which said notes, bonds, or certificates were issued at not exceeding 90 per cent of the purchase price thereof, and provided the instrument under which such notes, bonds, or certificates are issued or the lease of such equipment to the railroad corporation provides for the proper maintenance of the equipment covered thereby and for the payment of the entire issue of such notes, bonds, or certificates in not exceeding 15 annual or 30 semiannual installments, without the release of any part of the lien or interest in any of the equipment securing such notes, bonds, or certificates until the entire issue of such series of notes, bonds, or certificates shall have been paid or redeemed. No equipment trust notes, bonds, or certificates shall be made a legal investment by this section in case the series authorizes an amount which, added to the total debt as defined in section 8 in the case of a railroad corporation organized under the laws of any of the New England States or section 16 in the case of a railroad corporation organized under the laws of any other State or of the United States, which issued or guaranteed or is the lessee of the equipment securing such equipment trust notes, bonds, or certificates, including therein the outstanding amounts of all previously issued series of such equipment trust notes, bonds, or certificates, shall exceed three times the capital stock of such railroad corporation outstanding at the time of making said investment.

SEC. 22. Savings banks may invest not exceeding 2 per cent of their deposits and surplus in bonds issued by any street railway corporation incorporated in this State the railway of which is located wholly or in part therein, provided such bonds are secured by a mortgage which was at the date of the mortgage or is at the date of the investment a first mortgage on not less than 75 per cent of the railway of such corporation owned in fee at the date of the mortgage, and provided the gross earnings of said corporation each fiscal year for the five years next preceding the date of such investment were not less than $100,000, and that said corporation in each of said years earned and paid in dividends in cash an amount equal to at least 4 per cent per annum upon the outstanding capital stock, and provided at the date of any such dividend the outstanding capital stock is equal to at least one-half of the debt of such corporation.

SEC. 23. Savings banks may invest not exceeding 2 per cent of their deposits and surplus in mortgage bonds and other interest-bearing obligations of any water company supplying water for domestic use to communities in this State having a population of not less than 50,000 whose franchise is an exclusive one and unlimited in time, provided the amount of all the outstanding debts of such company does not exceed its capital stock, and provided such water company has earned each year and paid in cash from its officially reported net earnings, as shown by its annual report or other sworn official statement, to municipal, State, or United States authorities, dividends of not less than 4 per cent per annum on its entire outstanding capital stock, for a period of four years next preceding the making of the investment.

SEC. 24. Savings banks may invest not exceeding 2 per cent of their deposits and surplus in bonds of any telephone company incorporated in this State, whose property is located chiefly in this State, which are secured by a first mortgage upon at least 75 per cent of the property of such company, including its franchises, rights, and privileges, and limiting the amount of bonds issuable thereunder to 75 per cent of the valuation of the property mortgaged, excluding any valuation of said franchises, rights, and privileges, and providing the gross income of such telephone company shall have been not less than $2,000,000 per annum during each of the five fiscal years of such telephone company next preceding the date of such investment.

SEC. 25. Savings banks may invest not exceeding 2 per cent of their deposits and surplus in bonds of any telephone company incorporated in any of the New England States, or in the State of New York, and secured by a first mortgage upon at least 75 per cent of the property of such telephone company, or by the deposit with a trust company incorporated under the laws of one of the New England States or of the State of New York of bonds and shares of stock of other telephone corporations under an indenture of trust which limits the amount of bonds so secured to 75 per cent of the value of the securities deposited as stated and determined in said indenture, and provided the gross income of such telephone company shall have been not less than $25,000,000 per annum during each of the five fiscal years of such telephone company next preceding the date of such investment. No bond of a telephone company shall be made a legal investment under sections 24 and 25 unless during each of the five fiscal years of such telephone company next preceding the date of such investment said telephone company shall have paid the matured principal and interest of all its indebtedness, and shall have paid, during each of said years, in cash dividends an amount equal to not less than 6 per cent per annum on all its outstanding issues of capital stock, and the dividends paid on the capital stock of such telephone company shall not have been less than the total amount necessary to pay the interest upon its entire outstanding indebtedness.

SEC. 26. Savings banks may invest in the capital stock of any bank or trust company located in this State; or in the city of New York, in the State of New York; or in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, but no savings bank shall hold by way of investment and as security for loans more than 20 per cent of its deposits in the stocks of such banks or trust companies at par value, nor more than 3 per cent of its deposits, nor more than $100,000 of par value in, nor more than one-quarter of the capital stock of any such bank or trust company. The provisions of this section shall not render illegal any such investments now owned by any bank or trust company.

SEC. 27. Savings banks may invest in loans secured by first mortgage on unencumbered real estate not to exceed 50 per cent of the value of such real estate located in this State or in the counties of Providence or Washington, in the State of Rhode Island; or in the counties of Hampden or Berkshire, in the State of Massachusetts; or in the counties of Dutchess, Putnam, or Westchester, in the State of New York.

SEC. 28. When any loan is made by a savings bank upon real estate the security shall be appraised by two or more suitable persons well known in the community where such loan is made, one of whom shall be a trustee of the bank making the loan. Such appraisal shall express upon its face the amount at which such property is appraised and, with a certificate of title or a title insurance policy, shall be lodged and kept with the institution making such loan. No loan shall be made by any savings bank to any corporation or association or ecclesiastical society secured by mortgage upon its property unless the same shall be accompanied by the individual guaranty of some responsible party or parties or by other collateral security of value equal to the amount of the sum loaned. The directors or trustees of any bank consenting to any loan contrary to the provisions of this section shall be individually responsible for any loss by reason of such loan.

SEC 29. Savings banks may invest not exceeding 20 per cent of their deposits and surplus in notes secured by pledge of stock or bonds as collateral, provided the corporation issuing such stock or bonds shall have paid thereon dividends or interest at the rate of not less than 4 per cent per annum during the two years next preceding the time when such loan is made; or by the pledge of any stock or bonds or other obligations which under the provisions of this act may be purchased by savings banks; but the market value of any securities given to secure any collateral loan shall be at least 20 per cent in excess of the amount of the loan and not more than 5 per cent of the aggregate deposit in any savings bank shall be loaned on the stock, bonds, or other obligations of one corporation, or by the pledge of deposit accounts and books in savings banks in this State to an amount not exceeding the balance due from said savings banks on such deposit account.

SEC. 30. Savings banks may invest not exceeding 10 per cent of their deposits and surplus in notes, each of which shall be the joint and several obligation of two or more parties, all residents of this State, but no savings bank shall loan on personal security to one person more than 3 per cent of its deposits at the time of making such loan. No savings bank shall buy, or lend any money upon, any obligations on which only one person or firm shall be holden without taking additional security for the same equivalent to the guaranty or indorsement of some other responsible party.

SEC. 31. No savings bank shall expend in the purchase or construction of any building, for the purpose, in whole or in part, of accommodating the business of such bank, a greater sum than may, in the opinion of the bank commissioners, properly be taken from the surplus of such bank, after allowing for depreciation of its assets, and such expenditures shall in all cases be subject to the approval of the bank commissioners.

SEC. 32. Savings banks may deposit in incorporated banks or trust companies located in this State or the States of New York, Massachusetts, or Rhode Island, or the city of Philadelphia, but such deposits shall not in any case exceed 30 per cent of the capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits of such depositary.

SEC. 33. No savings bank shall demand or receive on any loan, either as bonus, commission, or tax, or in any other way, directly or indirectly, more than 6 per cent per annum, but taking interest in advance, for a period not to exceed six months, and reimbursement of any money paid by a bank for insurance or taxes on property mortgaged to it shall not be a violation of this section.

SEC. 34. When any loan or investment is made by any savings bank the names of the directors or trustees consenting thereto shall be entered upon the records of such bank, and said records shall be open at all times to the inspection of the corporators and auditors of such bank and the bank commissioners and be prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

SEC. 35. All banks and trust companies maintaining a savings department, or soliciting or receiving deposits as savings, shall invest all such deposits so received according to the requirements of the general statutes concerning the investment of deposits in savings banks; and said investments shall be segregated and set apart and not mingled with other assets of such bank or trust companies, and shall be for the exclusive protection of the depositors in said savings department, and shall not be liable for or used to pay any other obligation or liability of said bank or trust company until after the payment of all of the depositors in said savings department.

SEC. 36. The provisions of this act shall not render illegal the investment in, nor the investment hereafter in, any bonds or interest-bearing obligations issued or assumed by a railroad corporation which were a legal investment at the time of the passage of this act, so long as such bonds or interest-bearing obligations continue to comply with the laws in force prior to the passage of this act, but no such bond or interest-bearing obligation that fails, subsequent to the passage of this act, to comply with said laws shall again be a legal investment unless such bonds or interest-bearing obligations comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 37. If any street railway company, the bonds of which are a legal investment, prior to the passage of this act, shall fail, in any fiscal year subsequent to the passage of this act, to pay dividends equal to 4 per cent upon its outstanding capital stock, the bonds of such railway company shall cease to be a legal investment, until such company has complied with all the provisions of section 22 of this act.

SEC. 38. Prior to the 1st day of November, 1913, the bank commissioners shall ascertain what bonds and other interest-bearing obligations are legal investments under the provisions of this act and shall also ascertain what bonds and obligations are then legal investments under the provisions of section 36, and within the first 10 days of November, 1913, said bank commissioners shall send to each savings bank and to each bank and trust company having a savings department a certificate, stating over their signatures that upon investigation they find that the bonds and obligations specified in one list in said certificate are authorized as legal investments by the provisions of this act, and that the bonds and obligations specified in a second list therein are authorized as legal investments under the provisions of section 36.

SEC. 39. Within the first 10 days of the month of November, 1913, and of the months of May and November in each year thereafter, said bank commissioners shall send to each savings bank and to each trust company having a savings department a similar certificate.

SEC. 40. Said certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the findings of said commissioners, and shall so continue until the issuance of the next certificate of said commissioners, or of an intermediate certificate correcting and changing the list of legal investments in the certificate last issued. The purchase of any bond or obligation specified in any such certificate made before said respective bonds or obligations are withdrawn or omitted by the bank commissioners in a subsequent certificate issued by them shall be a legal investment under this act.

SEC. 41. Any person financially interested in any finding of the bank commissioners as to any bond or obligation may take an appeal therefrom to the superior court next to be holden at Hartford, which court shall have power to inquire into and render a judgment whether said bond or obligation comes within the provisions of this act as an authorized investment for savings banks. In case of such an appeal

due service thereof shall be made upon the bank commissioners at least 12 days before the return day of said appeal.

SEC. 42. In the sections of this act which relate to railroad bonds, the word "debt" shall be construed to mean obligations issued or assumed, evidenced by a series of bonds or other interest-bearing instruments which mature at a time or times exceeding three years after their date, and the term "railroad corporation" shall be construed to mean a corporation which owns or is in possession of and operating a railroad or railway of the class usually operated by steam power. Street railway corporations are not railroad corporations within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 43. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

(The following paragraphs, 8, 9, and 10 of section 3428 of the General Statutes, are herewith published because of the provisions of section 36 of chapter 127 of the Public Acts of 1913:)

(8) In the bonds of any railroad company organized under the laws of any of the States mentioned in this section, and which bonds are secured by a first mortgage as the only mortgage security given by such railroad company upon some portion of the railroad owned by it, or given by a railroad company, a majority of the capital stock in which is owned by the railroad company issuing such bonds, upon some portion of the railroad owned by it but leased or operated by the railroad company issuing such bonds, and which portion of such railroad in either case shall be located wholly or in part in one or more of the States mentioned in this section, provided the entire railroad of such company is located wholly within the United States; in the consolidated bonds of any railroad company incorporated by this State and authorized to issue such bonds to retire the entire funded debt of such company: *Provided*, That in every case such company shall have paid each year, for a period of not less than five years next previous to such investment, in addition to the interest on its funded indebtedness, dividends of not less than 4 per cent per annum upon its entire capital stock outstanding: *And provided further*, That said outstanding capital stock at the time of such investment equals or exceeds in amount one-third of the entire outstanding issue of such bonds; (9) in the bonds of the following-named railroad companies, viz: Boston & Albany Railroad Co., Boston & Lowell Railroad Co., Boston & Maine Railroad Co., Concord & Montreal Railroad Co., Fitchburg Railroad Co., Harlem River & Portchester Railroad Co., Maine Central Railroad Co., New England Railroad Co., New York & New England Railroad Co., New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., and Old Colony Railroad Co.; also the following securities: Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, general mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due July 1, 1987; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Co. system, Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern Railway consolidated first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due October 1, 1921, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Co. consolidated first-mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent bonds, due April 1, 1934; Great Northern Railway Co. system, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co., Montana Extension, 4 per cent bonds, due June 1, 1937; Pacific Extension mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1940; Montana Central Railway Co. first-mortgage 5 per cent and 6 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1937, and Wilmar & Sioux Falls Railway Co. first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due June 1, 1938; Illinois Central Railroad Co. system, Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Co. consolidated mortgage five per cent and 3½ per cent bonds, due June 15, 1951; Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. system, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. consolidated mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due June 1, 1930, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said consolidated mortgage 6 per cent bonds are to retire at maturity; Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. general consolidated and first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due November 1, 1937, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said general consolidated and first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds are to retire at maturity; Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due March 1, 1949, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said first and refunding bonds are to retire at maturity; Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Co. consolidated mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due June 1, 1913, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said consolidated 6 per cent bonds are to retire at maturity; Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due July 1, 1952, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said first consolidated mortgage bonds are to retire at maturity; Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis general mortgage refunding 4 per cent sinking-fund gold bonds of 1953, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said general mortgage bonds are to retire at maturity; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Co., river and gulf division, first-mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due May 1, 1933; Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Co. first-mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due in 1951; (10) any general or consolidated mortgage bonds issued by any of the following-named railroad companies to retire all of the outstanding prior mortgage bonds secured upon the property covered by such general or consolidated mortgage: Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co., Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co., Michigan Central Railroad Co., Morris & Essex Railroad Co., New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Co., Eastern Railway Co. of Minnesota, northern division, and in the mortgage bonds hitherto issued which such consolidated or general mortgage bonds are to retire at maturity; Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., and in the mortgage bonds hitherto issued which such consolidated or general mortgage bonds are to retire at maturity: *Provided*, That at no time within five years next preceding the date of such investment in such general or consolidated mortgage bonds issued by any of the railroad corporations last named shall such railroad corporation have failed to pay regularly and punctually the principal, at maturity or as extended, and interest on all its mortgage indebtedness, and, in addition thereto, dividends upon all its outstanding capital stock during the preceding five years: *And provided further*, That at the date of every such dividend the outstanding capital stock of such railroad corporation shall have been equal to at least one-third of the total mortgage indebtedness of such railroad corporation, including all bonds issued or to be issued under any mortgage securing any bonds in which such investment shall be made. No bond of any railroad corporation named in this section shall be a legal investment for a savings bank when such corporation or the system of which it is a part shall fail to pay dividends on all of its capital stock; and this section shall not be held to authorize any investment in the bonds of any corporation operating its railroad exclusively by any means other than steam as a motive power or in the bonds of any street railway company.

[Public acts of 1905, substitute bill for Senate joint resolution No. 131, ch. 207.]

An act amending an act concerning investments by savings banks.

Chapter 171 of the public acts of 1903 as amended by chapter 184 of the public acts of 1905 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Savings banks may invest their deposits and surplus in the first-mortgage bonds of the Hartford Street Railway Co. and the Fair Haven & Westville Railroad Co., and in all bonds of the Consolidated Railway Co. and the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co."

SEC. 3435. Limit of deposit of one person in a year. Savings banks may receive on deposit from any one individual, in his own name or in the name of another, in any one year, a sum not exceeding $1,000.

SEC. 3436. Disclosure of facts about deposits in trust: When a deposit is made in any savings bank by one person in trust for another the name and residence of the cestui que trust and the nature of the trust shall be disclosed and the deposit shall be credited to the depositor as trustee for such person; and in case it be a trust created by deed, will, or judicial appointment, a certificate to that effect shall be filed at the time of the deposit. If no notice of the existence and terms of such a trust has been given in writing to the bank, in the event of the death of the trustee the deposit, with the interest thereon, may be paid to the cestui que trust.

SEC. 3437. Deposits of minors: When any deposits shall be made in a savings bank by a minor the receipt of such minor shall be a sufficient and valid release and discharge for the payment of such deposit or any part thereof.

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[Public acts of 1907, House bill No. 325, ch. 61.]

An act concerning payment of joint deposits by savings banks.

When deposit is made jointly payment may be made to either depositor: When a deposit has been or shall be made in any savings bank in the name of two persons and payable to either or to the survivor, such deposit, or any part thereof, or any interest or dividend thereon may be paid to either of said persons, and the receipt of the person so paid shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge on account of the payment so made.

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[Public acts of 1907, house bill No. 323, ch. 62.]

An act concerning the pledge of deposits in savings banks.

Actual transfer on books of bank required, when: Any deposit in a savings bank may be pledged by delivery of the pass book evidencing such deposit to the pledgee, with an order for its transfer; but no such pledge shall be effective to secure such deposit against any person other than the pledgor, his executor, or administrator, unless an actual transfer of said deposit shall have been made upon the books of the savings bank or a copy of the order for such transfer shall have been filed with the savings bank holding such deposit.

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[Public acts of 1907, substitute for senate bill No. 162, ch. 65.]

An act concerning the payment of orders on savings bank deposits.

Order may be paid after death of drawer, when: Any savings bank may pay an order for a sum not exceeding $300 drawn by a person who has funds on deposit to meet the same, notwithstanding the death of the drawer, if presentation is made within 30 days after the date of such order, and at any time if the corporation has not received actual notice of the death of the drawer.

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[Public acts of 1907, substitute for house bill No. 583, ch. 130.]

An act concerning lost pass books.

Payment of deposit or issuance of new book when pass book is lost, how made: When any pass book issued by a savings bank or other institution for savings has been lost or destroyed the person in whose name such book was issued, or his legal representatives, may make written application to the bank which issued such pass book for payment of the amount of the deposit represented by said book or for the issuance of a duplicate book therefor, and shall give public notice of such application by advertising the same at least once a week for three weeks successively in a newspaper published in the town in which such bank is located, or if no newspaper be published in said town, in a newspaper having a circulation in said town. If said books shall not be presented to said bank within six months after the date of the first advertisement, as foresaid, said bank shall, upon proof that notice has been given as hereinbefore provided, pay the amount due on said book or issue a duplicate book therefor, and upon such payment or delivery of a new book all liability of the bank on account of the original book shall terminate.

SEC. 3439. Rate of interest on loans: No savings bank shall demand or receive on any loan, either as bonus, commission, or tax, or in any other way, directly or indirectly, more than 6 per cent a year, and at that rate for a longer or shorter period; but the taking of interest in advance for a period not to exceed six months and the reimbursement of any money paid by a bank for insurance on property mortgaged to it shall not be a violation of this section.

SEC. 3440. Dividends: The net income of any savings bank in excess of one-eighth of 1 per cent of its deposits actually earned during the six months last preceding, and no more, may be semiannually divided among its depositors. No dividend shall exceed a rate of 4 per cent per annum, except as provided in section 3441.

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[Public acts of 1913, substitute for House bill No. 174, ch. 187.]

An act concerning supervision of banks, savings banks, and trust companies.

SECTION 1. Section 3441 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: "No savings bank shall make any dividend, except as provided in section 3440 of the general statutes, until its surplus shall have accumulated to an amount equal to 3 per cent of its deposits. Such surplus shall be kept as a contingent fund, but no savings bank shall carry to its contingent fund more than 15 per cent of its deposits. Such contingent fund shall include all items of excess earnings not included in the interest account, and such portion of the interest account as exceeds the amount necessary to pay the semiannual dividend. Any surplus in excess of 15 per cent of the deposits shall be divided among the depositors entitled to such dividends in sums of not less than 1 per cent of its deposits."

SEC. 3442. Discrimination in dividends: In declaring dividends the directors of savings banks shall have power to discriminate between

deposits of $1,000 or less and those over that sum. Such discrimination shall not exceed 1 per cent per annum, and if at any time a discrimination becomes necessary it shall be made in favor of those deposits which are less than $1,000.

SEC. 3443. Regulation concerning officers: No more than three officers of any one savings bank shall be officers of any one bank of discount or circulation or trust company; and no cashier of a bank of discount or circulation shall be treasurer of any savings bank having over $500,000 deposits.

SEC. 3444. Compensation of presidents of savings banks limited: Savings banks whose deposits exceed $400,000 may pay their presidents such compensation as their directors, managers, or trustees deem reasonable, not exceeding $300 a year; those whose deposits exceed $1,000,000 may pay not exceeding $500 a year; those whose deposits exceed $2,000,000 may pay not exceeding $750 a year; those whose deposits exceed $3,000,000 may pay not exceeding $1,000 a year; those whose deposits exceed $5,000,000 may pay not exceeding $1,500 a year; those whose deposits exceed $7,500,000 may pay not exceeding $2,000 a year; and those whose deposits exceed $10,000,000 may pay not exceeding $2,500 a year: *Provided*, That in cases where such compensation shall exceed $300 a year it shall be determined by an affirmative vote of three-quarters of the whole number of directors, managers, or trustees, as the case may be.

[Public acts of 1913, substitute for House bill No. 174, ch. 187.]

An act concerning supervision of banks, savings banks, and trust companies.

SEC. 2. Section 3445 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The treasurer of every savings bank shall give a bond in a sum not less than $10,000, payable to such bank, and shall give in the case of personal surety a new bond as often as once in every six years. Every bond required by this section and the surety thereon shall be to the satisfaction and acceptance of the directors or trustees of such bank. No president, director, or trustee of any such bank shall be surety on any such bond. Such bonds and all certificates of the renewal thereof, and in cases of perpetual bonds the latest receipt for premium, shall forthwith be recorded at length on the books of such bank and in the office of the secretary of the state, and shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the bank commissioners, and shall be inspected by them at every examination of such bank. The president of such bank shall safely keep the original bonds so given and all certificates of the renewal thereof. In case of the loss of any such bond a copy thereof, certified by the secretary of the state, may be admitted in evidence on the trial of any civil or criminal action.

SEC. 3. Section 3446 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No officer, director, or trustee of a savings bank shall be a borrower, or surety for a borrower of any of its funds, or receive any money or valuable thing for negotiating, procuring, or recommending any such loan from such savings bank, or for selling or aiding in the sale of any stocks or securities to such savings bank. The word "director" or "trustee," as used in this section, shall not include any incorporator of any bank or trust company unless such incorporator shall have been elected as a director or trustee and shall have accepted such office.

SEC. 4. The directors or trustees of every savings bank or other bank or trust company having a savings department shall semiannually or oftener take or cause to be taken a trial balance of the depositors' ledgers and report to the bank commissioners the amount of any difference if such balance does not agree with the amount of deposits in the general ledger, and the penalties for a violation hereof shall be those set forth in section 3453 of the general statutes. Once in five years the trial balance herein referred to shall be taken by a certified public accountant employed by said directors or trustees.

SEC. 5. Section 3452 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The treasurer of each savings bank on or before the 1st day of November in each year and oftener if required by the bank commissioners shall transmit to them a sworn statement of its condition as of the 1st day of October, giving the par value and book value of its assets and information as to all particulars required in the annual statements of banks and trust companies to said commissioners.

SEC. 6. Section 3447 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The directors, managers, or trustees of every savings bank shall annually appoint not less than two auditors, who shall not be directors, managers, or trustees thereof, who shall examine the books, accounts, and securities belonging to such bank and make a sworn statement showing the true condition thereof on the 1st day of October in each year, which shall be kept on file in the office of such bank and an attested copy forwarded to the bank commissioners on or before the 1st day of November in each year. Such auditors shall cause to be exhibited the last trial balance of the depositors' ledgers, verifying the same with the controlling account in the general ledger, and immediately report any variance to the bank commissioners.

SEC. 3448. Notice of meetings: The treasurer of each savings bank shall, at least 10 days before each meeting of the corporators, mail or deliver to each a written or printed notice of the day and hour of holding such meeting; and if he shall neglect to give such notice he shall be fined $100.

SEC. 3449. Removal of corporators: At the annual meeting of any savings bank when two-thirds of all the corporators of such bank are present a corporator may be removed by a four-fifths vote.

SEC. 3450. Vacancies in office. Assistants: The directors, managers, or trustees of each savings bank may fill any vacancy in any office in such bank, and the person chosen shall hold such office till another is chosen in his stead. When any officer can not perform the duties of his office they may appoint an assistant to him to serve during their pleasure, up to the time of the next annual meeting of the corporation; and such assistant shall have the same powers and duties as such officer.

SEC. 3451. Annual statement of unused accounts: The treasurer of every savings bank shall annually, on or before the 10th day of July, deliver to the comptroller a sworn statement containing the name and amount standing to the credit of every depositor who shall not have made a deposit therein or withdrawn therefrom any part of his deposit, or any part of the interest thereon, for a period of more than 20 years next preceding; but this section shall not apply to the deposit made by any person known to the bank to be living. The comptroller shall communicate the statements which shall be so delivered to him to the general assembly on or before the third day of its next session. If the treasurer of any savings bank neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be fined $100.

SEC. 3453. Penalties affecting officers and directors: The directors, managers, or trustees of any savings bank, assenting to a violation of any provision of law relating to savings banks, shall be jointly and severally liable to such savings bank for any loss which may result therefrom. Every officer, director, or trustee of any savings bank who shall intentionally violate any of the provisions of law relating to savings banks shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and the State's attorney for the county where such bank is located shall prosecute any person charged with such violation on complaint by the bank commissioners.

SEC. 3454. General penalty: Every person who shall violate any provision of law in relation to banks, savings banks, or trust companies, for which no other penalty is provided, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more $500.

DEPOSITS.

It is interesting to note at this time that the amount of deposits in savings banks of Connecticut—the data being taken from the Connecticut Register Manual for 1913 (p. 372)—is as follows:

Total amount of deposits in savings banks of Connecticut Jan. 1, 1913	$291,753,432.82
Increase during 1912	10,699,517.35

Savings-banks deposits first congressional district, Connecticut.

Berlin Savings Bank, Kensington	$589,748.45
Bristol Savings Bank, Bristol	3,772,626.73
Burritt Savings Bank, New Britain	1,767,026.49
Collinsville Savings Society, Collinsville	1,124,685.69
Dime Savings Bank, Hartford	3,915,789.75
Farmington Savings Bank	5,245,582.61
Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford	8,244,043.61
People's Savings Bank, New Britain	77,874.55
Savings Bank of New Britain	7,120,872.84
Savings Bank of Manchester	930,447.01
Society for Savings, Hartford	35,581,719.49
Southington Savings Bank	1,660,634.35
State Savings Bank, Hartford	5,907,846.26
Suffield Savings Bank, Suffield	623,976.51

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. FREAR,

OF WISCONSIN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, when Congress was called in special session by the President, he urged upon us a revision of the tariff and thereafter a revision of the currency system.

Promises that the high cost of living would be reduced by tariff legislation and that no legitimate business interest would be disturbed, yet echoed in our ears when in his second message of April 8 the President said:

> It would be unwise to move headlong with reckless haste or with strokes that cut to the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. * * * We must build up trade; especially foreign trade. We must build up industry as well and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build up and not pull down.

This general statement was construed by the country to recommend a policy of downward tariff revision that would not destroy legitimate business or the protective laws under which national prosperity has so rapidly been advanced. Progressive Republicans with Progressive Party Members in this House, whose party platforms recognized the protection principle, stood ready to join hands with our Democratic friends in securing a just and equitable tariff law, reduced to a point measured by the difference in cost of production here and abroad.

By methods that will ever be condemned, neither the Republican nor Progressive Party Members of the House were permitted to have any voice in the preparation of the Underwood tariff bill. It was made a strictly partisan measure, ignoring all suggestions from Republicans or from the Tariff Board. While providing for a tax on incomes, that all parties favor, it completely swept away protective duties on many legitimate lines of business, giving preference to favored localities, and the bill was then hurriedly passed against the protest of every Republican in this House, many of whom favor an income tax and a genuine equitable downward revision of the tariff.

WILL COST OF LIVING BE REDUCED?

As if to distract attention from preelection pledges, that living expenses would be reduced, it has repeatedly been reiterated by members of the new administration, that the ultimate consumer can not expect to materially profit by tariff reductions because the present tariff of less than 25 cents on the raw wool contained in a $15 overcoat or a duty on wheat heretofore given to the farmers' products but now removed, will be lost among middlemen before reaching the consumer.

The Department of Labor of the present administration has just issued a bulletin based on statistics to the effect that the

retail price of sugar will probably not be permanently reduced or affected by a reduction of tariff duties because of the profits exacted by refiners, jobbers, and retailers, corroborating arguments that have been repeatedly urged against free sugar. On the other hand, it has been admitted that in wiping out home production and home competition, through the destruction of the sugar business, which will be precipitated by the new tariff bill, a loss is to be incurred by growers and manufacturers estimated at $100,000,000, and by some authorities reaching double that amount. Where under the new tariff law is to be found compensation for this great loss to the industries of the country and for a direct loss of $52,000,000 in annual revenues?

FREE TRADE WILL NOT REACH EXTRAVAGANCE.

A new gospel of revelation has also discovered that while tariffs and trusts in one form or another have exacted unjust tribute in the past, every step in remedial legislation which raises the standard of labor, necessarily occasions additional cost to the consumer. Further, that the cost of production is frequently a small fraction of the price paid by consumers, and that extravagance and waste in securing comforts and luxuries unknown to our forefathers must be paid for and can not be avoided by drastic tariff reductions.

It is further declared by our Democratic friends that a sudden change in tariff rates may cause special interests and designing men to precipitate a panic, and in order to prevent such calamity a new currency law is urged which will enable business men to procure needed funds when possessed of good loan collateral. For this reason a currency bill has been hastily introduced and we are about to vote upon it.

Every Republican in the House voted against the Underwood bill, believing it was worse than existing law, and that action has been vindicated by the Democratic majority in the Senate, which tacked 676 amendments onto the House bill, changing the original document so that, as a tariff expert recently said on this floor, its most intimate friend would not recognize it through the multitude of changes plastered over its physiognomy.

A QUESTIONABLE EXPERIMENT.

Is the proposed new tariff law a dangerous experiment? Consider for a moment what it proposes to do. Average tariff rates are not conclusive as to discriminations, but what is to be expected from the new law, which averages a rate of less than 27 per cent, or 1 per cent lower than the Underwood bill and far lower than any tariff law ever before enacted? We condemned the Payne-Aldrich bill because of its unfair exactions through its average rate of 40 per cent, but the average rate contained in the Wilson-Gorman law of 1894, which wrecked the Cleveland Democratic administration, was 39.45 per cent, or less than 1 per cent below the Aldrich tariff law. What may we now expect upon discovering that the so-called free-trade Wilson law of 1894 was approximately 50 per cent higher than the proposed Underwood-Simmons tariff law, with its new freedom for foreign producers?

The Underwood bill placed most of the northern farmers' products on the free list. The character of this discrimination has been frequently explained, and it is sufficient now to say that while the bill gives protection to many southern products, extending from the whiskies and tobaccos of Kentucky to rice, goats, and peanuts in other Southern States, it places wool, flour, potatoes, dressed meats, sugar, and, finally, wheat and other products upon the free list.

I joined in the opposition offered against the sham Canadian reciprocity bill. Its passage proved the undoing of a President. It proposed to throw down the bars which to some degree protected the farmers of this country against competition with cheaper lands and cheaper labor possessed by our northern neighbor and was unjust to our own agricultural interests. What shall be said of the new tariff bill that sweeps away protection and without reciprocal advantages gives to Canada and every other country possessing cheaper lands and labor, equal privileges in our home market and yet retains duties on manufactured products which the farmer is compelled to buy?

MOVEMENT FROM THE FARM TO THE CITY.

One of the most serious problems confronting our country is the movement from the farm to the city. It is a change that affects not only the farmer but all those who depend upon the farmer. Of what avail is legislation by States seeking to make agricultural pursuits more remunerative or otherwise attractive when a tariff bill is being enacted that—

strikes at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us and at our own invitation—

to use the language of the President.

These debates have disclosed that the admitted difference in the cost of production of wheat here and abroad runs from a minimum of 6 cents a bushel to 10 cents and over. All protection has been swept away by the new tariff. The 1909 wheat crop of this country reached $657,656,000. No man can accurately determine in advance the effect of opening our home market to the free wheat of Siberia, Argentina, and Canada; but whatever the loss may be, it is directly borne by the farmer and indirectly by all classes that depend upon him.

Packers, distributing agencies, and a vast army of consumers in this country are protesting against the scarcity of beef, with its accompaniment of higher prices, and they are appealing to American farmers to raise more stock to meet the growing demand of a home market. With the same breath the framers of this new tariff law drive our farmers into direct competition with free dressed meats imported from Mexico, Australia, and other countries, while free wool, according to the supporters of the new tariff, will discourage the sheep-growing industry of this country.

Six hundred and ten thousand farmers in 1910 owned over 52,000,000 sheep, valued at $232,841,585. These sheep produced $65,000,000 in wool that year, and yet with a duty of 11 cents a pound, $23,532,000 in raw wool was imported from foreign countries in 1910. The new rates sweep away all protection and immediately throw open the doors to Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina, which alone possess 180,000,000 sheep.

FIFTY-EIGHT PER CENT REDUCTION IN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The total value of dairy products in this country in 1909 reached $600,000,000, practically equaling wheat, of which amount Wisconsin, standing first, produced over one-tenth, consisting almost entirely of butter and cheese. Existing law levies a 6-cent duty per pound on butter and cheese imported from abroad, but the proposed law reduces the rate to 2½ cents.

In confirmation of our fears of the effect of the new law we learn through the press that hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign manufactured products in bond at the port of New York are awaiting the assured passage of the law. The press also announced that a portion of these goods consists of thousands of butter firkins from Siberia and Argentina. Will a reduction in living expenses occur through these importations or will the tariff be absorbed by shippers, as claimed? Time will demonstrate; but whatever the result, in his home market, the American farmer must now meet competition with the world.

FARMERS DO NOT CREATE PANICS.

When the shoe pinches, farmers do not depress the money market by gigantic failures, but after working double the hours daily permitted under factory union rules, the farmers take an account of stock whenever they pay interest on the 10,655 farm mortgages in my district, approximately one-half the whole number of farms, or when they pay taxes, and be it remembered no farm ever escapes the assessor. Smaller profits mean greater economies or abandonment of the farm to join the tide moving cityward. This is the invitation held by the pending tariff bill, for the President has declared we are to set ourselves free "by removing the trammels of a protective tariff."

Members of Congress have agricultural yearbooks, agricultural bulletins, and garden seeds furnished to them by the Government for distribution among their constituents. The purpose is to increase knowledge and interest in agriculture. Why this intense appreciation of the intellectual welfare of the farmer if we chop off his income with a tariff meat ax?

In a letter received from the officials of an organization which represents "hundreds of thousands of farmer members" is the statement that—

All history proves that agriculture is the basis of national prosperity and the broadest, deepest, and most fundamental problem before the American people to-day is the insurance of agricultural progress, prosperity, and development.

To this proposition every thinking man must assent. Referring to the pending tariff measure, it continues:

If we are to have free raw sugar, then free refined sugar; if free wool, then free woolens. * * * The farmers of the country insist upon not being discriminated against in the letting down of the bars.

No one can doubt the fairness of this demand, and yet the new tariff law turns a deaf ear to this protest made on behalf of the food producers of the country.

HOW WILL A LOW TARIFF HELP LABOR?

A brief statement of one other assured result has been repeatedly urged against the passage of an extreme reduction in tariff rates. To labor in this country has been given privileges and opportunities not offered elsewhere. Hours of labor, regulated by State statutes or agreement, minimum wages, prohibited child labor, workmen's insurance, and other progressive laws involve additional privileges to labor, but an enlarged expense that must be met by the employer. When to these privileges are added double wages, compared to the average paid abroad, it follows as sure as night follows day that competition with unrestricted foreign labor, when the tariff is reduced below the

safety line, exists, if at all, through reduced expenses or the employer must surrender his home market to the foreign producer, and with a surrender comes idle labor, without the wherewith to buy. That was the effect of the Wilson tariff bill and the logical effect of any tariff bill which gives our home market over to the foreign producer. The conditions disclosed at Lawrence, Mass., may be duplicated in hundreds of cities throughout the country if history repeats itself, and we may discover we have swallowed a remedy that is worse than the disease. Business prosperity is not measured by political theories or ingenious arguments, but by uncontrovertible statistics, and, as a general proposition, it is agreed that when the balance of trade with foreign countries is in our favor, times are prosperous in this country. Government statistics show that out of $4,278,000,000 in our foreign business last year, exports were 40 per cent greater than imports, the balance of trade in our favor amounting to $652,000,000. During the past 12 years, and under existing tariff laws everywhere acknowledged to be imperfect, our foreign exportation of manufactured products increased 110 per cent, a greater proportion than in any other country in the world.

WHO IS TO BE BENEFITED?

Will a new tariff law based upon free-trade theories improve this prosperous condition? If so, how? As has before been asked, will the proposed tariff law cause capital to seek investment? If so, when or where? Will it give employment to one additional laborer? Will it increase the wages of a single employee? Will it increase the value of farm products in a single instance? Will it persuade one boy or one girl to remain upon the farm? Will it reduce the cost of high living, or will it bring prosperity or disaster to the country?

Never since the days of the 1894 Wilson bill have we beheld such blind confidence on the part of our Democratic friends that somehow, in some way, the proposed tariff bill, which is much lower than the Wilson bill, will better the conditions of the producer and the consumer. If it does, and every man, whatever may be his politics, sincerely hopes such will be the case, it is evidence that our country has grown so strong that through an elastic currency we can withstand any storm. If you gentlemen across the aisle are right and we are wrong, then the tariff will forever cease to be a political issue.

THE SECRET CAUCUS V. CANNONISM.

One further phase of this tariff and currency legislation is as objectionable as Cannonism in its most despotic days. Never has the caucus gag in legislation been more completely applied than during this session. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK] pointedly says:

> The caucus is the design of the devil. It is not a part of representative government.

A Democratic Member [Mr. ADAIR] declared of the Underwood bill that it would never have received the indorsement of a handful of Members on that side of the House excepting through the caucus, yet proudly added he would vote for it without a change in the dotting of an "i" or crossing of a "t." During the discussion of this currency bill the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK], one of the leaders on the other side of the House, said:

> It is my purpose to vote for this bill, not because I like it * * *, but I conceive it is my duty to do so because of the caucus action of my party.

To make clearer his devotion to party he added:

> When I enter a Democratic caucus I always support a nominee no matter how much I dislike him or how great a rascal I think he is.

Speaking of the pending measure, the Democratic Member from Texas [Mr. CALLAWAY] says:

> It was whipped through the committee by the administration, brought into caucus and made a party measure by the administration, and whipped through the caucus by the same power.

Continuing, he pertinently adds:

> No suggestions the Republicans could offer would render any assistance. Why shut them out completely by binding the overwhelming Democratic majority to this administration bill?

Other Democratic authority has been offered on this floor of the legislative travesty on representative government now being enacted.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] who has refused to serve longer on the great Ways and Means Committee, declares he was not permitted to attend any hearing or participate in any committee meeting that assumed to frame the Underwood bill. Not one Republican member of the committees required by law to report the tariff or currency bills has been permitted to be present when either bill was being framed, and every one of the 4,000 items of the tariff bill was the product of a Democratic secret caucus. Not one amendment, out of hundreds offered to both bills, has been accepted. Never before has the secret caucus been invoked in the Senate. Never has it assumed such power in the House. It destroys representation to every district in the country that has sent a Republican or Progressive Party Member to Congress.

THE CAUCUS DISFRANCHISES DISTRICTS.

Through the secret caucus, three Democratic Members from Wisconsin admitted to the caucus are given the legislative representation accorded to 11 Members of our State by the Federal Constitution. Eight Members and their districts have been disfranchised as completely as are the negroes of the South, and the same argument has been used on this floor to justify the disfranchisement in each instance. Judging by the sacrifice in agricultural products and discrimination against the dairy interests of my own State in favor of the whisky distillers, tobacco interests of Kentucky, and other products of the South, the three Members have been unable in the Democratic secret caucus to protect these important interests.

Can a more flagrant violation of legislative rights be conceived than the secret-caucus treatment of the tariff by both Houses? The senior Senator from my own State, an experienced legislator and tariff student of national reputation, was chosen a member of the Senate Finance Committee and a Senate tariff conferee because of his long and important public service. Yet, although one of the national leaders in formulating progressive legislation, he was denied participation in the deliberations of either committee because he is a Republican. Why should three Democratic Members from Wisconsin, none of whom has any special knowledge of tariff schedules, be permitted to have a voice, however feeble, in framing the tariff law, when all the remaining Wisconsin Members of Congress in both Senate and House were shut out?

Pursuant to this same principle, the one Democratic Member for Minnesota is more powerful than the remaining eight Members, with the two Republican Senators included, because he alone was permitted within the secret caucus. However, the southern Members controlled the caucus deliberations, and Minnesota received the same treatment that has been accorded to Wisconsin under the new tariff law.

THE MACHINE WITHIN THE MACHINE.

Is there a machine within a machine? A leading Democrat, Senator HITCHCOCK, has so declared from the floor of the Senate. Mr. ANDERSON, of Minnesota, gives a reason for the granting or refusal to grant tariff favors when he says to us that 14 Southern States send 130 Democrats to the House and control the Democratic membership and legislation of the House. These 14 States hold 38 out of 58 chairmanships, including every important chairmanship excepting one, the Committee on Appropriations. This powerful influence permeates all legislation, he has declared.

What are the practical results of caucus legislation? The House passed the Underwood bill of 4,000 items by a strict party vote. Few men knew what the bill actually contained. It went to the Senate, and after two months came out of the Senate caucus with 676 amendments. On every sixth item the Democratic secret caucuses at opposite ends of the Capitol disagreed on a measure which every Member of the House was asked to swallow without being permitted to change the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t."

I know human judgment differs as to the relative percentage of good and bad to be found in the existing tariff law, the Underwood bill, and the Senate bill; but aside from the threatened dynamite found in the bills given to us by the Democratic secret caucuses, admittedly framed on free-trade theories, the fundamental danger from such methods of legislation is more serious in its consequences than all the supposed iniquities which exist in the Aldrich bill and the Underwood bill combined.

Neither tariff bill now in conference is a deliberate expression of the majority of either House. Each is an utterance of a majority of a secret caucus, secured through secret means over men who were bound together by an unconscionable agreement. What shall be said of a "new freedom" that gags all opposition, repels all aid unless proffered by Democrats, and in its operation virtually destroys the representative government guaranteed by the Constitution?

IMPERATIVE NEED OF CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Advocates of the new tariff measure admit it may create serious business disturbances unless a more elastic currency system is made available to meet the emergency. Whatever may be his politics, the prosperity of our people is of equal importance to every man, and I am convinced that the immediate necessity for remedial currency legislation is not exaggerated.

Many defects have been pointed out by critics in the pending currency bill, but if the law can be put in operation through co-

operation of banking interests, I believe it is an improvement over the present law, because it affords larger opportunities to raise emergency currency wherever satisfactory security is available. I would include the smaller banks, if they so willed, enlarge the period for which farm loans can be carried, lessen the political complexion of Federal board membership, and favor many other changes, but all this may be accomplished by future amendment.

It is repugnant to be forced to vote for a secret-caucus measure which has placed every Republican Member of Congress outside the pale of legislative participation, but I shall vote for it, because I believe the bill is an improvement over existing law and because of its imperative need by a business world that will soon be struggling in the throes of new tariff adjustments.

Glass-Owen Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAN V. STEPHENS,

OF NEBRASKA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 18, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the fight waged by President Andrew Jackson against rechartering the old United States Bank, which the Government had created and turned over to private control, is one of the most dramatic contests ever waged in civil times. This bank was given the power of note issue and carried the Government deposits and had the Government prestige and support. With this great advantage it was not long before it grew to such power and influence that its president, Nicholas Biddle, conceived the idea that it was bigger and more influential than the Government which it had been attempting to dominate. At any rate, when President Jackson opposed the rechartering of the bank, Nicholas Biddle went to him and threatened him with defeat for reelection if he did not sign the bill, and then proceeded to show President Jackson how many States the bank could control and just how he could defeat him. Jackson said something about that being too much power for any corporation to possess in a Republic like this and straightway laid violent hands on that institution. It was a long and bitter struggle between the President and Congress, as Congress favored the bank, but the President finally won by a narrow margin. But when the people got a chance at the question at the next election the President was so overwhelmingly indorsed at the polls that from that day to this there have never been enough votes in Congress to pass a national currency bill that provided for anything like a privately controlled central bank.

THE ALDRICH CURRENCY BILL.

A few years ago a large sum of money was spent by the Monetary Commission created by Congress, which assembled the largest library on banking and currency in existence. As a result of its studies it presented to Congress what is known as the Aldrich currency bill. This bill proposed a great central bank, privately controlled in effect, which was the essential objection to the old United States Bank. This bill never stood the slightest show of becoming a law. A central bank privately controlled would be a menace to the Republic, as was the old United States Bank, and the people will not stand for it. Yet it is essential that the legal money reserves of the banks of the Nation should be united for the common defense against panics and business depression. The question has been how to unite these reserves under one control with safety and yet keep the Government out of the banking business. The result has been realized in the Glass-Owen bill. In order to show the necessity of this legislation let us look at existing banking conditions in the United States.

EACH BANK IS INDEPENDENT.

Each national bank is an independent corporation standing absolutely alone. This is a most desirable feature at all times save one, and that is in times of financial disturbances. The branch banking system of Canada and other countries is satisfactory for big business, but the lack of self-interest of the men in charge of these branches leaves each town and community without the splendid influence that an independent bank has upon the community, but they are comparatively free from panics. An independent banking system like ours gives to each town a self-interested, hustling banker who is encouraging and supporting every movement for the development of the country around his bank. He is vital to the country's growth and is interested in every man's success, but he is subjected to the dangers of money stringencies because he has no big bank with millions of dollars in reserve to protect him. Therefore it is not remarkable that he sometimes finds it impossible to carry the whole community on his back when a financial storm comes.

What we want, therefore, is to preserve our splendid independent banking system, with all of its virtues, and add to it the protection that it needs in times of stress. At present when a financial storm appears the first bank in its path is liable to go down under the impacts of cowardly capital trying to save itself. Other bankers see what has happened and immediately begin to curtail credit and force borrowers to pay up in order that the bank may have cash to meet the demands of depositors. Business of all kinds is paralyzed for want of capital and credit. Manufacturers close down one after another for want of money to meet pay rolls, and labor is thrown out of employment, and finally the whole country is in the throes of a panic. Panics nearly always start in New York City; so when the bankers fail to check them the Government always comes to their aid with immense deposits from the United States Treasury, which restore confidence and furnish funds to take the place of those that sought cover at the first sign of danger. The net result of a Nation-wide panic is always the transfer of untold millions of wealth from the hands of those who earned it in the sweat of their faces to the pockets of those who were able to grab the most ready money for use at the time when the panic was at its crest and when people had to let go of their property to get money. The wreck and ruin to men's fortunes that follow in the wake of one of these panics, and the greed, selfishness, and cowardice displayed is a sad commentary on human nature. It is a parallel to what occurs in a railroad wreck, where human beings lie mangled and bleeding and the ghouls rob them of their money and jewelry under the pretense of relieving suffering and saving lives. So it is in one of our bankers' panics—those who control the credit and ready money reap a bountiful harvest from the broken and bleeding business men of the Nation.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY CHECKS PANICS.

The fact that at every sign of financial distress the banks must be supported by the Treasury of the United States with large deposits of cash to enable them to cover the demands made upon them for money has led to the conception of the Glass-Owen currency bill. If the Government must back up our independent banks now whenever they get into trouble, it is argued, why not prepare a comprehensive currency measure that will allow this cooperation in a perfectly legal and businesslike manner, with every safeguard provided for the protection of the United States Treasury and the depositors of the banks, by making panics impossible? The answer to the argument is this splendid Glass-Owen measure that is now before Congress.

Under the present law the national banks must keep a legal reserve of lawful money (gold, silver, and greenbacks) in their vaults or with reserve agents to protect their depositors. The amount country banks must keep is $15 on every $100 of their deposits; reserve city banks and central reserve city banks, $25 on every $100 of deposits. The joker in this law is the right granted country banks to keep $9 of the $15 with a reserve city bank, and a reserve city bank can keep half of its $25 reserve in a central reserve city bank. The result of this law was soon realized by the big bankers, who conceived it, when they began to pay the country banks 2 per cent on their reserves the law permitted them to keep with reserve agents. The law would not permit the country banker to loan the last $15 on every $100 deposited with him, but singularly it allows the reserve agent to loan $9 of it if the country banker will deposit it with him. So all the reserve agent has to do is to offer 2 per cent interest on it and every country banker will deposit the amount the law allows him to deposit with his reserve agent. The law will not permit the reserve city banker to loan the last $25 on every $100 of deposits he carries, but he can send half of it to a central reserve city banker, where he can get 2 per cent on it. It was a clever scheme originated in the minds of the big bankers in New York City, and aided by their handy men in Chicago and St. Louis, for the purpose of drawing into their keeping the immense legal reserves of the banks of the United States. With the legal reserves also went other untold millions, until New York City has become not only the greatest money center, but the greatest gambling and wildcat

promoting center in all the wide world. The law looks innocent enough. No bank is required to keep its reserves in New York City. It simply says they may keep portions of them there if they wish. Since the banks are not allowed to loan their reserves, the 2 per cent sop is sufficient to get most all of them into the big centers of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. New York City gets the lion's share because her size and trade attracts them.

The evil results that have followed the mobilizing of these reserves into privately controlled banks in Chicago and New York are so great that it staggers imagination. It has resulted in furnishing available cash for organizing all of the big trusts of the country with their tremendous load of watered stocks, and the thousands of smaller combinations that have been whipped into shape by promoters. The trust bankers simply use the people's money to handle temporarily the organization and then pass the stock on to others full of water, and the people must pay the interest on them forever through increased prices.

The trust banker takes out his commission of from 1 to 50 per cent for using the bank's influence and the people's money to work the confidence game on the country. J. Pierpont Morgan organized the Steel Trust and wrote into its capital $700,000,000 of water with a stroke of the pen, and passed the stock that did not cost a cent on to the people, and every man who uses steel must pay the tribute interest as long as the Steel Trust makes steel. For this trifling service, performed with other people's money intrusted to his keeping, he charges a small commission of $66,000,000. There are shallow-pated, unthinking people who fawn at the feet of men who have used these great privileges to lay the toiling millions under a load of debt forever, but, for me, I consider them the greatest criminals of the age J. Pierpont Morgan was the greatest trust organizer in his time, and the amount of watered stock he has loaded upon the American people through industrial organizations he has floated with the people's money intrusted to his care is beyond human conception. It would take the entire net earnings of all the people and all the industries of my State a whole year to pay for the watered stock in the Steel Trust alone. His commissions on that deal would run the State government of Nebraska for many years.

I am not quarreling with the promotion of large industries on legitimate capital, but I complain of the wholesale robbery that has been legalized and looked upon by some men as honest practice indulged in by these guardians of the money of the people which has been made possible, to a large extent, by our national-bank laws covering the item of bank reserves.

HOW TO PREVENT USE OF RESERVES FOR SPECULATION.

Now, the question is, How are we to prevent this sort of use of the people's legal bank reserves by the enactment of the Glass-Owen bill? We can prevent absolutely the pyramiding of the legal reserves of the Nation in New York banks under private control, where they can be used for stock-gambling and stock-watering purposes, to the very great loss of the whole Nation. It is true, however, after we have done this, the banks of New York are still rich beyond the dreams of Crœsus.

For the last 15 years they have been waxing fat on the tolls they have taken from commerce and through high financing. They have transferred from the people's credit to their own credit millions upon millions of the people's capital every year. They neither spin nor weave, therefore produce no wealth. They simply feed upon those who do produce it by controlling the vast credits of the country for their own benefit. Therefore New York will go on collecting her tribute upon the Nation's commerce, but her power will be lessened by a few hundred millions of legal bank reserves which the Glass-Owen bill will take from her control. New York City is an economic waste to the Nation. Through the haphazard method of permitting commerce to take its own course, without regard to cost or consequences, we find many railroads and steamship lines centering in that city, forcing to the highest point the cost of handling commerce. Building lots selling at the rate of $25,000,000 an acre, skyscrapers built at an enormous cost, tunnels under the great Hudson River in many places, subways blasted out through the length of Manhattan to expedite traffic—all this is done at a cost of untold millions of money, every dollar of which is collected in tolls from the commerce of the Nation that clears there and from the profits of stock watering and gambling. Four million people are congested on a rock-bound island in the Hudson River, the most impractical and expensive place possible to locate a city. The cost of conducting business there is not only inordinately great, but the evils arising from the congestion of population make the city a great ulcer on the body politic. It is fast becoming a menace to the peace and welfare of the Republic in more ways than one. The day, no doubt, will come when the Government will have to direct the movement of commerce in order to prevent the overdevelopment of great cities. Great cities are to nations what a tumor is to a human body. We may have to cut them out some day to save the life of the Nation.

PROVISIONS OF THE GLASS-OWEN BILL.

The Glass-Owen bill simply proposes to take the legal reserves of all the national banks—or, rather, that portion which they are not required to keep in their own vaults—and place them in 12 large Federal reserve banks, located in 12 different sections of the United States. These Federal reserve banks will be organized by the national banks of each section, each bank being a member or stockholder. These Federal reserve banks will be supervised and controlled by the Government of the United States through a Federal reserve board of seven members appointed by the President. The relationship of the Government to the banking business is simply a supervisory control, while the actual banking business is done by the Federal banks.

The bill provides that these Federal reserve banks will do business only with the member banks and the National Government. The member banks put up $105,000,000 of the capital of the Federal reserve banks and keep a portion of their legal reserves on deposit with them, amounting to several hundred million dollars more. The Treasurer of the United States will keep the deposits of the Government in these banks also, so that the total assets of the 12 banks will reach nearly a billion dollars when the system is in complete operation. As a compensation to the Government for the part it takes in the operation of the Federal banks it will receive 60 per cent of the profits, after 5 per cent has been paid to the member banks on their capital stock, 40 per cent going to the member banks.

This vast banking capital will be used exclusively in rediscounting commercial paper arising out of agricultural, commercial, and industrial transactions upon which member banks may wish to borrow money for use of their customers. Not a dollar of it can be loaned for gambling on the stock exchanges or for wildcat speculations, a kind of banking transaction that seems to be popular in large centers like Chicago and New York. We are assured through the provisions of this bill that every dollar of these reserves will be used as a basis of credit to the great business of production and distribution of the necessities of life. Every section of the country will have the use of these reserves in proportion to its capital and needs. The reserves of a district are mobilized into the Federal bank of that district for the use of its member banks. If a money stringency occurs anywhere in the district, instead of the banks of that locality standing alone against the storm, as they are compelled to do under our present law, the banks in trouble can call on the Federal bank for aid and get it at once, without any question, upon the presentation of good, bankable notes guaranteed by the banks holding them. Every banker doing a legitimate and safe business will have in his vaults paper suitable for rediscount to an amount beyond his possible needs under any condition that may arise. If he has not, his bank is insolvent, anyway, and ought to be closed up for the public safety. Thus it will be seen that nothing but a country-wide disaster such as we have never known could possibly produce a country-wide panic like the one we experienced in 1907. A panic like the one in 1907 could not possibly have developed under the provisions of this Glass-Owen bill, because the money needed to allay the stringency could have been supplied at once, before the trouble was handed on to other banks and ultimately to every hamlet in the United States.

Under the new law the legal reserves of the banks of the New York district would have been mobilized in the Federal bank, ready for use at a moment's notice, and the panic would have been nipped in the bud at its incipiency. It could not have even started, the need of cash would have been supplied so quickly. After the country was well-nigh ruined by its ravages the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States stepped in and calmed the tempest with $25,000,000 deposit of the people's money. If it should happen that the financial stress was so deeply rooted that the Federal reserve bank can not allay the trouble, the Federal reserve board can order another Federal bank to the aid of the first one, and if that is not sufficient, still another and another till the whole battery of 12 Federal banks are brought into action with the greatest aggregation of banking capital back of them in all the world. If this would not stop a panic, then nothing known to banking science would. But in the judgment of experienced men nothing but the rankest dishonesty of member banks in their management or a nation-wide calamity could produce a panic that these great Federal banks could not snuff out at once before it could be called a panic.

REDISCOUNTING PROVISIONS.

In ordinary times the Federal banks will do a regular rediscount business with their member banks, furnishing each section of the country ready money for crop-moving and other purposes. The modus operandi is something like this: A country banker finds, for instance, he needs $50,000 for crop-moving purposes, and he has already loaned up to the limit of his reserves. He takes $50,000 worth of notes which the bank indorses and sends them to the Federal bank for rediscount. Under this law the Federal bank is empowered to issue Treasury notes under the approval of the Federal reserve board, and will in all probability issue these Treasury notes for rediscounting paper from a member bank instead of using lawful money—unless specifically called for—which is needed for reserve purposes. If Treasury notes are issued to the member bank, the $50,000 worth of customers' notes will be placed in the vaults and $50,000 worth of Treasury notes—new money—issued to the member bank. The member bank pays them out in the course of crop moving and they pass as do national-bank notes, but they are not lawful money and can not be used by the member bank as reserves. Since the loaning power of the member bank depends on the amount of lawful money held as reserves, it is apparent it would want to get these Treasury notes back to the Federal bank as soon as the need of them passed away, because they are a liability, and reduce the member bank's power to extend credit to the exact amount of these notes it holds in its vaults. Thus, while these notes will pass everywhere in the hands of the people just as national-bank notes do, they are a liability in the hands of the bank, because no matter how many of them a bank holds the bank's power to loan money would not be increased one penny as a result. They are not lawful money, and a bank must have lawful money in its vaults upon which to make loans. Therefore, every bank that gets hold of these Treasury notes sends them back to the Federal bank for redemption as soon as the need for them passes. Thus we have an elastic currency.

When the Federal bank issues these Treasury notes it must segregate in its vaults a reserve of 33⅓ per cent of lawful money for the purpose of redeeming them as fast as presented. The notes therefore have as a security for redemption the $50,000 of customers' notes, which the member bank guaranteed, and a reserve fund of $16,666⅔ of gold or lawful money, and the credit of the United States besides. There is no better money than this in existence, as it is based on actual commercial transaction and passes out of circulation with the close of the transaction. It is elastic, a quality so much needed in our currency.

The Glass-Owen bill will, if enacted into law in its present form, prevent panics. It will guarantee that every section of the United States will have its share of benefit from the legal reserves. It guarantees ample money to do the country's business with dispatch and economy. It provides against a shrinkage of property value as the result of a shortage of money and against inflation of prices from a superfluity of money. In short, it is the most important piece of legislation proposed by Congress in the last 50 years, and it is to be deplored that we have not had such a law from the beginning and thus saved to the producers untold wealth which they have been swindled out of by recurring money panics.

Banking and Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS FITZHENRY,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. FITZHENRY. Mr. Speaker, as diversified as are the opinions of those who represent the various political parties in this body as to the merits of the pending measure, all minds are in harmony upon one proposition—that the present banking and currency laws are inadequate, defective, and a constant menace to the prosperity of our people and the stability of our institutions. Indeed, the differences of opinion are more fanciful than real, more speculative than substantial. Our Progressive friends complain that we have not gone far enough, while our Republican associates, more in a spirit of envy than legitimate criticism, say that in writing this bill we have gone too far; but neither the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK] nor my colleague from Illinois [Mr. MANN] have been able to point to one material provision which has escaped a serious, sound, and sensible consideration. The Progressive leader [Mr. MURDOCK] would have this House cure all of the ills of the body politic in this one measure. He is not content that we should single out the more serious ones and cure them one at a time, while the Republicans have no substitute to offer.

Were it necessary to procure evidence of the insufficiency of the present system of banking and currency, I would call to witness the great Monetary Commission which sat at Indianapolis 15 years ago and called the attention of Congress and the people to the crying need of legislation of this character. Every national convention of every political party has pledged itself to the passage of laws which would give us a sound banking and an elastic currency system that would meet the demands of the business of the country. Conventions of representatives of the banking associations have repeatedly called the attention of Congress to the necessity of amending our laws so that our bankers could cope with the emergencies which were likely to happen at any time.

Political capital was made of the panic of 1893, and so successfully that many well-meaning and ordinarily well-informed people believed that it was caused by a tariff bill which was to be passed at some time in the future and which was finally passed a year and a half later. Political exigencies required that the real cause of the panic of 1893 be hidden from view; and, unfortunately for the American people, it was. That panic followed closely upon the passage of the McKinley law, which granted special privileges liberally to a favored few of our people. It was when beneficiaries of those special privileges began to finance them that our system broke down completely, prostrating the industries and paralyzing the markets of the country.

BANKING PANIC OF 1907.

After the panic of 1893 the country finally settled down to business again and things ran along smoothly. Many improvements in agricultural methods were made and production of labor in all lines was increased. The factories were humming along joyously, and their output was immense; the farms of the country brought forth their most bounteous crops; the bank vaults of the country were supposedly full of money; and, in fact, so far as surface indications went, all were enjoying peace, prosperity, and plenty. The Nation was apparently at the ideal stage in its history.

This was our condition when our banking system broke down completely again without a moment's warning and to all intents and purposes without the slightest provocation. National banks suspended payment, mills closed down, factories went to the wall, soup houses and bread lines were established to feed the unemployed. The banking and currency panic of 1907 was on with all of its costly and terrible consequences, and this at a time when there was more money in the country than ever before; more agricultural products to be sold and transported to market than at any previous time in years; business to be done, but no money available with which to do it; the last presidential election three years in the past and the next one a year in the future, with the incidental unrest not yet started and the Republican Party in absolute control of both Houses of the Congress and a Republican occupying the White House.

ILLINOIS FARMERS WILL NOT SOON FORGET.

The bronzed, industrious farmer of the great corn belt in Illinois will not soon forget the consequences of the fall of 1907. With his bounteous crop ready for market and contracted for delivery, he found it an impossibility to get his money, because the grain buyer had none with which to pay him. Had he been especially diligent, marketed his crop early, gotten his money and deposited it in the bank, he discovered he was unable to draw it out to pay his debts. He and all others found themselves the victims of the twin evils of speculation and currency concentration—the children of set banking and currency laws passed as a war measure—the shackles of an industrious and frugal people.

Upon former occasions these money panics had taken place at times when it was easy to mislead men not especially well versed upon the subject into a belief that they were caused by some other combinations of circumstances. Not so this time. With nothing, other than prosperity itself, with which to confound it, and like a bolt of lightning out of a clear sky came the banking and currency panic of 1907 with all its dreadful consequences. It is almost unnecessary to state the particular features of that law which made that disaster possible, were

it not proper to seek out the particular evils of present laws for the purpose of correcting them.

EVILS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

It is unnecessary to detail all of the evils of the present system, but everybody skilled in matters of finance admits that—

(1) Our present system of currency is neither elastic nor mobile, while a proper system should be elastic—that is, expanding and contracting readily to meet the needs of the business of the country—and movable, easily and quickly, from where it is not needed to where it is needed.

(2) Our present system of currency naturally and almost necessarily tends to concentration in the great banks of New York City.

(3) It encourages speculation and hazards the banking reserves of the country upon the turn of the markets.

(4) The funds of the Government are gathered together and stored in the United States Treasury and the subtreasuries, located in the different parts of the country, and are thereby actually removed from circulation. These funds are of no more benefit to the business of the country than though they did not exist. At the close of business on the 16th of September, 1913, this sum amounted to $286,129,330.

(5) We have no system of banks or branches of banks in any foreign country, which has always been an embarrassment to our trade and which makes us, in a measure, the financial subjects of Great Britain.

The exports of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, amounted to almost two and one-half billion dollars. All of this business, done by American merchants and producers, was done through foreign banks, principally the banks of London. We have been endeavoring for many years, at great expense to the people of this country, to encourage friendly relations with the South American Republics. Our business interests have increased their trade with South America very considerably, but notwithstanding the growth we get less of the South American trade than England or Germany.

In 1912 our export business to South America amounted to $115,000,000. All of the banking business incident to this volume of trade with South America was necessarily done through the banks of London. Conceive, if you will, the embarrassment of our position—while endeavoring to gain the good will and the trade of South America, Great Britain controls the finances of the two continents, so far as international trade between North and South America is concerned.

(6) The present law is a panic breeder and enables a handful of men in New York City to dominate the commercial interests of the Nation.

(7) The present system affords absolutely no savings bank facilities and prohibits the national banks from making loans upon real estate, the best security which the Omnipotent has given us.

THE ISSUE IS PLAIN.

It is known that the panics of American history have been due to the fact that our currency system was based upon an arbitrary fact—the bonded indebtedness of the Nation—which has no relation in the world to the commercial needs of the people, and under existing laws it is possible for the big banks of New York to gather the reserves of the country banks into their vaults and loan them out for use in gambling in stocks and bonds on Wall Street. This latter specification—the possession of the national purse—together with the inelastic character of our currency, have given to the so-called Money Trust the power to completely dominate the banking business of the country and, through this domination, the positive control of the prosperity and destiny of ninety millions of American souls. Is this not more power than should be put in the hands of any set of individuals for their own private use? It certainly is. When, by the very nature of the situation, we are brought face to face with the proposition that either the banks are to control the Government and the people, or the people, through their Government, must control the banks, the issue is so plain and simple that our duty is unmistakable. Ninety-nine per cent of the opposition to this bill is due to the agitation of clever, crafty representatives of the big banking interests in the central reserve cities, who see in this proposed legislation the control of a great people slipping from their grasp. I might add that the other 1 per cent of opposition is due to a lack of careful consideration of the bill and the reasonable and natural consequences of its provisions.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

The instrument provided in this bill which is to control the national banking system for the people and in the interest of the people is the Federal reserve board. This body will sit in Washington, and the tremendous power of the Money Trust will be transferred from the gilded halls of Wall Street, where it is now used for private profit, to the Capital of the Nation, where it will be wielded by a governmental agency for the public good. As at present provided in this bill, this public agency will be composed of seven members, three of them by virtue of their offices—the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency. The other four are to be appointed by the President of the United States directly to this service, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Treasury is the direct custodian of the material wealth of the Government and the processes of redemption which make every dollar of our money as good as every other dollar and all as good as gold. Is it not proper that this Cabinet officer should be a member?

The Secretary of Agriculture is the direct representative of the great basic industry of the Nation and those who pursue it, and the Cabinet representative of those who feed and clothe our people and many others among the nations of the earth. Is it not eminently proper that the official representative of the greatest producing class we have should be a member of this important board?

The Comptroller of the Currency, the officer of the Government charged directly, even to a higher degree than any other officer, with the administration of our banking and currency laws, certainly should be given a place in the councils of this great public agency. Is it not wise that he should be a member ex officio?

For the four appointive members of the board the bill provides such limitations upon their selection by the President that it insures an able, nonpartisan, well-balanced instrumentality.

Not more than one can be from a Federal reserve district.

The President is required to have a due regard to a fair representation of different geographical divisions of the country.

They shall devote their time to the business of the board.

Not more than two of them shall be of the same political party.

At least one shall be a person experienced in banking.

No member can be either an officer or director of any bank.

These are a few of the precautions that the law provides to insure the selection by the President of a board that will administer the duties of these exceedingly important offices. But the bill does not stop there. Another and independent agency is provided, which has powers and duties and is privileged to know that this board is performing its duties and exercising its great powers fairly and in the interest of all the people. This additional agency is—

THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL,

which is composed of one member elected by the members of the boards of directors of each of the Federal reserve banks. The bill very wisely authorizes the Federal advisory council (1) to meet and confer directly with the Federal reserve board on general business conditions, (2) to make representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board, (3) to call for complete information and to make representations in regard to the business of the board and business of the country.

In other words, the Federal advisory council has a right to know just what is being done and why and how; also why certain things are not done. Had some legally constituted authority possessed this power over the coterie of bankers who precipitated and directed the panic of 1907, there would have been no panic, and the prosperity of the country would not have been so needlessly interrupted and so much suffering entailed.

A COMPARISON.

The Federal reserve board is said to be the "capstone" of this new and very effective, I believe, bureau for the administration of the national banking system in the interest of the people of the country. It is given ample power to manage the banking business of the country, and to doubt its efficiency is to question our form of government. Compare, if you will, this governmental agency with the self-constituted board of control in New York, which for a quarter of a century has wrecked railroads, destroyed great industries, created panics, closed banks, ruined trust companies, floated watered stocks and inflated bonds upon the great utilities of the country—which are, in turn, but burdens upon the people served by these great quasi public agencies—corrupted the fountains of liberty, and limited the God-given opportunities of a race of people. Yet those who have wielded this great power object to the creation of this board unless the law requires the unanimous consent of all its members to act, and that they be given "minority representation" on the board. Suppose the railroads had minority representation upon the Interstate Commerce Commission. In

other words, the big bankers of the country have no objection to the board if Congress will but let them run it.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Having considered the great administrative agency created by this measure for the control and regulation of the national banking system, let us discuss for a moment the machinery through which the board will work. The country will be divided geographically into not less than 12 Federal reserve districts, having due regard for the established lines of business, and in each of these districts will be located, at some central point, a Federal reserve bank, which shall be owned by all of the banks in the district, called member banks. All national banks are required to become members by qualifying under the law and by-laws of the Federal reserve board. Each reserve bank is managed by a board of directors of nine, three to be chosen as representative of the member banks, three who are representative of the public in the district served, and all six of whom shall be elected by the member banks. The other three members of the board of directors shall be appointed by the Federal reserve board, who shall designate one of its appointees to be chairman of the board. The Federal reserve board is also given the power to remove the three directors elected by the member banks as representative of the general public if in the opinion of the board these directors are not fairly representative of the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the district.

The purpose of these reserve banks is to compel national banks and to permit State banks to place themselves in a position where they are entitled to the benefits and their patrons furnished the conveniences afforded. These Federal reserve banks are the instruments through which the Government will put currency in circulation among the people and regulate, so far as practicable, the diffusion of credits.

If a member bank has all of its available funds loaned out, and the needs of the community require additional currency with which to transact the business, the member bank may take such portion of its prime securities as it desires to the Federal reserve bank and have them rediscounted. The securities are accepted by the reserve bank and held for collection, and in payment of them the reserve bank issues to the member bank the Government's Federal reserve notes, which the member bank issues and uses the same as money. As the securities are paid off and the emergency exhausted, the Federal reserve notes find their way back to the bank of issue and are retired until another emergency arises. Thus, the proposed bill provides an emergency currency system which expands automatically when the emergency appears and contracts automatically when the emergency is passed without an undue inflation or a dangerous contraction, the volume of emergency currency in circulation depending entirely upon the needs of commerce, and not upon some arbitrary fact which has no relation whatever to the business needs of the country, as at the present time. The present system is entirely satisfactory when the business of the country is running along smoothly—indeed, any kind of a system would do as well; but when the extraordinary condition, the emergency, comes, it breaks down utterly, as it has always done in all panicky times.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that this measure might truthfully be called "a bill to prevent panics."

FARM LOANS.

For the first time in a half century, if this bill becomes a law, national banks will have the right and power to make loans to their customers upon real estate security. Heretofore the national bank has, strictly speaking, been required to do a commercial banking business, as distinguished from an investment or capital loaning business, which has been done by the savings and trust banks organized under the State laws. To meet this growing branch of the banking business, national banks have found it necessary and proper to organize, through their stockholders or directors, State trust and savings banks, which could engage in the business of accumulating small savings of time deposits and loaning them out upon the security of farm mortgages and trust deeds.

The pending measure authorizes national banks to create under their Federal charters savings-bank departments, subject to proper limitations and regulations. When a department is thus properly organized its powers are almost unlimited in that particular class of banking, and loans may be made for long terms and renewed. Should a national bank for any good reason decide not to set by a portion of its assets for the organization of a savings-bank department then this law gives the bank the right, even while doing a purely commercial banking business, to make loans on real estate for a period of not longer than one year.

Those familiar with the manner in which farm loans are made are at first inclined to feel that the loaning power for the period of one year is of little value; but when we consider that for many years national banks have been furnishing funds for large real estate transactions, with no security other than personal security upon promissory notes, it must be apparent that this grant of power will be very valuable to the bank, adding to the integrity of its short loans for closing up real estate transactions and a great accommodation to the patrons of the bank.

This provision of the bill, if enacted into law, will add materially to the efficiency of the national banking system. It will cause national banks in many instances which now, through their stockholders or directors, control a State-bank corporation to abandon the State charters and bring their entire business within the provisions and the regulation of the Federal system. It will also have a tendency to encourage strictly State banks to come into the Federal system and receive the immense benefits of the rediscounting privileges of the Federal reserve bank, thus insuring in a measure the safety of the deposits of our people.

A FALSE CRY.

When the enemies of this measure found themselves unable to seriously criticize any material provision in this bill they resorted to the false cry that the present majority in the House of Representatives was attempting to surreptitiously destroy the present standard of value of our financial system. This contention is purely malicious and wholly without foundation, for not one word in the bill, from its enacting clause to the last word in the last section, even refers to a change of the established standards of value of this country. It may be that some day it will prove wise to change the present standard of money in the United States, but it would be unwise to do so at the present time, and neither the Banking and Currency Committee nor any Member of the House has even thought of such action.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The only change in the currency that is proposed by this measure is to retire the Government 2 per cent bonds, which are now the basis of the circulation of bank notes, at the rate of 5 per cent annually, and incidentally the national-bank notes, and in their stead and subject to the quality of elasticity provided for in this bill, substitute the Federal reserve bank note. In all of the discussions of this measure, both during the general debate and under the five-minute rule, no Member of this body has presumed to question the soundness of the Federal reserve bank note provided in this bill. When the banker has all of his funds loaned out and an emergency arises requiring more money he takes his prime securities to the Federal reserve bank, where they are rediscounted and the banker given in payment for his securities these Federal reserve notes, which are a legal tender for the payment of all imposts, excises, and Government dues. A Federal reserve bank is required to have in its vaults as security for these Federal notes at least 33⅓ per cent of their par value in gold coin, as well as the par value of the notes evidenced by the prime securities of the member bank which had them discounted. When these securities are transferred they are indorsed by the member bank, so that behind every Federal reserve bank note that can be issued under this law the holder of the bank note will have as security for its payment one-third of the par value in gold, 100 per cent actual prime securities, the entire assets of the member bank discounting its securities, the entire assets of the Federal reserve bank issuing the notes, and, in addition, the taxing power of the United States Government.

Bank notes are not money. They are evidences of credit and promises to pay lawful money. In other words, they are a substitute for money. Each dollar of actual money in this country is required to do about $8 worth of business. It has to assist it in the performance of its work all sorts of substitutes for money and all kinds of means for the transfer of credits, such as the bank check, the promissory note, and bank notes of various kinds. But to my mind the substitute for real money provided for in this act and alluded to as Federal reserve bank notes is such a perfect substitute that it is as near real money as it can possibly be without being made and declared actual money.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW.

The general administration of national banks under the present law is not substantially changed, except the bank reserves are cared for in such a way that the reserves required to be held by national banks can not be accumulated and transferred to the great financial metropolis of the United States for improper use, but must be held in the Federal reserve district in which they belong. It is true the law requires national

banks to subscribe for capital stock in the Federal reserve bank to the extent of 10 per cent of its capital stock, subject to an additional call of 10 per cent. But, on the other hand, the banks will be relieved of the necessity of buying not less than $25,000 worth of 2 per cent Government bonds before they can engage in the banking business.

RELIEF AND SECURITY.

Under this law the farmers of Illinois will be able to market their crops without the aid of a special dispensation from the great financiers of New York. And after they have marketed their crops and placed their money in their local national banks, there never will be any question about their ability to draw it out any time they desire to do so, because under this law the local banker will have the money to pay the depositor or he will have the means of procuring money from his Federal reserve bank with which to pay his depositor upon demand. The savings of the merchant, manufacturer, farmer, and the workingman will not be loaned by local bankers to the New York bankers for gambling purposes. In fact, the Federal reserve bank is absolutely prohibited from rediscounting any paper the purpose of which is to enable the holder to deal in or hold stocks or bonds or other similar security for speculating purposes. The concentration of the wealth of this great Nation into the coffers of one city has created a power which threatens the destruction of the liberties of the American people unless removed. This bill decentralizes the wealth of the Nation. That is why the big bankers and banking syndicates of our great metropolis so strenuously oppose the provisions which this law contains.

Banking and Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. CULLOP,

OF INDIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, prior to the Money Trust investigation conducted by the Pujo committee in the last Congress the people were not fully apprised of the defects in our banking and currency system, and but little understood the immense power exercised by a few men who practically controlled the money of the entire country. That investigation made manifest the absolute necessity for a revision and reformation of our banking and currency laws. It exposed the abuse of power exercised by a few men under the existing system and the necessity for legislation regulating the issue and distribution of the circulating medium of the country. It revolutionized public sentiment on this important question and awakened the people to a realization of the fact that for the good of the common welfare of this Republic reformation of our financial system was an imperative necessity in order that the industrial commerce of the greatest country on earth might be conducted fairly and freely and that business disasters might be averted. They knew that under the present system within the last 30 years six panics have occurred, producing financial disaster, bankruptcy, distress, and ruin, but they had never been able to successfully diagnose the cause or satisfactorily fix the responsibility other than to believe something was wrong with our financial system or its administration.

Previous to the Money Trust investigation the people did not realize how helpless they were in the hands of a few financial "kings" operating in Wall Street, who from avarice, greed, or selfishness were able to dictate the business policy of the whole country and manipulate it as their personal interests might require.

Financially powerful enough to make a panic if they desired or prosperity if they wished.

Because of the defects in the existing system which the investigation disclosed to the world the people learned why it was that financial text-book writers of Europe denounced our system as "barbarous" and pointed to it as the "poorest of all the great financial countries of the world."

President Wilson, desiring to serve the whole people to the best advantage, in his message to Congress on this subject, wisely said:

We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of everyday transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings.

Our banking laws must mobilize reserves, must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private, must be vested in the Government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

This clearly and concisely states the object of the proposed measure and the noble purpose which prompts this legislation. Banks should be the instrument and not the masters of the public, the instrument for conducting and expanding legitimate enterprise, and not for curtailing or paralyzing it; the instrument for encouraging development of all healthful business, and not for dwarfing or strangling it; the instrument for inspiring competition in all industrial affairs and not preventing it. To this worthy purpose it is wisely directed in order that our incomparable facilities may be developed and utilized for the benefit of the whole people and the advancement of our great commercial opportunities, to the end of maintaining a permanent prosperity.

Critics have assailed this measure most severely because it lodges the control of our currency in a Federal reserve board of seven men, but this objection can not prevail, because under the present system it is lodged in only one man—the Secretary of the Treasury—operating through the Comptroller of the Currency. He is clothed with this power now and can exercise it practically as he pleases.

"In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom," and who is there that would not prefer this great power in the hands of seven men composed of different political faiths, coming from seven different sections of the country, acquainted with the diversified business requirements, than to have it lodged in the hands of one man vested with authority to arbitrarily use it as he desires? Of course every candid person would prefer it to be in the hands of seven men to assure a fair and just exercise of the same. Again, every fair-minded man in this Republic would prefer this power to be vested in seven men selected from different parts of the country than to have it remain in the hands of the five managers of the New York clearing house, where practically the control of our money now is, who represent the 51 banks of New York City which compose the New York clearing house and which completely dominates the money and credits of this great Republic. It will destroy their arbitrary power and break down their ability to dictate our entire industrial and commercial affairs. To this self-constituted and unauthorized organization and its unchallenged power it deals a deadly blow in order to secure for us industrial and commercial freedom. They assail it, and well they should, for it will end their tyranny over the business of the people of this Republic.

It is criticized because some assert it is placing the financial system of this country in politics because the President appoints the Federal reserve board, but under the present law the President appoints the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, both of whom are partisans and who have complete control under the present system. This measure provides that of the four members appointed on this board, outside of the official membership, not more than two shall be of one political party, and that not more than one shall be from the same regional reserve. Can critics on this ground justify their assault? If so, how?

Does not this provision assure the fair and nonpartisan administration of this important function of our Government, the one nearer to and more important than any other to the people? Is it not more preferable than the existing method?

The burning ambition of every man who has been or will be President is fame. This one thing he cherishes above all others and knows it depends upon the success of his administration. If his administration is a business failure, if it is attended with business prostration or panic, it will be condemned by the people. If it is attended with prosperity, it will receive their commendation. One of the great responsibilities resting upon him will be to see that this department is administered so as to enhance his glory by advancing the prosperity of the country. I venture the assertion here and now that every man in the country would prefer this responsibility be placed in the hands of any Chief Executive this country has ever had or ever will have than to remain in the hands of the managers of the New

York Clearing House Association, where it now practically is and where it will remain as long as the existing system continues.

The President would have it administered in the interests of the whole people, while the latter would control it in the interest of themselves and their associates; the former from patriotic motives and the latter for selfish purposes; one for the good of the country, the other for private gain.

Another criticism of the measure is that it takes the control of private business out of the hands of its owners and places the same under Government control. This objection is based on the fallacious assumption that the national banks are private institutions and in their management and operation the public have no concern. Any business in order to organize which requires a charter from a national, State, or municipal government is not a private business, but a quasi public one, and the public has the unquestioned right to regulate, supervise, and control it. The banking business is such a business, and the public therefore has the power to regulate it in order that it may better serve the public convenience and promote the general welfare. This opposition was urged to the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the enactment of railroad legislation, telegraph and telephone supervision, and pure-food laws, and yet the courts upheld this right wherever it was controverted and fully and firmly established both the duty and power of Congress to regulate, supervise, and control the same. It is one of the vested powers delegated to Congress by the Constitution. Who now would be bold and audacious enough to advocate a repeal of the above-enumerated legislation? The opposition to them has faded away and the public with one accord concedes their wisdom and from year to year appeals to Congress to strengthen and extend the regulation and secure more and better opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, so it will be with this legislation when once in operation; when the people see its beneficial results they will approve and ask its extension. It places the banks and the currency of the country under Government control, where they belong. Its inception was to secure such supervision, and this is its best feature; it is created for that purpose and will be executed with that object in view. The Government fairly administered is a better guardian of any person or business than any private or industrial corporation. The Government has no selfish interest to serve, no greed to satisfy, and no avarice to appease; the latter has all to dominate and control it.

Under our Constitution Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money. This power can not and should not be delegated to corporations or individuals. Any attempt to delegate this power is a perversion of constitutional authority and an invasion of constitutional limitations. The Government should issue the money and should not transfer this function to any private institution or individual, in order that full faith and credit be sustained and no undue advantage be given one class of citizens over another.

If this measure places our finances under political control, then they have been, under the existing system, under political control for the past 50 years, for there is not a single administrative feature in this measure but what is contained in the present system in a more arbitrary form and which could be exercised in a more tyrannical manner.

Another criticism upon which its opponents lay great stress is that it will enable the large banks to oppress and tyrannize over the small banks of the country. This objection is absolutely without foundation. Just the reverse is nearer the truth. By the provisions of the measure the country is divided into 12 regional reserves, and each of these have a regional reserve board elected by the banks constituting the regional reserve, each member bank having but one vote. As the small banks outnumber the large banks by an enormous majority, as the report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows, the small banks can control the regional reserve board, if they desire to do so, in every reserve region in the United States. Then how could the large banks oppress and dominate the small banks? It would seem this objection was raised solely by the large banks in order to arouse the opposition of the small banks to defeat the measure, but the small banker will read and think for himself, and he will readily see and comprehend how baseless this criticism is and what are the advantages furnished by this measure for him to be emancipated from the domination of the large banks. He will understand it furnishes the means and points the way to his freedom and financial independence.

It has been criticized because it establishes 12 regional reserve banks instead of 1 as provided by the Aldrich plan. Those who urge this objection will feel its effects. They constitute the little coterie who manipulate the Money Trust. It strikes a fatal blow to their domination of the financial and industrial affairs of this great Nation. From their manipulations this country has suffered long enough; markets have gone up and down at their dictation, business fell prostrate when they directed, and development stood still or was active, as they desired. With a central bank such as the Aldrich plan proposed, their lease of power was assured, and their exploitation of the public was continued. We are not surprised at their criticism, opposition, and protestations. The 12 regional reserve banks are prescribed in order to prevent control by a few of our circulating medium, in order that it may not be turned from legitimate pursuits to stock-gambling purposes; that it may be retained in the communities that own it and available when they need it to move the crops, work the mines, operate the factories, assist mercantile businesses in the dull season, and develop the resources which abound in all these regions. This feature is the most commendable of all. It will enable the real producers of wealth to have the means to carry on the legitimate enterprises with which the people are identified and in which the welfare of the country is deeply interested. It will manacle the paralyzing hand of the panic maker and silence the voice of the calamity howler. Write in this bill a provision for one central bank located here in the city of Washington and the criticism of these men will disappear and their approval will supplant it. They conceal their real objections and put forward ostensible ones, hoping to create opposition. They mourn the loss of the opportunity they would like for it to confer, but they may as well understand now that the Executive and the Congress as now constituted represent the people of this country and not the special interests; laws now are written by the representatives of the people and not alone by the beneficiaries of them as heretofore. Too long, yes, much too long, has this been the case in this country, and the people have determined it shall cease. A new order has been proclaimed in this Republic, an order that the people shall rule and not the special interests, and the President and Congress have been commissioned by the people to execute this order, which they propose to do both in spirit and in letter.

We see a splendid example of this order of things in the passage of the new tariff bill, the first in 50 years that has been written by the people's representatives elected for that purpose. Others heretofore have been written by the protected industries, the beneficiaries of the legislation, and who have for this reason garnered golden harvests.

But, Mr. Speaker, it is amusing to see men criticizing provisions in this bill which they commend in the Aldrich currency plan. Every one of the above I have discussed were contained in a more arbitrary form in that bill, and these same critics, who are objecting so strenuously now, indorsed them in that measure. If they were acceptable in their arbitrary character in that bill, entitled to their indorsement and approval, why are they in a modified form here so obnoxious? Ah, Mr. Speaker, it is because this bill does not establish a central bank, because the ability to dominate the money supply of the country is safely provided against, because their opportunity for stock gambling is broken up, because they can not at will divert the money of the country under its provisions from the legitimate channels of trade. Their opportunity to paralyze business, shut down industries, prevent competition, and dominate the finances of the country is safely and securely guarded against and practically prohibited. It sounds the death knell of the Money Trust, ends high financing, and is a body blow at monopoly. These constitute the real reasons for their opposition, and because of this fact the people will like it the better on account of the enemies it has made.

I have in my way pointed out and answered some of the objections its critics have made against the measure. There are a few others sometimes urged which I have not the time to answer and would not trespass upon the patience of the House if I had the time to spare. However, it is proper to say in reference to them that they are baseless, as an examination will show to the most casual observer.

Mr. Speaker, a few have come out in the open during this debate and offered a defense of the existing system—only a very few—because it is almost universally discredited and roundly condemned everywhere. It was initiated in an emergency, made necessary as a war measure when the Nation was in the throes of a terrible Civil War which threatened the existence of the Republic. Its usefulness passed long ago, as well as the occasion for its adoption. Why the American people have tolerated it and allowed it to remain so long is almost incomprehensible.

The existing system is a compulsory debt-creating and a debt-perpetuating system and should have been changed long ago.

As long as it is retained we can not extinguish our national debt. It is founded upon indebtedness, to reduce which would necessarily contract the volume of our currency; to expand which would necessarily increase the public debt. To retain the system means to retain the public indebtedness. If we pay off our public debt, we must retire our circulating medium, and for this reason the system should be changed. For 50 years the people have paid interest on the Nation's public debt and will continue to do so without reducing the obligation as long as the present currency system is retained. Instead of basing our circulating medium on our indebtedness, as is done by the existing system, it should be based upon our assets, as is proposed to be done by the measure now under consideration. This is its merit over the existing system, and this distinction will meet the hearty and enthusiastic indorsement of the American people. They demand a currency based on what we own and not on what we have spent; on our wealth and not on the want of it; on our assets and not on our liabilities, as under the present system. The burdens of the people from which they have complained for 50 years can not be removed, but are perpetuated and increased from year to year by it. Under the proposed system they can be yearly wiped out. Under the existing system if we are to reduce our indebtedness we contract our currency, and if we expand our currency we increase the Nation's debt.

The people demand a reduction of taxation, the extinguishment of our public debt. Under our existing currency system this result is impossible, but under the proposed plan it is possible and can be gradually obtained. Does any man doubt the advantages of this measure over the antiquated, burdensome, debt-perpetuating system now in operation? If so, he surely believes debt is a blessing and not a misfortune, that taxation is an advantage rather than a disadvantage. The President has wisely, in my judgment, declared that it is essential that currency-reform legislation should immediately follow a revision of the tariff in order that the people may profitably enjoy the beneficial results which will flow from the reduction of high taxation and have a currency system that will adjust itself and respond to the requirements of our great and growing industrial and business operations.

With great prophetic vision he penetrates the future and desires to create a condition which will meet every requirement the future has in store for the people and have them prepared to take care of every possible condition which expanding business affairs may need.

Now, Mr. Speaker, some have denominated this an administration measure. I am glad they have done so, for no man in the past half a century has occupied the high office of Chief Executive who has had the confidence of the American people to a greater degree than Woodrow Wilson. The people of this country have implicit faith in his ability, integrity, and statesmanship. He is the greatest constructive statesman of the age; fearless, bold, and conservative, ready to discharge his duty as he sees it; free from all influences save the one to do right, as God gives him the power to see the right. He fears no master but the people; he serves no interest but the public good. There are no manacles of special interests on his body and no shackles of sinister purpose on his limbs. He is truly the President of all the people and has no favorites in any section of the country.

Day by day he discharges the responsible duties of his office without fear or favor and with eminent satisfaction, and is winning the approval of the people irrespective of party affiliations all over the country.

Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. ADAMSON,

OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the adoption of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, the Underwood Tariff Act will immortalize its author, not only on account of the ability, patience, and urbanity displayed in its preparation and management through the House and through the conference, but because its results will bless the people in an unprecedented degree.

It is true he had allies and assistants in the great work worthy of their great leader. The result fulfills the promises of the Democratic Party and rewards the long and faithful efforts of its members.

This country, although handicapped by exclusive protective rates, has prospered and progressed by leaps and bounds, because, enjoying internal free trade between the States, it has generated a commerce greater than that of all the world besides, both domestic and foreign. In spite of the handicap in foreign trade it has become the workshop, clothier, and granary of the world, producing so much in field and factory which the balance of the world was compelled to have that we built up a tremendous export trade in spite of protective shackles restricting our opportunities and markets. Of course, we had to buy something abroad or the people we sold to would not have been able to buy our commodities, but if the handicap of exclusion had been reduced so that with reasonable taxation on imports we could deal in honest exchanges with the nations of the world needing our products, our foreign commerce would have kept pace with our domestic commerce.

The protective policy in its restrictive effect has borne hardest upon the South and West, both of which have been its victims, and the West has also been its dupe. The South always knew both the method and extent of its robbery as well as the reason why it was done. Protection was never necessary for anybody in this country. New England pretended that it was necessary to pamper her infant industries, but what she really meant and realized was that by shutting out competition she could exact higher prices and realize greater profits with less labor, risk, and travel.

While a few nabobs might not have grown quite so wealthy they would have acquired all they could use in this world under an open, fair system of competition, and all their neighbors and fellow citizens would have participated to some extent in a common prosperity which they have never known under exclusive protection. The South and West especially need an open field, and are prepared to enjoy the highest success and prosperity in competition with all the world in our own markets as well as all others. If the West can exchange its food crops with the nonproducing manufacturing and trading population of our own country to the extent of the home demand, and then be permitted to exchange the surplus abroad and bring home on reasonable terms the proceeds thereof, prosperity will begin to equal what God and nature designed for that region.

If the South, after furnishing on fair terms to the factories in our own country the cotton they spin and to the people of the country the cotton goods they need, taking in exchange the goods and wares of other industries, can then be permitted to sell the surplus abroad, taking in part payment therefor some of the products of countries which must sell their products to enable them to buy our cotton, the South will begin to realize that degree of opulence and comfort which it is justly entitled to enjoy and would have been enjoying now to an extent unprecedented on earth if the Republican Party had never been born to inflict protection on us. This handicap will be largely removed by the Underwood bill. Courage and confidence will return to the people. Realizing that they will be permitted to enjoy the rewards of their labor without having them filched away through the operation of protection, they will work with renewed energy, and prosperity will indeed bless a smiling land and reward the courage, patience, and patriotism of a glorious people.

The beneficiaries of protection have complained and groaned and cried "calamity," but there will be no calamity. The only mischievous results following the Underwood bill will not be due to the bill itself, but to the false statements of interested alarmists, who tried to delay or defeat its passage or impair its value. In my judgment, cotton mills will multiply in the South. You will find crops diversified there. Profitable market gardening and food production to supply the demands of increased manufacturing and trading population will increase.

The farmers, able to buy farming implements at a lower rate, will buy more of them, which will benefit the manufacturers and merchants by increasing their business. Producing most of their supplies at home, the farmers will be able to save something from a cotton crop raised as a surplus. When the cotton mills operate looms and spindles enough to take half of the cotton crop there will be no trouble about maintaining a fair price for cotton and holding it at a more steady rate; and the surplus that goes abroad will bring home showers of gold to maintain the balance of trade, and, in common with the exports of the balance of the country, encouraged by the possibility of more imports to make competition at home, not only the South but the West and East and North will cooperate to make us the richest as well as the greatest and freest country the sun ever shone upon.

Banking and Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM M. CALDER,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the incorporating of any provision in the currency bill permitting any national bank making a temporary loan on lands of any character, but if this provision is to remain, the same consideration should be extended to the small-home owners in cities and villages throughout the United States who may be compelled to borrow money for a period not exceeding one year, and for that reason I favor the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BURKE]. No one of any great financial experience can for one moment wish that banks of deposit be allowed to tie up their deposits in mortgages, a class of security which is not liquid, and thereby further decrease the possibility of payment to their depositors in case of stress.

No nation in the world has attempted to improve the condition of its agricultural borrowers by a further extension of the present system of loaning, for the placing at the disposal of the borrowers of a small percentage of the deposits of the national banks will only add to the burden of existing conditions and may imperil the banks. The need of the borrowers of money where farms and dwellings are pledged as security can only be met by the methods which have prevailed so long in Germany and in France. Here I wish to state that greater comfort, cheaper rates, and safer methods of borrowing are needed by the farmer and at the same time by the owner of the small dwellings in the towns, villages, and cities of the country, and no scheme which does not include both classes of borrowers should for a moment be considered by this House.

The present system of borrowing money on bond and mortgage by which the borrower obtains his money for a period of three or five years with the possibility and the probability of refunding that mortgage at its expiration with new charges, new commissions, and a new lender, is savage in its cruelty and does not attend borrowing in other great countries of the world.

I desire that a charter shall be granted to a great mortgage company based upon the methods of the Crédit Foncier of France. That company has been running now for over 60 years. The incorporators of such a company should be those men in this country who are willing to devote a certain amount of their recognized ability to the improvement of the condition of those who "have not." This company should afford an opportunity to the borrower on bond and mortgage to obtain a loan at a fixed rate of interest plus an amount not less than one-half of 1 per cent and not over 2 per cent per annum, which will be applied to the reduction of the principal of the mortgage—none of the mortgage loans made by this company to become due unless desired by the borrower until the entire principal is liquidated by the small annual payments. These small annual payments and the interest would be less than the small borrowers of this country are now paying for interest alone, and would result in the liquidation of the principal of a mortgage without any increased burden upon the borrower. This seems almost ideal, but is entirely practicable, when you remember that one-half of 1 per cent per annum will liquidate a debt in about 75 years, 1 per cent in approximately 45 years, and 2 per cent in approximately 25 years. At the present time in France a borrower can obtain from the Crédit Foncier a loan at 4⅜ per cent. If he pays 6⅝ per cent, which is 2⅛ per cent per annum difference, his entire indebtedness will disappear in 25 years. Now, gentlemen, this method of loaning is perfectly practicable in this country, as it has been in France and Germany, and it is used even in Egypt, Algiers, and Argentina.

The great Crédit Foncier obtains its money by the sale of its debentures to the little people, and this French mortgage company merely acts as the intermediary by which the savings of the "little" man are used to loan to the small borrowers. The small savings of the poor are thus not deposited in banks for the use of the big financial interests, but are placed in the debentures of this mortgage company, which have always redeemed at par since the organization of the company in 1852.

There are people enough to manage a company of this kind; there is capital enough to subscribe to its stock, and all that is lacking is the legislative authority of Congress—and, in my judgment, the time of the House would be well spent in discussing this great subject, which would be of such inestimable benefit to those who are trying to get ahead in this world and are compelled to borrow money. If the Democratic majority of this House would allow me the time, I should like to discuss the details attending the incorporation of a great mortgage bank, for I have given the subject much study. I should also like to show how such a company could be made to work hand in hand with those organizations which should be formed among the farmers for the purpose of giving short credits, based upon the credits of all, for any improvements which may be needed and which would add to the income of the farmer. Such lending is done under the Raiffeisen method, which has been much discussed in theory but little done toward its accomplishment. I propose, in conclusion, to read a speech made by Frank Bailey, vice president of the Title Guaranty & Trust Co., of New York City, at a conference of the State Bankers' Association held in Kansas City on August 26, 1913. In the city of New York, Mr. Bailey has already tried to furnish a mortgage running for 10 years to house owners, payable 1 per cent of the principal each year, and his experience with this method of loaning, and the general mortgage conditions in Germany and France, prompt me to incorporate his address as to some of the details of such a corporation. I commend it to the Members of the House, for I am sure its perusal can but be instructive to those who will take the time.

Mr. Bailey's speech is as follows:

THE DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING THE FURNISHING OF LONG-TERM AGRICULTURAL CREDITS AND A POSSIBLE PLAN.

"The discussions during the past six months in the press, in Congress, and on the platform have probably brought to the attention of all interested in finance and in the improvement of our producing population the necessity for some permanent improvement in the relations between the borrower owning a farm or a small dwelling and the lender on bond and mortgage. For the purposes of this discussion I am bound to assume that everyone present is familiar with the disadvantages under which the borrower on bond and mortgage now labors. To a great extent those relations have not yet passed beyond the primitive relations of barter. Rates of interest and terms of mortgages on adjoining properties of equal value frequently differ as a result of the negotiations between the borrower and lender.

"There exists in this country no central organization of sufficient size and importance to act as a proper intermediary between the borrower and lender, or of sufficient strength to influence the rate of interest or the terms of borrowing. Of course a borrower wishing money on bond and mortgage must find a lender, and in most cases the lenders are now represented by agents who act as intermediary or middlemen. The charge of these agents of necessity is so material as to add much to the rate of interest paid, even if distributed over the term of the mortgage.

"How the borrower on bond and mortgage is compelled to raise his money in the poorest possible market, inasmuch as it is a retail rather than a wholesale market; how he is compelled to take money for a short term of years; how he is generally forced to repay or renegotiate a new loan at the end of each period, usually three years, with new charges again to be added to the interest; how the maturity of a mortgage frequently comes in times of panic when borrowing is most difficult; how the surcharge interest, to wit, the expense of placing and replacing a loan, works to the detriment of the borrower; how the opportunities for the repayment of sums borrowed (except in bulk) are limited by the requirements of the lender—are too well known to need discussion here. The conditions are wasteful, extravagant, and unnecessary.

"The paper by Ambassador Herrick circulated by the Department of State shows with great care how other nations have solved this problem. It is to my mind, however, a little unfortunate that the discussion has so far been limited to the necessities of the farm owner, as if he were the only borrower worthy of consideration. The borrowers in the towns and cities, men who are struggling to own their own homes, are likewise entitled to relief in the same way as the borrowers on farms, and it is for all these classes of people that any scheme of relief should be planned.

"The ideal should be considered first—and let us talk for a moment of the ideal. There should be one or more places in every State of the Union where a borrower on bond and mortgage having satisfactory collateral could borrow money at a standard rate of interest, limited by the rate paid for the money

by the lender. Money so lent should run for a period of years, but under terms compelling the borrower to repay the money lent in small annual installments, running over a period of years, the term depending upon the class of property offered as security. Only borrowers having productive property of earning capacity and living on their farms or in their own dwellings should be entitled to borrow in this way.

"These mortgages should bear, say, 6 per cent interest, possibly 6½ per cent, and out of the interest from one-half to 1 per cent should be applied in reduction of the principal each year, and the borrower should have the privilege of anticipating payments, which payments when so anticipated should be credited to future reduction requirements, at the option of the borrower. This would act as a great safeguard to the borrower in that successful crops in one year would insure him to a great extent against the failures of a subsequent year. The lender should also have the right to waive the necessity of installment payments any year if so desired, to the end that relief might be furnished in times of undue stress.

"The cost of obtaining this money, to wit, appraisal fees, title fees, mortgage tax, and so forth, should be fixed and never repeated during the term of the mortgage excepting where reappraisal might be necessary. Such an institution should be prepared to lend money to the farmer, to the owner of homes in the cities and in the suburbs on a percentage of value running from 40 to 60 per cent, according to the marketability of the property.

"The terms of lending and rate of interest should be uniform in every State, excepting that the time of total repayment might vary, and a State not willing to pass fair laws determining the relations between borrowers and lenders should not be favored with the services of such an institution.

"Assuming that such an institution were prepared to accept mortgages at practically all times upon such rates as were fair to both borrower and lender, I know of nothing that would be more ideal for the advancement of the thrifty and the worthy savers of the Nation.

"It does not seem necessary at this point for me to dwell for a moment upon the necessity of starting such an institution if such ideals can be nearly approached. At the present time various States in the Union are passing laws enabling the formation of companies to lend money along the methods I have discussed. Such laws, in my opinion, are entirely futile in that they do not provide any method of furnishing the necessary capital to lend. Unless the State is prepared to underwrite and guarantee the debentures which must be sold for the purposes of furnishing this long-term money—a plan I do not favor or believe to be necessary—the capital to lend, I do not believe it will be forthcoming. Many institutions will be formed, however, which will attempt to lend money on the long-term basis, but they will be managed primarily for the profit of the stockholders, and will only add one more to those institutions of which there are now so many, practically brokerage concerns, obtaining from the borrower the maximum amount of interest in order to pay the lender a rate of interest sufficient to coax him to take that which he considers to be a risky investment. In no way can the money be furnished upon terms which will be of great and proper benefit to the borrowers unless there is formed an institution national in its scope, chartered by the National Government with a capital of not less than $10,000,000, with governmental representation on the board, with an audit made under the direction of the Government every six months or once a year, with a management which starts with the idea that its money shall be lent primarily for security; secondarily, at the lowest rate of interest compatible with the rate at which its debentures can be sold; probably three-fourths of 1 per cent per annum difference between the rate charged and the rate borne by the debentures would be ample. Such a company must have a manager selected from those men in the Nation who wish the country well and will use it not for exploitation but for the advancement of the interests of the borrower. Such an institution probably would, of necessity, form subcompanies in each State, one-half of the capital of which should be contributed by local interests, and each local company would in turn guarantee the parent company. The vast extent of our country requires personal knowledge of each locality and efficiency in the valuation of property for the purposes of loan can only be obtained from those who would lose because of errors in judgment. A man is very much more certain to be sure of the value of a piece of property on which a loan is to be made if he is a stockholder in the company lending the money. Fraud, acceptance of commissions, and the untoward things which have been attending corporate management in the past should be punished severely under the terms of the act forming the company. A company thus formed with a capital of ten to twenty million dollars, although an infinitesimal part of the amount required for this purpose, would enable the company to start with the necessary credit. Its character and the character of its management must then establish a market for its debentures, from the sale of which the business of the company can proceed. Its debentures, backed by such a capital, would day by day grow in popularity until they would, as in other countries, be a favorite investment.

"In 20 years the company of which I am an officer, lending money in Greater New York only, has sold and guaranteed the payment of nearly $400,000,000 of mortgages. So the establishment of first-grade credit is a necessity for the success of such an organization, for millions of money would be required. The company's credit should be artificially stimulated only by making the debentures legal investments for trustees and institutions in every State of the Union. Any other artificial stimulus, such as indorsement by State or Nation or by lottery—which is the favorite method in France—can but lead, especially in case of State indorsement, to tremendous disaster.

"In proposing a plan for such a company to be chartered by Congress, I appreciate that I am treading on dangerous ground. I know that there will be danger of centralization and that any management is more ready to lend its money where it can see the security than where it can not. The tendency of the management of the Crédit Foncier in France has been to lend its money in the cities and not sufficiently in the country. I know that corruption, where there is no standard value to real estate—a piece of property being worth what you can make the other man think it is worth—is almost too probable in such an institution; still, I believe that there are honest men in corporations who can be drafted for this work—men who are capable and efficient and wish this country well—who could make this plan succeed. The ambition of any man or men who desire the good of this country would find ample scope in such a concern.

"Decentralization could be accomplished by this series of subcompanies which, while controlled by the parent company, would have the individual capital of investors in each State, and each State, therefore, would look after itself and compel fairness on the part of the general management. Such a company should not be formed for farmers alone, for a man trying to own a home in the city is as worthy of aid as the farmer, and the success of the institution would come from the aid which it could give to all classes—both the farmer and artisan.

"No plan for the formation of a company has shown a way to obtain capital in sufficient quantities to be of any real benefit, and I believe that the plan I have outlined is the only plan which can furnish the credit necessary for success.

"I have in mind many of the safeguards necessary to the success of such an organization, but those are details which need not be discussed to-day. I would, however, suggest the organization of such a company, and believe in its success, because of the success of a smaller organization operating in the city of New York, an organization which has limited its profit practically to one-half of 1 per cent on each mortgage, has looked at the security first and its profit second, has been honest and profitable to a remarkable extent. I believe that the profit to the stockholders must come from a great volume of business done on a narrow margin rather than from 'hog' profits made on a little business, which is now the standard of most of the mortgage companies doing business.

"I would further extend the powers of this company so that it would have the right to purchase the obligations of small and large municipalities and sell its debentures against those obligations, so that the rate of interest to the small school district and the small borrower would be materially reduced. I would also give it power to furnish the necessary capital through the sale of its debentures for the advancement of those institutions which might be formed for short-term credits to the agricultural interests, such institutions as are known as Raiffeisen banks.

"There has been considerable discussion of the method of improving the short-term agricultural credit, but there has been up to the present time no method offered for furnishing the necessary capital. Such a company could furnish the capital.

"One of the great benefits of such an organization properly managed, in addition to making thrift to the borrower possible, is that it would teach the lesson of thrift by compulsion, for every mortgage would compel annual reduction by the borrower, small in amount, but sufficient to retire the entire principal during the term of the mortgage. It would also afford the plain people of this Nation a sound investment at a fair rate of interest, fairly negotiable, which is something that the people of this country need. The appalling sums of money which are lost by our people, who are otherwise astute, is lamentably

enormous. In no country is the 'gold-brick' dealer and the patent-medicine man so successful. Our unwillingness to accept the advice of the professional banker in our investments and of a doctor of medicine for our ills is altogether too characteristic and unfortunate. The professional banker and the individual who knew of an investment which did not increase or decrease in value, which paid a fair return, would quickly advocate the purchase of the debentures of this company. In the end they would become very attractive to those who save, so that the capital of this country which is now wasted in improper investments would be conserved to the advantage of those who save, and the entire Nation would be the gainer. If such a company could accomplish all of these ideals, of course we should start it this afternoon. Results will not come quickly. It will require a long agitation to produce a company such as I have outlined, and it will require most careful management to make it a success.

"I plead with you for your interest in this subject as I believe it is not a subject for politics, but it is a subject which goes right to the price of the food we eat. If a man owning a little farm and wishing to borrow $500, because of the cost of obtaining his money and the high rate of interest paid, pays $20 a year more than he otherwise should pay, it means that man produces less produce each year than he otherwise would produce if his capital came to him at a cheaper rate. If the little borrower can be brought to the lender through the mediary of a great central institution, whose size would be a tower of financial strength, whose management would give it a character not to be questioned by anyone in the country, the money of the masses can be obtained to help the masses. If, however, we make our aim any little goal, such as a little company with a petty capital, we will only put one more link in the chain around the borrower's neck. If we who are here are willing to put up the prescription which I have outlined, I think we will find the public prepared to take it, and, personally, I have no doubt of the cure, although I appreciate that the disease is so deep-seated that improvement will be slow though certain."

Banking and Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. VARE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. VARE. Mr. Speaker, while it would be idle for a member of the minority to offer amendments to the present banking and currency bill, it must be plain even to the Democratic Party that there can be no such radical change in the established banking system as is now contemplated without some disturbance of existing business conditions and considerable disturbance of banking relations. It is plain that this disturbance should be reduced to a minimum. The bill contains some provisions to this effect. I submit, however, that it does not go far enough. It provides, for instance, for the simultaneous establishment of 12 regional reserve banks.

As a matter of fact, I do not think that the present bill will work toward the relief generally demanded by the public, and as it is hopeless for the minority to effect a general change in the system proposed by the Democratic Party, I believe it my duty to call attention to the fact that to place this proposed system into fairly effective operation would require practically the entrance into it of all the national banks.

If all the national banks came in within a year, there would be afforded an aggregate capitalization for reserve banks of approximately $100,000,000. But no one claims that under the present system the banks would respond instantly and subscribe that amount of capital, even under the coercive plan outlined. Even if three-fifths of them responded within a reasonable time, the aggregate capitalization would be $60,000,000, or enough for 12 institutions of $5,000,000 each. But in the distribution of this amount Chicago and New York would contribute, and should contribute, at least two-thirds, leaving only $20,000,000, much too little to capitalize the remaining 10 institutions.

Here is a practical illustration of the difficulty of the plan to put 12 institutions into immediate operation. The probability that the difficulty would be actually encountered is the greater when the temper of the bankers is considered. To some degree the situation is psychological rather than real, but it demands attention just the same. It is real enough to the banker. He can not theorize. He wants concrete outlines and direct demonstrations. He has difficulty in seeing beyond these four resuits:

First. He will have to withdraw the balance he carries with his present reserve agents. This annoys him, because it will break relations long maintained, always agreeable, and usually of a personal nature.

Second. If he continues these relations, he must rediscount with the reserve institution all call loans to obtain funds, and thus lose some profit.

Third. He will lose the 2 per cent interest on his balances with the reserve agents.

Fourth. He must establish new relations.

All these things are stern realities with him, and against them can only be placed promises or predictions of advantages; and these are only matters of opinion. In short, the banker must be shown. What the Democratic Party is now doing, however, is to foist on the bankers 12 regional reserve banks which they do not want and which the public does not demand, establishing a system of credit which the bankers say is dangerous and objectionable, and yet which does not protect or please the public, and drawing from the banks so large a portion of their reserves that they complain that the currency system will be even more inelastic than at the present time. In other words, this bill pleases neither the bankers nor the public, nor anyone but the men who framed it and the party which has decided to support it in caucus.

A great deal of effort seems to have been made to benefit the banks of the South and West, and the Democratic Party has even considered proposals for issuing a special kind of currency based upon the wheat, corn, and cotton which the farmers have placed in storehouses. The party which has promised to reduce the cost of living thus appears as an instrument for attempting to raise the cost of living, and the people in the large cities—the shopkeepers and workingmen—are the ones upon whom the burden will fall.

The system of reserves as planned by this bill will work to restrict credit rather than make it freer. I do not believe that enough thought has been given to the small business man in the large cities. Most of the suggestions upon which this bill is based come from college professors. If we are now to have the system proposed by the Democratic Party, we will be worse off than we were before. Credit may be freer for the big business man, but I maintain that more credit should be given to the small business man—those without Wall Street connections.

The present system will not afford the relief desired, and the Democratic Party has made a serious mistake in establishing such a radical change in the currency and banking system, putting 12 regional reserve banks in operation simultaneously, and thus drawing large amounts of money from free circulation. If the plan had been established more gradually, the shock would not have been so great and improvements would ultimately have been effected. As it is, however, we will find that the directors of the Federal board of control will be yielding constantly to the pressure from different sections of the country for large sums of money, and in yielding to this pressure serious harm may be done to the other sections.

One of the worst features of the bill is the fact that the Federal reserve board, consisting of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, and Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be members ex officio, and four members appointed by the President of the United States, will naturally be of partisan character. The minority representation of this board will consist of two members, and only one member of the board is to be an experienced banker. In each President's term only one member of the board—the one appointed for two years—will be retired, and with the comptroller, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Agriculture new men will make up a majority on the board, absolutely under the control of the President.

Thus we will always have partisan control of the banking and currency system of the United States, and each time a new party comes into power we will find the banking system made the football of politics, with all sorts of efforts being made to control this important Government function.

It is because of these obvious defects in the bill that I have determined to vote against it.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DAN V. STEPHENS,
OF NEBRASKA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the high cost of living will be materially reduced by the operation of this splendid Underwood tariff bill, but it is not the panacea of all of our ills. This bill will in a great measure free us from the strangle hold of the trusts that have controlled our markets by bringing them some competition from the outside, but it can not remove the billions of dollars of counterfeit capital that these trusts have put into all of our industries and upon which the American people are compelled to pay interest through the increased prices of the necessaries of life. Not only have all of our industries been brutally robbed by "high financing," but the arteries of trade, the railroads, have also been plundered by stock watering and freight rates doubled in order that an interest rate may be earned on their counterfeit stock.

No matter how honest our tariff bill may be, it can not remove the watered stock from our industries and railroads, and this item alone has added many times more to the high cost of living than has the robber Payne tariff bill. This Underwood bill will cut out the special advantages that big business has had by being in partnership with the Government in a contract to shut out competition from abroad while big business collected its tribute from people at home, but the possibility of offsetting our advantage is still left open for the promoters to continue the stock watering of our industries, which is the quickest method ever known for transferring the wealth produced by the people to the pockets of the Money Trust via the watered-stock route. It is a complex game these high financiers play, and the average citizen is not acquainted with it. He can not see his relationship to the bankers of Wall Street, and never will till he gives some attention to the subject.

The average citizen works hard for his daily bread and excuses himself for not taking more interest in public questions with the thought that he has delegated the power to act to a representative. "Let him study the public questions. That is what he is paid for." This transfer of responsibility would be well enough if the average man would always know when his public servants were truly representing him, but the average man who does not keep himself well informed on matters of public importance does not know when he is being represented. The facts of history show that his absorption in his own affairs to the neglect of his public duties leaves him at the absolute mercy of schemers and sharpers who are always on the lookout for chances to rob the unwary. It is the absorption of the average man in his own immediate affairs that has led to the transfer of 90 per cent of all the wealth of the Nation into the hands of 10 per cent of the people. The 90 per cent produced the wealth in the sweat of their faces, and, by some hook or crook, the 10 per cent skinned them out of it. The theft was easily committed and is being daily committed, because the average man is dead to the causes of his troubles. He will not study public questions. He sometimes considers his public servants owe him a favor for the sacrifice of the time it took him to go to the polls to vote. It often happens that only a small per cent of the total male population votes at a primary election. The average man refuses to believe that the public business is his business, and the result is the sharpers fleece the people of the results of their hard-earned labor.

If a man does not study public questions he can not tell whether his public servants are truly representing his interests. One public servant says a thing is so and another says it is not so. One may be speaking for the 90 per cent, the other for the 10 per cent, but the man who does not study public questions can not tell which is true and which is false, for they both speak fairly and reason plausibly in behalf of the people. He, the voter, being busy with his own affairs and forgetting that attention to public business is vital to his success, is completely at sea, so he guesses at the right one and misses as often as he hits. The result is the transfer of 90 per cent of his productions to the pockets of the man who neither spins nor weaves. These are cold facts that are well known to him who studies the relationship he bears to society as a whole.

It will not do for a man to make the excuse that he is too busy to give attention to public matters if he wishes to protect the product of his toil. Ignorance of questions that affect society as a whole leaves him at the absolute mercy of schemers and shysters. The average citizen may be robbed without his ever knowing it by men thousands of miles away and by methods wholly unsuspected by him if he keeps his eyes forever on his own little job and does not study his relations to society in general. For example, while the farmers of Nebraska were busy keeping the wolf from their doors schemers were doubling and in some instances quadrupling the capital stock of the railroads by filling them full of water, upon which they must pay a doubled and quadrupled freight rate forever on everything they buy and sell that the railroads handle. While they were too hard worked, too tired, as they thought, to study the question, they were being held up and robbed in the most brutal fashion. Time spent studying the other side of their business, which is marketing and buying, would have yielded many times what they actually got for their daily toil in the fields. They would have sent intelligent men to their legislatures and to Congress with specific instructions on what to do. The trouble has been the farmers did not know, and, not knowing, did not care, nor did their representatives, what was happening to them, and the marvel is that they have as much property left in their own names as they have.

But the farmers are beginning to take notice. They are already full of suspicion that they have been skinned. Back in the eighties I burned corn for fuel on a Nebraska farm because it was too cheap to sell. In fact, 10 cents a bushel did not pay for marketing it, and when necessity was not too great we burned it rather than chop wood or buy coal. It was easier to husk corn for fuel than to chop wood and cheaper than to buy coal. Was corn cheap because there was too much of it? No; it was simply the idiotic management of the railroads and the rapacity of grain speculators. They charged more freight and profit than the traffic would bear, so they lost some of the business and starved and robbed our people at the same time.

That ought to have caused us to take control of the railroads through the strong arm of the State, but the pass-carrying men who represented the railroads, while pretending to represent us, told us we produced too much corn and glutted the market, and being too busy to trace the story back to the liars and crooks who were responsible for it, we let it go, and the people of Nebraska to-day are being robbed by freight rates on watered stock of countless millions of dollars annually. The robbery is more heinous than that of a highwayman, who takes his loot at the point of the gun. He at least has the courage of his inclinations, whereas the thieves who robbed us by watering railroad stocks did it while pretending to be our friends, and worked the fraud upon us when we were too ignorant and poor to resist them.

Now our troubles are coming to a head rapidly, as the high cost of living increases and the price of labor does not keep pace with it. The example of turning counterfeit railroad stock into cash and compelling the people to pay a dividend on it in the form of increased freight rates led to the same transactions in practically every large and profitable industry in the United States. For example, the steel mills of the country, worth possibly $350,000,000, were gathered together under one head known as the Steel Trust, and were capitalized for $1,400,000,000, probably a round billion dollars of which was watered stock not worth a cent. When the trust got complete control of the steel output it pushed up the price and the watered stock began to earn a dividend. Every year steel products have gone up in price, and everything the people use into which steel enters has gone up in price correspondingly. The American people therefore are paying a dividend on a billion dollars of capital that has no basic value back of it save the power to tax the people on the increased price of steel products. J. Pierpont Morgan received $66,000,000 commission for this gigantic robbery of the people of a great Nation, and he used the people's money and credit on deposit in the banks of New York City with which to turn the deal. There have been thousands of men hung for a less offense against society than this. And yet this is not the only sin charged to Morgan & Co. He was able to organize more trusts than any other man of his time, and the poverty and suffering that is sure to follow in his wake will surpass that ever caused by any other man who ever lived on the earth who was not vested with kingly power to tax the people.

The case of the Steel Trust is only one in thousands, only it is the largest and most flagrant. The watered stock in its organization equals nearly the whole net earning power of all the people of Nebraska for two years, and the commission of

$66,000,000 paid Morgan & Co. would run our State government for many years. In the face of these wholesale robberies of the American people the agents of the plunderbund have the unmitigated gall to charge the high cost of living to the farmers of this country, who produce the wealth that pays the dividends on the countless millions of counterfeit stock in our industries and railroads.

All these things have been possible only because the average citizen has not informed himself on questions affecting society as a whole, and has permitted special interests to influence legislation. Recently a beef packer made the statement that beef would go to a dollar a pound if farmers do not raise more cattle, and he should have added, "for the packers to plunder them of," for that is exactly what has happened and that is why cattle are scarce. The farmers have simply refused to produce beef in sufficient quantities because it is too hazardous a business. The nerve of these beef packers, who simply rob the public on the one hand and the farmers on the other in as cold-blooded a fashion as a pirate ever cut a throat, is a spectacle to shame the devil himself. Their robberies are made easy because the average citizen refuses to interest himself in questions beyond his own dooryard, shop, or store. If he once informed himself how the trick is turned, the trouble would soon be over. It is so easy and simple that these packers make the devil green with envy. A thousand farmers will start a thousand cars of cattle to the market the same day without regard to the condition of the market or the number of offerings. A half dozen packers know exactly how many cattle are coming and they agree among themselves as to the price they will pay and the division of the shipments. The farmer has no choice. He barters around with a commission man for awhile and fools himself with the idea that he is helping himself, but he is not. It is all a cold-blooded frame up. The packers know these cattle can not be shipped back, and if they were, there are no other packers to sell to. The Beef Trust has the farmers by the throat, and will have until such time as the farmers get informed on these questions and are willing to cooperate in marketing their beef. They can control the packers when they get together and go after them.

At the present time we have such idiotic performances as this: A rancher at North Platte, Nebr., wants to sell his yearling steers. He ships them over the watered-stock railroad to Omaha. Another rancher or farmer has pasture, so he buys them and ships them back over the watered-stock railroad to Grand Island and pastures them a couple of years. Now, they are ready for the feed yards, but he has no corn, so he ships them back to Omaha again over the stock-watered railroad, and a farmer who tried to buy them at Grand Island and save the railroad freight, but could not, because the owner thought he could get more at Omaha, bought them at Omaha and shipped them back to Grand Island the next day and put them on feed. He keeps them six months and sends them to Omaha again and lets the packers have them at their own price. It takes nerve to go against a packer. It is simpler and easier to gamble on the board of trade and save one's self a nasty, cold, winter job of carrying corn to the cattle.

That bunch of cattle was shipped five times over that water-logged railroad, a distance of from 150 to 300 miles each trip, paying an extortionate freight rate. It is an exceptional case, but the average run of steers, ready for the packer, have been sent over the road three times. Everyone suffers as a result of the folly, and it can not be stopped until farmers organize marketing associations. When that day comes they will be able to sell cattle before shipment and ship direct to the purchaser with a minimum freight to pay. They will also bring the packer to his knees or pack their own meat for the public. This steadying of the market will encourage men to produce beef with the assurance of a profit rather than the risk of bankruptcy. Every neighborhood in the corn belt has men who have been financially ruined trying to produce beef at a profit. That is why cattle are scarce. The producer can not go on forever making money for the packer at a loss to himself.

Ten or fifteen years ago the prune growers of California were cutting down their orchards, for they were wholly unprofitable. The grape growers of Michigan were grubbing out their vineyards. They had been ruined by haphazard methods of marketing. Hundreds of cars of their fruit would arrive in big centers from hundreds of isolated shippers, with no one to look after them but commission men who were looking after themselves. The result was natural and logical. The same thing happened to them that is now happening to the corn and beef producers. They were robbed and their fruit often given away when an excess amount was thrown onto one market.

There were some wise men among these fruit growers, and after many discouraging efforts, beset on every hand by jealousy and ignorance, they succeeded in organizing associations for marketing their product. The associations now market the product of all their members by placing the fruit where it is needed and in such quantities as the people can use. The result is the fruit growers are comparatively independent and their business has become prosperous, and the public has not in the least suffered as a result of this system in marketing. There is no watered stock in these associations.

The high cost of living resulting from high financing of our industries and railroads is the penalty we have to pay for our ignorance and indifference to public questions. If men are ignorant of conditions and the methods of the plunderbund, they are unable to pick out their friends from their foes, and are as apt to support a representative of the special interests as they are a friend of the people.

As an example, Congress is now in a mighty struggle with the Money Trust in an effort to frame a currency bill that will take from Money Trust vaults a half billion of dollars of the people's legal bank reserves, which Morgan & Co. used in organizing the Steel Trust, and place them under Government control in Federal banks. These guardians of the people's reserves—the Money Trust—will not let go without a terrible struggle, so they are poisoning the minds of country bankers in order to get help to defeat this reform in the interest of the people. Our only chance for winning the contest with the Money Trust lies in an intelligent study of the question by the people and country bankers, because Congress will not be able to fight the Money Trust and the home folks both at the same time. The system always counts on there being enough selfish and ignorant people in the country to enable it to put the screws on the money market a little and at the same time tell them that proposed legislation is the cause of it, to start a hue and cry against the action of Congress. In other words, when Congress is about to put the screws to the Money Trust its cry for help brings to its aid the timid, the cowardly, and ignorant, who prefer slavery forever to a little temporary self-sacrifice in the cause of humanity. If we can once get this currency bill enacted into law we will have taken the first step ever taken to control this monster that is eating at the heart of the people.

Those who refuse or neglect to study the problems of life that are ever before us are simply contributing to the enemies of free institutions and a free and independent people. It is this class who have contributed to the downfall of all the nations of the earth in the ages dead and gone by their indifference to the public welfare. Let us profit by their example and refuse to allow our country to pass into the hands of those who would enslave and debase the people. The remedy lies in the general enlightenment of all of the people through the study of the problems of society and government. The man who uttered these words, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," uttered God's solemn truth, and every people throughout all the history of the world who have disregarded this truth have sunk to serfdom and slavery and have passed out of existence as organized governments.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. THOMPSON BAKER,

OF NEW JERSEY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the adoption of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, it is manifest they have had a fall—they who sit on the other side of the aisle which is said to divide the wise from the unwise, or otherwise—a far fall and a hard fall. When the precipitation has been suffered, has attained the grammatical position of the perfect tense, there is little to gain by bawling about it. We know that to bawl is neither a valuable nor commendable nor appreciative indulgence, for it betrays a chaotic state of mind, or, to speak with greater euphony, it lends latitude to the fair inference, the just surmise, that something has transpired which gravely contravenes the felicity of the one who bawls. Besides, to bawl is to disturb the equanimity of the cadences which normally are dependable to preserve harmony in the local atmospheric zone; also, bawling has never been classified as an accomplishment, nor has it arrived at the dignity, let alone the effervescence, of

a social triumph. To be sure, the word illustrates the fertility, the fecundity, the facility, the universality of intelligence deducible from a single syllable of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, for there is the occasion when "we chase the glowing hours with flying feet," called the ball; there is the diminutive spheroid, tossed and hurled and batted by youth and age alike, the ball; there is the elongated form of liquefied exhilaration called the high ball. All called ball; all suggestive of moments of pleasure; all lave the mind with memories of delight; none of them is the bawl which stung our ears, but they have the honor in our delectable language of being real things, nouns, while the bawl that grates upon our nerves is only a homely, restless verb, and its activities take participial form known as bawling and mark the chronic occupation of those who have sinned away their opportunities to serve the state, and therefore they now frequent the wailing places of disappointment and remorse.

Who can gainsay the rightness of these pains and penalties? The majority of the American people believe the tariff system as constructed and fostered and increased from decade to decade by the devotees of the prohibitive system is anything but protective in the final analysis. They believe it is the most subtle scheme ever devised by unscrupulous men to make labor a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the benefit of the few; that it is the most stupendous confidence game ever practiced against honor, intelligence, and patriotism; that to use the word "protective" as a qualification of the American tariff system as it is now adjusted and stands on our statute books is the worst misnomer ever employed to delude the unwary. The people believe those who are devoted to this system are like Dagon, god of the Philistines, "who had eyes but saw not and ears but heard not." They believe the prohibitive protectionist could learn wisdom from the pantheistic augurs, who cast horoscopes from the haruspices deduced from the smoking entrails of dying animals; that they could get better light on the civil rights of men from the guttural mutterings of a North American Indian medicine man. They believe our tariff system as now adjusted is an obstruction to American progress; that it compels us to consume ourselves; that it paralyzes our energies as a commercial and manufacturing Nation, for it discriminates against our people of small means and antagonizes the markets of the world, and with its kindred navigation laws it has driven our merchant marine from the high seas; that it has blinded us to our real interests and has robbed us of the arts and opportunities of competition. It handicaps our diplomacy, for it has hostilized the civilized world against us. They believe it is the father of the treason that turned our Congress over to the tender mercies and superserviceable dicta of the Speaker of the House. Cromwell needed Roundheads to drive Parliament from its halls; Napoleon had grenadiers to disperse the Council of Five Hundred. It needed only the facile consciences and servile prejudices of prohibitive protectionists to surrender here all real power of legislation into the hands of one man—the blackest blot that blasts our boasted civilization. It has made us the laughingstock of all intelligence.

Even a Patagonian knows if he cures more wild hides than he can use he must find a market for them. It is to this system as now adjusted, this Moloch, sweetly named "Protection to American Industry," we owe the demoralization, the degradation, the pollution of the American electorate. It has filled our halls of legislation with sycophants, our gubernatorial chairs with acrobats, and has subjected us to the derision of mankind, which has come to look upon our glorious Capital as the paradise of parasites and a bulging bed of barnacles.

We are in the situation of a man who has been enticed to the top of a high mountain. He has been told the air is purer there; that there are no disease germs there; that the atmosphere is translucent there; and that he can see the whole world from this pinnacle. But he found it was cold there; that there was no water there, nor food, nor clothing, save for the favored few; and he wanted to return to the valley where the brooks meander and the flowers and the harvest bloom for all. How shall he get back into the vale of reason and universal happiness? Shall he hurl himself from the top of the mountain, or shall he pick his way down with circumspection, avoiding the caves and gorges and pitfalls that beset his footsteps? Which is the safe and sane way?

We have been lured to the top of a prohibitive protective-tariff mountain. We are riding a horse that has been fed with condiments until he is bursting with artificial exhilaration, and the whole world knows that we are riding for a fall. How shall we curb this steed; how shall we descend from the regions of folly into the realm of reason? We are doing it by stages, by readjustment on equitable and honest lines until we shall be once more recognized as "clothed and in our right mind" on the subject of the taxing power of governments.

Cotton Futures.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HORACE W. VAUGHAN,
OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the amendment to H. R. 3321, relating to taxing gambling on exchange in cotton futures.

Mr. VAUGHAN. Mr. Speaker, being unable to obtain any part of the time, which was necessarily very limited, allowed for debate on the conference report as it relates to Senate amendment No. 609, known as the Clarke amendment, taxing gambling on exchange in cotton futures, I avail myself of the privilege granted to print remarks in the RECORD, in the hope that when the subject is before the House again, as it will be, for the House has refused to concur in the Clarke amendment and the Senate will not agree to the substitute which the House has proposed in lieu of it, the Members from the cotton-growing States may get together and agree upon the legislation needed to remedy the evil and vote for it solidly. Members from other parts of the country will support whatever may be agreed upon by the Representatives from those sections directly affected by legislation upon the subject; at least such appears the disposition now.

Under the operations of the exchange speculators who never owned and do not expect to own a pound of actual cotton sell and promise to deliver in the future many times more bales of "phantom cotton" than the total number of bales of actual cotton produced by all the toilers in all the cotton fields in the land. The operations of these speculators and the gamblers upon the exchange keep the price of cotton fluctuating, going sometimes up a little, sometimes down a little, now jumping and then dropping, always fluctuating and responding to the manipulations of the bulls and the bears, as the one or the other may gain advantage.

The operations of the speculators on the exchange affect the price of actual cotton when sold on the market; in fact, the price of the farmer's cotton is fixed by the sale of "phantom cotton" by the speculators, and fixed in a market where the "phantom" is put in competition with the real article, where the speculator, without any cotton, puts his promise to deliver in the future in competition against the farmer's actual cotton.

Under these operations the price of cotton is, to say the least of it, too largely controlled by speculators on the exchange, and this control or influence of speculators on the exchange upon the price has operated against the farmer and has been injurious to him. This is evidenced by the fact that during the time the farmer is selling his cotton the price drops lowest, and after he is "separated from it" the price goes highest. Senator CLARKE shows this very conclusively in his speech delived in the Senate on September 1.

The evidence taken at various congressional hearings, and the reports of Government officials charged with the investigation of the subject, fully sustain the case against gambling on the exchange as being injurious to those engaged in the cotton industry, and against the operations of the exchange as heretofore and now conducted as being in greater per cent gambling transactions.

For years the farmers have complained against these gambling operations on the exchange, and various propositions have been advanced to remedy the evil. Representatives from the cotton-growing States have thundered long and loud before audiences of their constituents against these gambling operations, sometimes giving a shower of tears along with the thunder; and they have spoken much against the evil in this Hall in the past, and declared what they would do if they had the power.

The time has come; the opportunity has arrived for action. What are you going to do? If you are sincere, if you wish to do what you have been telling the people you wanted to do, if you want to protect the farmers against the vampires, the Clarke amendment will do the work, and it will not lay the tax on any transactions or dealings in cotton except those into which the parties enter for the purpose of gambling on the rise or fall of the price. It will drive the vampires from the market and leave it free to legitimate dealings.

They say that it will tax "hedging" so high as to prohibit it, and that "hedging" is not gambling. Well, what is it, when the "hedger" has no intention of delivering the cotton which he contracts to sell in the future, and merely makes

the contract as a means of betting that the price of cotton will go down to protect himself against loss on actual cotton he has contracted for and expects to be delivered at a certain time in case the price should go down at or before that time? Does not the "hedger" enter into a gambling transaction in the hope of avoiding loss on a contract for purchase he has made?

We are told that we should not use the taxing power for the purpose of prohibiting the evil, that to do so would be to prostitute the taxing power. Was it a prostitution or a misuse of the taxing power to use it against the opium trade? Only recently a bill passed this Congress taxing opium for the avowed purpose of prohibiting the use of it, except for strictly legitimate medicinal purposes.

We are told that the exchange furnishes a constant market for cotton. It is not proposed to destroy the exchange, unless taxing the gambling operations on the exchange will do so. Can not the exchange live without the toll it collects from the gambling operations it conducts?

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BENJAMIN IRVING TAYLOR,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, September 30, 1913.

The House granted Mr. TAYLOR of New York permission to extend his remarks on the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAYLOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, at the outset I was of the humble opinion that President Wilson was making a mistake in forcing currency legislation upon the country at a time when a new tariff bill was to take effect. Since I have given some study and thought to our currency system and the provisions of the Glass bill, I have become convinced that the prosperity and happiness of the American people are absolutely at the mercy of a few high financiers, so called, because of our loose national currency system dominated by Wall Street and its gambling contingent. It is therefore high time that the system be remedied—the quicker the better.

It would be unwise to reform the system along some of the lines proposed by Members of this House. It would be the height of folly to prohibit the stock gambler of Wall Street from conducting his stock speculations with money furnished by our banks and at the same time require the banks to accept a grain elevator certificate with an insurance policy attached as security for a long-time loan. This would permit speculation in wheat, corn, cotton, barley, and other necessities of life, a far more destructive form of speculation than that of stock gambling. Nor would it be wise to make such a certificate equivalent to money, as was so eloquently proposed to this body.

The reason why we adopted the gold standard is because we realized the necessity of having a fixed standard for all things of value, gold being our most valuable metal, the value of which fluctuates less than that of any other thing of value. Wheat, corn, cotton, barley, and so forth, are constantly fluctuating in price. Any currency system that adopted a certificate based upon such values as money would be unstable and disastrous. Thanks to the good common sense of the great majority of the Members of this House, amendments along these lines were kept out of the bill.

It has surprised me to learn during the debate on the Glass bill that so many Members sincerely entertain such peculiar and opposite views as to what money is, how it should be distributed, and what is necessary to be done in order to give it free circulation. When I consider these divergent views and the fixed ideas the different Members have in regard to them, I am firmly convinced that the gentleman from Virginia deserves all the credit possible for presenting a bill with so few wholesome objections and so many admirable provisions.

As the bill made its progress through the House he was always fair enough to admit when he was wrong and to accept amendments setting himself and friends on the committee right. If this spirit had not been evinced, I might venture to predict that its passage would never be accomplished.

Considering the fact that for years complaints have been lodged against our present system, that nobody raised a voice in its defense, but all united to condemn it, and that for years genuine efforts have been made to create a system to take its place without success, we must all acknowledge the Glass bill is a step in the right direction and almost as good a bill as might be expected where compromises have had to be made to unite as many as possible to its support.

If we were to devise a system based upon the fact that we had sufficient specie to transact all our business with, our task would be easy. The volume of our business involving the use of money or credit obligation is six or seven times greater than the amount of our actual cash or specie. We are therefore required to create a credit system so regulated as to keep our specie in free circulation, ever ready to flow into sections where demands for it are made. A system of this character is difficult to devise, as the maker is always confronted with the fear that some provisions will unduly contract and others permit careless inflation of currency. Either of the defects would work ruin unless they were properly safeguarded against. If the Glass bill provides these safeguards and at the same time furnishes an elastic currency system, it has done all that can be expected.

It seems to me that the Government deposits of specie in the reserve banks and the rediscount privileges will more than overcome any contraction that may result from compelling the national bank to retain 12 per cent of its deposits in cash in its vaults or those of its reserve bank. It is seriously contended that inflation and wildcat speculation will result from the undue exercise of the provisions contained in the bill, allowing unlimited issue of Government notes to be based upon notes and bills accepted by reserve banks for rediscount, such notes to be Government obligations.

At the outset the Federal reserve board retains absolute control over these issues, the nature and kind of securities demanded, and may increase the gold reserve fixed by the act to protect these Federal notes. Personally I would like to see this privilege better safeguarded. Still, when I consider the benefits contained in the bill, the reserves required to protect these issues, and the further fact that the reserve banks must apply to the Federal reserve board and show good reason why an issue of these notes should be made, it seems improbable that a reckless use of this power would be made. I have concluded I should not refuse it my support because of this one provision. After all, power must be lodged somewhere; the fact it might be abused is only one reason why it should not be given, whereas there are numerous good reasons why it should be granted in order to create an elastic system.

Our national banks have in order to meet the demands of trade and business attempted to provide a uniform system in their dealings with each other. Each bank has selected in one of the large reserve centers a correspondent bank from which it borrows money for rediscount, exchange, and other purposes, and deposits with the correspondent bank its reserve funds, upon which it receives interest at 2 per cent.

The framers of the Glass bill, bearing these customs of the national banks in mind, have created regional reserve banks, which will perform the functions of retaining reserve funds, rediscounting, and other purposes of the present correspondent bank. Complaint is made because the Glass bill will require the country bank—and, in fact, all national banks—to retain 12 per cent of its deposits as a reserve fund in its own vaults and those of the regional reserve banks. This money will be taken out of circulation; and because of this fact, it is claimed the bill will contract the currency of the country. It neither seems unfair nor unreasonable to require a bank to retain at least 12 cents on every dollar deposited for the protection of its depositors. In other words, our national banks should be able to do business and pay dividends upon the remaining 88 per cent of the depositors' money, to say nothing about the Government and other funds, which they will receive for rediscount purposes and have available in their respective localities.

The millions of dollars in reserve have for years found their way into Wall Street where they have been used for gambling and speculative purposes and frequently for the purpose of tying up the money of the country so as to cause a scarcity in money and create an excuse for an increase in interest charges generally at a time when money was demanded for moving crops and other legitimate business purposes. During the months of July and August of this year we had a fair example of this method of the banks. They began to collect all these reserve and other funds in the city of New York, knowing that there would be a large demand for money to move the crops and conduct the fall business of the country. Call money reached as high as 10 per cent and was going higher until the Secretary of the Treasury came to the rescue of the country by doing the unprecedented thing of actually loaning the Government's money to the farming sections for crop-moving purposes. As soon as he made this

announcement money rates dropped to 2½ per cent, and the banks in the city of New York let loose millions of dollars.

This process might be considered high finance, but in my estimation it is plain highway robbery, and the humorous thing of it all is that the blood-sucking transactions were being carried on with the people's money deposited by them in their banks.

It was with the use of this enormous reserve fund that the stock gamblers in Wall Street bought up control of the New Haven Railroad and caused millions of dollars in watered bonds and stocks to be issued to the innocent public, and as a result the New Haven Railroad, for years considered one of the most valuable and best-conducted railroad properties in the world, now lies almost in wreck and ruin. The purchasers of its stocks and bonds have lost millions and at last have become convinced that our great captains of finance are not such great philanthropists and God-fearing men as they were once considered. It is not only the stockholders of this railroad that are now suffering because of the manipulations of these captains of finance, but the general public. In order to make dividends on this enormous watered stock and bond issue, passenger and freight rates have been increased beyond reason, so that the country along the road is becoming depopulated, land and property values have decreased to the point of ruin. The Glass bill should be supported because it will have the effect of taking this enormous sum of money from Wall Street and guard innocent people from being debauched and robbed with their own money.

The depositor's money should be available for business and commercial purposes, and never for speculative or gambling. The depositor does not place his money in the bank for that purpose. I have read with interest the criticism of the bill made by their large bankers. From the tone of their articles, I was convinced that these gentlemen are of the opinion that they are in the banking business solely for the purpose of making dividends for their stockholders. In truth, they are trustees of the people's money and their primary duty is to protect the depositor, and making large dividends is a secondary proposition. The Glass bill makes this duty of the large banker very plain, and from past performances many of them have entirely overlooked their duty in this regard.

A central bank with branches in every section of our country would, no doubt, furnish us with the best system of banking that could be devised. The people of this country have since the days of Andrew Jackson been firmly committed against a central national bank. They justly fear such an institution and the enormous power for political control and manipulation that would be vested in those controlling the central bank. They would have the power to increase or withdraw funds from one or more sections of the country for the purpose of influencing the political opinion of the people therein. There is no political party to-day that advocates a central bank. The bankers, because of the jealousy existing between them, do not advocate a central-bank system, as one set of bankers are afraid that the other set would gain control to the disadvantage of the first. In the Aldrich bill, approved by the bankers, they did not dare create a central bank vested with the powers of a banking institution; it was merely proposed to create a central clearing house.

Since the Glass bill was reported a great deal of discussion has been had as to whether or not the bankers or Government should control the banking business of this country. The bankers in neither Russia, England, France, nor Germany control the currency system. It is recognized as a function of the Government. The crown heads of Europe are thoroughly acquainted with the powers that go with a national banking and currency system, and for their own protection have retained this power unto themselves. Surely if the ruling powers of Europe recognize the enormous influence attached to their currency and banking systems, we in this Republic must give them the same recognition. It has always been one of the fundamental principles of this Government that no power within it should become greater than the Government and that all power, for the protection of the Government, should be diffused. This is the underlying thought that we have in the discussion of the trust question. It produces a feeling that the concentration of power should not be permitted.

Under the Glass bill the Government's deposits, amounting to millions of dollars, will be taken from its vaults and placed in circulation through the regional reserve banks. It neither seems unfair nor unreasonable that the Government, being such a large depositor, should not only have representation, but should actually control the entire system, if for no other reason than to protect its deposits. When it is considered that the system is divided into 12 districts, the banks in each district having absolute control, and that the Government merely has representation on the Federal board, which is advised by a council of bankers, it is absolutely improbable or impossible for politics directly or indirectly to have any control over the system outlined in the Glass bill. If politics were attempted, the system is so diffused and the opportunity for detection so great that the politicians attempting to manipulate the system would soon find themselves entirely out of politics.

For years the bankers have been contending that the Government money should be put in circulation. The Glass bill provides for putting it into circulation. They have been contending that they should have the right to establish foreign branches; that Canadian and English banks were doing all the foreign banking; that our bankers were losing the commissions on foreign business. The Glass bill also provides for the establishment of foreign branches. Since the establishment of trust companies, who pay interest on their deposits, our national banks have been asking permission to establish savings branches in connection with their banks. This privilege has always been denied them, but under the Glass bill provisions have been made for this very thing.

Every reasonable suggestion of the bankers, except Wall Street control of the reserves, has been complied with. This bill is such a great improvement upon our present system that I feel it is my duty to support it. No doubt there are many objections that could be made to it. In my mind its many beneficial features far outweigh and overcome the few objectionable features.

Banking and Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT J. BULKLEY,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, September 12, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. BULKLEY. Mr. Speaker, let me say a word about the contention that this bill imposes a hardship on the country banker. It is said that the new arrangement will cost him dearly because he is to be deprived of the interest which he now receives from the reserve city banks on his reserve balances. Let us figure that out. Against each $100,000 of deposits the country banker is now required to carry a reserve of $15,000. Of this, $6,000 must be cash in his vault, drawing no interest. If he gets 2 per cent on the other $9,000, it will amount to $180 a year. Under the provisions of this bill this $180 interest from the reserve city bank will be lost to the country banker; but inasmuch as he will in the future be obliged to carry but $12,000 reserve instead of $15,000 as in the past, there will be released from his required reserve $3,000, and he will have this additional amount to lend. If he lends it all out in cash at 6 per cent, he will receive $180 a year, or just enough to reimburse him for the loss of the interest which he has been getting from the reserve city bank; but if he uses the $3,000 as reserve and makes loans by credit to deposit accounts, he will have an added loaning power of $25,000, which at 6 per cent will bring him $1,500 a year, or $1,320 more than he is now getting from his reserve city agent. At the worst, then, he will be as well off as he is now, and the chances are that he will in fact make a much better profit. In addition to the profits I have already shown he will share in the profits of the regional reserve bank in proportion to his balances with that institution.

It is uncertain how much this will bring, but, whatever it may be, it represents clear gain over and above present possibilities. If it be argued that the country banker's investment in the stock of the regional reserve bank will be unprofitable, we need only stop and figure exactly how unprofitable it will be. A bank with $25,000 capital will pay in a subscription of $2,500, on which it will get 5 per cent. If money is worth 6 per cent, the annual loss is 1 per cent of $2,500, or $25, an insignificant sum in proportion to the profits which I have just shown. Yet my illustration does not do full justice to the situation, because the $25,000 bank will ordinarily have deposits considerably in excess of the $100,000 which I have assumed in my calculation. But some one may say that the loss on the stock investment will be more than 1 per cent because money in some sections is worth 7 or 8 per cent. If

that is so, we must go back and figure the profit on the release of reserves on a 7 or 8 per cent basis, and we have a much stronger showing for the new system than I have made out.

There is in fact no burden placed on any national bank by this bill, and there is nothing in it that will afford a good reason for a bank to give up its national charter. On the other hand, banks which have been benefited for years by the prestige of the national charter will be loath to give that up now, and they will not fail to see that the business man will want to keep his money and secure his line of credit at a bank which is entitled to the rediscount facilities now to be afforded and which is scrutinized by a Federal examination more complete than has ever existed before. For these reasons any bank which leaves the national system will quickly be replaced by a new one coming in; and in this connection it must be remembered that new national banks can be organized in the future under less burdensome conditions than heretofore, since it is no longer required of them to make an investment in 2 per cent Government bonds, and they will be subject only to the less burdensome requirement of a smaller investment in 5 per cent Federal reserve bank stock, carrying with it facilities more valuable than those accompanying the Government bonds.

The Tariff.

The Baltimore platform pledged the Democratic Party to a reduction in the burden of taxation, to economy and simplicity, and to a lightening of the public burdens. This pledge should be faithfully fulfilled.

SPEECH

OF

HON. WARREN WORTH BAILEY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, in opening his speech in opposition to the conference report on the tariff bill, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] delivered himself of a generous boast regarding the tariff law which bears his name and the death knell of which we are sounding to-day. He was particularly proud of the fact that this bill, in the 50 months which a patient people had permitted it to run, had wrung from the American consumers a surplus of more than $140,000,000. He seemed to feel that this was a proud achievement, that it reflected glory upon his party, that it vindicated his own title to statesmanship, and that this money were better in the Treasury of the United States for devotion to extravagant expenditures than in the pockets of the plain people who in toil and trouble had earned it.

It is my theory that a surplus revenue is a reproach to the party responsible for it. I do not forget the sapient remark of the late Gen. Fred Grant that a surplus is a much easier proposition to deal with than a deficit, but statesmanship should not be seeking the easy proposition when it comes to a question of dealing with the problems of taxation. Not one dollar should be taxed out of the pocket of labor unnecessarily. For this reason I rather hope that the prophecy or prediction of the gentleman from New York—that the new tariff will produce a revenue below the estimates of Mr. UNDERWOOD and Mr. SIMMONS—may be justified by the event. It is with no little concern that I have noticed an apparent purpose in the framing of this bill to provide a volume of revenue substantially equal to, if not actually in excess of, that which the Republican Party has been squeezing out of the people during its long riot of extravagance.

The total receipts of the Government from all sources in 1912 were $938,522,481. It is estimated by Chairman UNDERWOOD that the total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year 1914 will be $1,029,000,000 and for 1915 $1,026,000,000. With a total revenue of $938,522,481 for 1912 there was a surplus of $37,000,000. The estimated surplus for 1914 is $16,000,000 and for 1915 $18,000,000. It thus appears that there is to be no reduction in the volume of revenue, but an actual increase; that while taxes are to be more equitably distributed, they are to remain pretty much what they have been under Republican administration.

The expenditures in 1912 for the War Department amounted to $148,795,422. It is estimated that the Democratic administration will spend $178,000,000 on this account for 1914 and $175,000,000 for 1915. Expenditures for the Navy Department in 1912 reached the huge total of $135,591,956. It is estimated that this total will be increased to $147,000,000 for 1914 and $145,000,000 for 1915. Expenditures for pensions for 1912 were $153,590,456. The estimated expenditure on this account for 1914 is $180,000,000 and an equal amount for 1915. Thus, on account of war, past and anticipated, we are to expend no less than half a billion dollars, or about half of the entire revenue collected from the people.

Mr. Speaker, I feel like directing the attention of Democrats to what I am tempted to describe as a forgotten plank of the Baltimore platform. That plank was very much in evidence in the campaign of 1912. The changes were rung upon it by Democratic orators, and Democratic newspapers emphasized it day after day. But I am afraid that it is not receiving the consideration which it deserves. That plank was as follows:

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Undoubtedly there had been profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation; undoubtedly recent Republican Congresses had made lavish appropriations in order to absorb and justify the excessive taxes levied upon the necessities of the consuming masses; and undoubtedly the net effect of this was to reduce the purchasing power of the people's toil. The Democratic Party assumed a great mission in undertaking the correction of this abuse. It appealed to the people for a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government; and this appeal met with a generous popular response. The people had felt the burden of taxation; they had looked with reprobation upon the profligate waste of their substance; they had rebelled against the Republican riot in extravagance. And when we pledged ourselves to set a new pattern of retrenchment and economy we were taken at our word and were intrusted with a commission from the people to redeem that pledge.

Are we keeping our word when we are proposing to raise more revenue than the Republicans ever thought of raising? Are we keeping it when we propose to spend more money than the Republicans ever dared to spend? Of course this is a big country; of course we have been extending the sphere of Federal activity; and of course all of this has entailed the necessity of increased expenditures. But I can not believe that we are justified by the size of the country, the wealth it contains, the increased Federal activities which we have witnessed and which may or may not be wise, in collecting more than a billion dollars a year from the toiling masses of this land. I am profoundly of the belief that we are spending scores of millions more on Army and Navy than can be justified on any moral or other ground. We are carrying a war burden in a time of profound peace almost equal to what would be required were we engaged in actual conflict with a powerful enemy. And no end seems to be in sight. There are the same ambitious schemes for enlarging the Navy and for increasing military "preparedness" that we witnessed under Republican auspices; and if there is anywhere any real purpose of curtailing expenditures in this direction the fact has not become apparent.

The gentleman from New York complained that the Democrats had been indulging in guesswork when they made their estimates of the revenue which the Underwood bill is expected to produce. Naturally there must be some guesswork in matters of this sort. There undoubtedly was guesswork regarding the revenue which the Payne tariff was expected to produce; there had been the same sort of guesswork as to the revenue-producing qualities of the Dingley law. No one can possibly, with certainty, foretell just what revenue will be produced by a tariff measure. But one thing can be foretold with confidence, namely, that low rates of duty will tend to produce a larger revenue than high rates of duty. In my judgment, the Underwood bill will invite an enormous increase of importations, and that in consequence the aggregate revenue will equal, if not exceed, the estimates. These importations will come in to pay for the increased exports which a freer trade will make possible. I confidently look forward to such an increase in our trade as that which followed the low tariff of 1846. Under the low rates of the Walker tariff we enjoyed a marvelous period of prosperity, a prosperity which was diffused and which affected all lines of industry, farming, mining, manufacturing, banking, merchandising, transportation. It was not a prosperity that a few only shared in. It was a prosperity that found its way

to the cottage door and not alone to the palace. That low tariff of 1846 produced not merely an abundant revenue; it produced a redundant revenue; and after it had been in effect a few years it was found necessary still further to reduce duties, and this was done without protest from any source. No party thought of demanding an increase of duties or the retention of old ones. No party thought of urging protection for our infant industries. No party dared go on record in its platform in support of any proposition looking to a reversal of the tariff policy which was inaugurated by the Democrats in 1846. The results flowing from that tariff were a complete vindication of every claim the Democrats had made; and so complete and so overwhelming was this vindication that the tariff question had actually disappeared as an issue in American politics, and there can scarcely be a doubt that it never would have reappeared as a political issue had not the War of the Rebellion opened the way for a return to the old discredited policy of protection.

That the Underwood tariff will vindicate itself as the Walker tariff was vindicated let no one doubt. The farmer, particularly, has been fooled on the subject of protection. He has been befogged and befuddled and befooled by protectionist sophistries until he has felt that he was, somehow or other, the chief beneficiary of the greatest swindle ever perpetrated upon any people. He has perhaps in a most peculiar way been befooled and befuddled in regard to the tariff on wool and its beneficial effects on the agricultural interests. Of course, he has been befooled and befuddled regarding the tariff on wheat, the tariff on corn, the tariff on hay and oats, the tariff on butter and eggs and meat; but the keystone of the arch of protectionism has been the wool tariff, and the farmer has believed that his future really depended upon its maintenance. Just how badly he has been fooled, just how completely he has been deceived, just how willfully the real truth has been distorted, I shall not undertake to say myself, but I am going to let a high authority speak. I am going to let him turn on the light. I propose to ask him to take the witness stand and testify regarding the history of wool and the wool tariff. No man of the present day has given more careful study to the tariff and to its effects upon the people, and especially to its effects upon the farmer, than Lee Francis Lybarger, who is widely known as a writer on economic subjects and as a speaker of great power. He was present during the debates on the Underwood bill in the House and he was particularly struck by the speech of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS]. That gifted gentleman had declared that—

whenever the duties have been below 11 cents a pound on wools of the first class flocks have always decreased. On the other hand, when duties have been as at present—11 cents a pound or higher—they have always increased.

Mr. Lybarger proceeded to inquire into the matter with his accustomed thoroughness, and I propose to give the results of his study below. He tells "The plain truth about wool" in one article; in another he deals with "Sheep: A declining industry"; in the third he treats of "The foe of sheep—the plow." The whole comprises a story so complete, so convincing, and so thoroughly impregnable that it is commended to the candid consideration of all thoughtful men who really want to be informed regarding this vital phase of the tariff question. What Mr. Lybarger has made so clear regarding wool can be made equally clear regarding every other product of the farm which the Republicans have professed to protect.

The article referred to is as follows:

PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT WOOL.

[By Lee Francis Lybarger.]

Whenever the duties have been below 11 cents a pound on wools of the first class flocks have always decreased. On the other hand, when duties have been as at present (11 cents a pound or higher) they have always increased.—Hon. FRANK B. WILLIS, of Ohio. (See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 39.)

Having shown in a recent article that the repeated reductions and declines in the number of sheep in the United States could not possibly be traced to repeated reductions in the tariff on wool, as Congressman FRANK B. WILLIS alleges, since there has been practically but one such reduction in all the years since the Civil War; and having shown, therefore, that the decline of the wool industry has occurred not only under the one Democratic tariff in 53 years of history, but also under the supposed "fostering care" of every high protective tariff the Republican Party has passed, it now remains to point out more fully the repeated declines in the number of sheep and to show that these declines are sometimes even greater under a protective tariff than they were under Democratic "free wool."

Having excepted this one and only Democratic tariff law in half a century of history, truth requires us to say that for 45 years the rate on wool has been practically unchanged. And that rate has been 10 cents a pound and 12 cents a pound on wool of the first class—merino sheep—until the McKinley Act of 1890 made a general average of the two and fixed a straight rate of 11 cents a pound on wools of the first class and 12 cents on combing wools. On washed wools the rate is doubled. On scoured wools the rate is multiplied by three. That is the tariff as it stands to-day.

Stated in its simplest form, the utterly absurd and unfounded proposition of the Hon. FRANK B. WILLIS is this: A decrease of just 1 penny on the pound will destroy the sheep industry, while an increase of only 1 cent in the tariff rate will build it up. Such a proposition is almost too absurd for serious consideration. Especially is this true when the fact is kept in mind that the price of wool often varies 5, 10, 15, 25, and even 30 cents a pound in a single year. It seldom varies less than 3 cents. Ohio wool, medium, was 10 cents a pound less in 1911 than it was in 1909, the year the Payne-Aldrich bill was passed. From 1872 to 1876 the price of this same wool declined 35 cents a pound. And yet here comes along a so-called "statesman" who declares, even in the Halls of Congress, a reduction of just 1 penny on the pound will destroy the sheep-growing industry.

Mr. WILLIS begins the "proof" of this most extraordinary proposition way back in 1867. He has taken the pains to review the wool industry under each successive tariff. Let us follow him. It is really "worth while." He tells us that during "the last 4 years" of the tariff of 1867 "the number of sheep increased 25 per cent." That is a good showing. We are willing to call it 30 per cent. In 1879 there were in the United States 38,134,000 sheep. By 1883 they had increased 11,113,000. Why deal only with "the last 4 years" of this act. It was in existence 16 years. Why were these last years more important than the first years? We think we can tell you why. It was because under the first years of the act sheep did not increase. They decreased—and at a terrific rate.

In 1867 (see Yearbook, Department of Agriculture, 1911, p. 637) there were 39,388,000 sheep. On wools of the first class, worth 32 cents or less, there was a duty of 10 cents a pound, plus 11 per cent. That was equal to a specific duty of 13 cents a pound. On wools of a higher value there was a duty of 12 cents a pound, plus 10 per cent. And that would equal a specific duty of at least 15 cents a pound, or an ad valorem duty of nearly 50 per cent. What more could the sheep ask than that? And yet in just five years they decreased 7,706,000. There were that many less, not more. Congressman WILLIS tells us that when wool is 11 cents a pound "flocks have always increased." Here was a minimum rate of 13 cents a pound. And still they did not increase. On the contrary they decreased 7,706,000—a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. Again we ask, Why did they decrease instead of increase? There had been no "tinkering" with the tariff. The rate on wool had not been reduced. It had been increased—doubled.

WHY DIDN'T HE TELL?

We would like to know why the Hon. Mr. WILLIS did not tell his constituents about this enormous slump in sheep. Perhaps it was because it occurred under a Republican tariff, the highest in our history. He called special attention to "the last 4 years," when the number of sheep had increased 30 per cent. Why was he silent when they had decreased 20 per cent—and under an increased rate? We think we know why, but will not mention it.

And now, just what are the facts in reference to these "last 4 years"? Well, the facts are really astounding—to a protectionist. They show that the tariff was not higher, but lower. Congress passed a law in 1872 which made a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent on wool. And now comes a most amazing and perplexing fact. Under the highest wool tariff in our history the number of sheep actually decreased 7,706,000; while under a 10 per cent reduction of this same tariff the number of sheep increased 11,113,000. What might they not have increased had the reduction been still greater? Nor is that all. Twelve years after the tariff of 1867 had doubled the rate on wool, there were fewer sheep in the United States than when the act was passed.

Mr. WILLIS tells us that under the Republican tariff law of 1883 the number of sheep decreased 16 per cent. And the estimate seems correct. In that year the Department of Agriculture reports 49,237,000 sheep. There were only 44,336,000 in 1890. That made a decrease of 4,901,000 sheep in seven years. Why did they decrease? What caused it? Here is the explanation which Mr. WILLIS gives: "During the last four years of the tariff of 1867 the duty on wool was 12½ cents a pound, while under the act of 1883 it was only 10 cents a pound." Our only objection to that statement is this: It is not true. The tariff was not 12½ cents a pound under that act or any other. No such rate was ever levied. Both laws contained both rates on wools of the first class—a 12-cent duty and a 10-cent duty.

How did he get those rates? He got them by changing the basis of comparison. Then he compared the highest rate under the one with the lowest rate under the other, speaking as if each law contained but the one rate. And yet, as a matter of fact, both laws contained both rates. Why, then, did this supposedly honorable gentleman mention only one rate under each? Such an act was either gross carelessness or gross criminality. Did he not intend that his constituents should infer that under the tariff of 1867 clothing wools paid 12½ cents a pound, while under the act of 1883 they paid only 10 cents a pound? And, if so, then what other purpose could he have had but to deceive the people?

The tariff of 1883 did just two things—it took off the additional ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on one grade of first-class wools and 11 per cent on the other. That was a reduction. Second, it reduced the minimum of the wool that should bear a 12 per cent duty, reducing it from 32 cents to 30. And that was an increase. For instance, under the act of 1867 wool worth 31 cents a pound paid a duty of 10 cents a pound. Under the act of 1883 it paid a duty of 12 cents a pound, and so the act of 1883 made practically no reduction in the tariff on wool. It could scarcely have exceeded a quarter of a cent a pound. And yet Congressman WILLIS tells us that sheep declined, and that they declined 16 per cent. Their number decreased by 4,901,000. What caused it?

It could not have been caused by the tariff. Mr. WILLIS sought by changing the basis of comparison to give the impression that there was a reduction of 2½ cents a pound. We have shown that if there was any reduction at all it could not have been half this amount, or even one-fourth of it. Furthermore, if we granted the whole of his false and fraudulent claim, it could not possibly have caused this decline. We enter this period with the price of Ohio fleece, medium, at 45 cents a pound. During the period it dropped as low as 31 cents. Could a tariff reduction of 2½ cents a pound cause a price reduction of 14 cents? And what shall we say of the intelligence of men who do such reasoning as this? If they do not know better, then they are mentally incapable. If they do know better, then they are morally incapable. Think of it! A reduction of 2½ cents in the tariff on wool—which never occurred—caused a decline in the price of wool of 15 cents!

Let us pass on. Mr. WILLIS tells us that the McKinley tariff made a straight rate of 11 cents a pound on wool, which it did, and that as a result "the number of sheep increased 10 per cent." His joy at finding sheep increase once more carried him beyond the facts. There were 44,336,000 sheep in 1890. There were only 712,000 more in 1894. And that, we submit, does not make an increase of 10 per cent. It is

even less than 2 per cent. That is not so much. We have seen sheep increase 30 per cent after the tariff had been reduced. We have seen them decrease 20 per cent after the tariff had been doubled—and under the highest wool tariff in our history. And so Mr. WILLIS was lucky to get off with an increase of even 1.6 per cent. So far as the tariff has anything to do with the sheep industry, the law would seem to be: To increase the tariff decreases the sheep; to decrease the tariff increases the sheep.

WHAT THE M'KINLEY TARIFF DID TO SHEEP.

And so when the McKinley tariff struck a general average between the 10-cent and 12-cent rates, calling it 11 cents a pound, it must have reduced the previous rate, judging from the past. This much was certain: It reduced the sheep. The first year following the passage of the McKinley bill saw the number of sheep decrease 905,000. And the fourth year under this tariff saw a decrease of 2,226,000. It probably took the sheep some time to get used to the new rate. They had to become acclimated. In fact, they never did get used to it. They kept right on going down, even after the law had been repealed. And when later on its duties were restored and the sheep seemed to be standing it all right they suddenly started in on a worse decline than ever.

Forty-five years of high protection have established the fact that, whatever may be a good thing for sheep, a protective tariff is not. The sheep discovered that long ago. But Congressman WILLIS has not. However, it is worth while to notice that while a sheep has wool on its back it has none over its eyes. And that is more than we can say for him.

Mr. WILLIS tells us that the Democratic tariff of 1894 put wool on the free list, which it did, and that as a result sheep declined 21 per cent. We insist that it was only 18 per cent—not so much of a decline as when the act of 1867 doubled the rate. There were 45,048,000 sheep in 1894; there were only 36,819,000 in 1897, a decrease of 8,229,000. But where is the proof that it was caused by reducing the tariff? Where is the proof that they would not have decreased had wool not been placed on the free list? They began the decrease the last year of the McKinley tariff and decreased over 2,000,000 the year before the act was passed.

We have seen sheep decline when the tariff was raised. We have seen them decline when the tariff was lowered. We have seen them decline when the tariff was unchanged. The whole truth seems to be that the sheep industry in the United States is in the "declining" business. Civilization is against the sheep.

Practically every Republican and Progressive speaker in the recent congressional debate called attention to the fact that the sheep declined under a Democratic tariff. We admit it. And while we are sorry for it, yet we are glad to have a protectionist speaker get even one fact. We also admit that it is "unusual" for sheep to decrease. They had not decreased more than twenty times before the Democrats put wool on the free list.

Strange, however, that none of them called attention to the fact that they had decreased 7,706,000 under the tariff of 1867; that they decreased 905,000 the first year after the enactment of the McKinley bill; that the last year under that tariff saw a decrease of 2,226,000; and that in the last two years they have decreased under the Payne-Aldrich tariff 4,854,000; while from 1903 to 1905 the number of sheep decreased 18,796,000 under the Dingley Tariff Act and 4,854,000 in the last two years under the Payne-Aldrich tariff. They did not forget to mention the fact that Ohio fleece, medium, declined 3 cents on the pound when wool was on the free list, but they did forget to mention that it declined 14 cents a pound under the McKinley tariff.

Here, then, is a most extraordinary fact. A reduction of 11 cents a pound on wool seems a reduction of only 3 cents a pound in the price of wool, while an increase in the tariff rate, made by the McKinley bill, is followed by a reduction of 14 cents on the pound. Why did not these protectionist speakers mention these great facts? And how can their constituents depend upon them for reliable information when they forget to mention truths of such significance as these? They also forgot to mention the fact that the price of wool declined 10 cents a pound under the Payne-Aldrich tariff and 35 cents a pound under the tariff of 1867.

But why should men who are fighting for a falsehood, fighting for a colossal lie, fighting for the most gigantic superstition and delusion that ever was imposed on the credulity of the human race—the delusion that a people can be enriched by voluntarily taxing themselves—why should they be expected to mention such facts as these, especially when such facts knock their whole theory into atoms?

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SHEEP—A DECLINING INDUSTRY.

[By Lee Francis Lybarger.]

Sheep growing—for the primary purpose of producing wool, with mutton as only a by-product—is a declining industry in the United States. The forces of civilization are against it. The same story has been repeated in every land and under every civilization. We have already shown that the tariff can not maintain it. And even if it could, it would do so at an economic loss to the country. But this is not a matter for alarm or even of regret. The decline of an industry, through the advance of civilization, does not mean a decline in the production of wealth. The very reverse is true. It simply means that the pressure of population has developed a more profitable use of land.

We have shown that the number of sheep has repeatedly increased after the tariff had been lowered. We have shown that their number has repeatedly decreased after the tariff had been raised. To quote but two instances, we saw them decline 18,795,000 under the Dingley tariff, which took wool off the free list, and we saw them increase 11,113,000 after the act of 1872 had reduced the tariff by 10 per cent. And yet, with the exception of three years, when the Democrats put wool on the free list that for 45 years tariff on wool remained practically unchanged. And in reference to those three "Democratic years" it must be said that neither the decline in the number of sheep nor the price of wool was as great as under the McKinley tariff. And so it has not been for lack of "protection" that the sheep industry has declined.

Twelve years after the act of 1867 had doubled the tariff on wool found fewer sheep in the country than when the act was passed. There were more than 18,000,000 fewer sheep in 1905 than in 1903. There was 4,854,000 fewer sheep in 1912 than in 1910. And after a lapse of 30 years the averages for the 5 years ending in 1900 showed fewer sheep than for the four years ending in 1870. During that time the population had doubled. What hope, then, for the sheep industry?

While there have been many slumps in the sheep industry, yet the whole period shows an actual increase in the number of sheep. But that increase had not kept pace with the increase of population. Let us take the average per year for the four years ending in 1870 for the basis and divide the rest of the time into five-year periods. The average for the first period shows 39,238,000 sheep. Giving only the even millions, the number of sheep for the successive periods are as follows: 33, 37, 38, 45, 44, 39, 55, 54; and for the years 1911–12, 53,000,000. The high-water mark in the production of sheep was in 1903, when their number rose to nearly 64,000,000. Two years later they had actually decreased by over 18,000,000. Then their number rose to 57,216,000 in 1910. Since then they have been steadily declining. The period ending in 1900 shows fewer sheep than the one ending in 1870. There were just 12,977,000 more sheep in 1912 than in 1867.

While there has been a slight increase in the actual number of sheep, there has been also a relative decrease—relative to population. The population in 1867 was 36,211,000. The number of sheep was 39,385,000. At that time there were more sheep than people. There was a fraction over 1 sheep for each inhabitant—about 1.08. In 1912 there were 52,362,000 sheep and 95,000,000 people. And so after 45 years of "protection" there are only about half as many sheep as there are people. An equal division of sheep now would give only 0.55 of a sheep for each inhabitant. In other words, sheep have declined one-half relative to population. While the number of sheep has increased 40 per cent, the population has increased 193 per cent. While the number of sheep has increased 40 per cent, the population has increased 162 per cent. In other words, while the number of sheep has been multiplied by 1.4, the population has been multiplied by 2.9. And so the increase in the number of sheep falls far short of keeping pace with the increase in the number of people.

We shall find the same startling facts if we compare the increase in the number of sheep with the increase in other farm animals. In 1867 there were 9,096,000 milch cows in this country. They had increased to 21,268,000 by 1912. That is an increase of 133 per cent. Hogs had increased during this same period from 24,769,000 to 58,241,000—an increase of 135 per cent. And so while hogs and cows have not kept pace with population, they have increased nearly 3 times faster than sheep. Horses increased from 6,232,000 to 20,766,000—an increase of 220 per cent. And so horses have increased 5 times faster than sheep. Let us take the case of cattle. They have increased from 12,786,000 to 43,399,000—an increase of 240 per cent. They have increased 6 times faster than sheep. The case with reference to mules is still stronger. During the past 45 years their number has increased from 945,000 to 4,215,000. That makes an increase of 445 per cent. And so mules have increased 11 times faster than sheep and 2 times faster than people.

How stands the case with reference to the price of wool? In spite of a protective tariff on wool that often approaches 50 per cent, yet from 1872 to 1896 the price of wool speedily declined the same as did the price of all other products of farm and factory. The average price of wool for the 4 years ending in 1867 was 47 cents a pound. Taking this as the basis and following in 5-year periods, the successive prices were as follows: 56, 40, 39, 36, 27, 27, 31, 37, and for 1911–12, 32 cents. That is not the farm price, but the retail price. The farm price runs about 6 cents lower. Judging from the delusive arguments of protectionists, one would infer that the Wilson bill was passed in 1872 and had been in existence ever since. In the whole catalogue of error, where is there any more utterly without foundation in logic or fact than the one which declares that a protective tariff benefits the American farmer?

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THE FOE OF SHEEP—THE PLOW.

[By Lee Francis Lybarger.]

There is a fact bearing on the sheep-growing industry that is mightier than the tariff. It is the fact of civilization. It is the fact of progress. It is the fact of the advance of human society from the pastoral stage into the agricultural stage. And so the foe of the sheep is not the tariff, but the plow.

Sheep raising is one of the most ancient of human industries. It dates back in history when mankind lived by "following flocks and herds." We read about this ancient industry in the Bible in connection with "those that dwelt in tents." It had its origin in the dim dawn of time as mankind was emerging from savagery into barbarism.

Under savagery mankind lived directly from nature as hunters, fishermen, etc. The club and spear were their first implements. These were used not only in their warfare with fellow human beings, but also with wild animals. Not only food but clothing and even shelter depended upon the fortunes of the chase. The walls and doors of the wigwam were furnished with the skins and furs of savage beasts.

Gradually there came the idea of the domestication of wild animals. They were to be made to do the will and supply the wants of the human race. And among the earliest of domestic animals was the sheep. It furnished food and drink and clothing and even shelter. Great have been the contributions which the wool and meat and milk of the sheep have made to mankind. The memories of the herdsman's life hover about all our ancient traditions. They came from all climes and races—the black, the brown, the white. Countless were the contests and struggles to get possession of the best pasture lands. And this gradual transition from hunting to herding marks the advance from savagery into barbarism, and it was a mighty step forward.

The third stage of development brought agriculture, and with this came civilization. Gradually there developed the idea of planting seeds, of cultivating the ground, and of domesticating trees and plants. The basis of agriculture is the plow. The plow and the pen are the mighty factors of civilization. However, herding long continued side by side with farming and fruit raising. Domestic animals still depended upon wild grasses and so required herding. Nor had the avocation of the hunter entirely ceased. But with the idea of constructing so common a thing as a fence and the production of food not only for people, but also for domestic animals, still greater changes followed. Here was another advance toward freedom from an immediate and slavish dependence upon the vicissitudes of nature. And this advanced step—in which food was grown not only for people, but for domestic animals—marks a tragic fact in the future destiny of the sheep.

History shows that while it remained profitable to support the horse and the cow and the pig with the plow, it was not profitable thus to support the sheep. Thus were sheep, seemingly by an edict of nature, excluded from the advance of civilization and confined largely to pastoral lands and peoples. The sheep and the plow were not to travel together like the other domestic animals. There seemed a direct and deadly conflict between them in an effort to get possession of the fields. And so it has developed, through centuries of this struggle, that it is not profitable to preserve plowlands for sheep lands. The plow represents a higher use of land, a more intensive cultivation.

Fate has thus decreed that sheep are to occupy only such lands as are not arable—plowable. The story told in every land and in the development of every nation is this: Sheep have always preceded the plow, and the plow has ever driven them relentlessly onward, onward toward the hills, the mountains, the arid plains, and the deserts. They always follow the pioneer into new worlds. They tend ever to be confined with him on the fringes of civilization. And with him are driven ever onward toward the pacific—the pacific of oblivion. Just as the industry of the plowman drives out that of the hunter and the woodsman, so does the plow drive out the sheep.

And so, only permanent abiding places for the sheep are those which the plow can not enter. There they have remained for centuries and will ever remain. But to devote arable lands to this industry and in competition with those which have no other uses is to violate a fundamental law of political economy and devote a portion of the earth to a low-grade production when it is capable of a higher and more profitable production.

The part which sheep play in the great drama of civilization is that of the "curtain riser." And they have played their historic part in this country. They are the pioneer scavengers. They clean out the fence corners and sprout the stumps. They help the woodsmen to prepare the ground for the plow. And then when the plow comes, the fields that once knew them knows them no more. They move onward into the open, unfenced plains and the uncleared forests. In those sections which the plow can not reach they will remain. But from those sections which it can reach they will be slowly but surely driven out, never again to return.

But in presenting this historic drama of the function and fate of the sheep we are considering it wholly from the standpoint of being a producer of wool, with mutton as only a by-product. The growing of wool belongs "to the desert and waste places of the earth." But when we reverse the purpose of sheep raising and make mutton the primary thing and wool as a by-product, then opposite results will follow. It is profitable to support meat-producing animals with the plow. And so, when the transition is made from wool sheep—that is, sheep of merino strain—to mutton sheep, the antagonism between the sheep and the plow will disappear. Food supplies will be enormously increased. The quantity of wool produced will be nearly as great, perhaps greater. Here, then, lies the hope, and the only hope, of a declining industry. The tariff can not save it.

It must conform to the requirements of civilized life or go the way of all the ancient industries.

The Tariff Conference Report—Pure Sweet Wines v. Skin or Pomace Wines.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JULIUS KAHN,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I would not ordinarily have participated in this discussion, because the ground of opposition to this conference report has been fully covered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] and others on the Republican side. As my views are in accord with theirs, there is no need to reiterate them. But I want to commend the conferees on the part of the House for having so strongly stood out against agreeing to the Senate amendment known as the "Pomerene amendment," which proposed to tax grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines at the rate of $1.10 per proof gallon. The enactment of that amendment would have struck a vital blow at the sweet-wine industry of California.

The State of California produces about 20,000,000 gallons of sweet wines per year. The production has stood at that figure, approximately, during the entire decade between 1902 and 1912. There has been no appreciable increase in the production in that State in all those years. Why? Because since 1906 no large wine-making concern has declared more than one dividend, while many vineyardists and producers have been forced out of business by unfavorable conditions. The capital stock of the various companies manufacturing sweet wines has never been at par since 1906, and the value of the capital stock of some of the larger companies has depreciated as much as 50 per cent. This fact can be shown by the quotations of the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange. About 250,000 acres of land in California are cultivated to the grape. There are over 15,000 farmers in California engaged in grape growing and wine production. Over $100,000,000 is invested in the industry.

The addition of grape brandy to sweet wines is absolutely essential for their preservation. The sweet wines include such well-known types as port, sherry, Madeira, Angelica, muscatel, and Tokay. The wine growers of every country in the world use grape brandy to fortify sweet wines. But there is not a country in the world that imposes a tax upon grape brandy used in the preservation and perfection of sweet wines.

Much of the sweet wine that is made in California is retailed through drug stores for medicinal purposes and on prescriptions of physicians. The imposition of a tax of $1.10 per proof gallon would greatly increase the cost of these wines to the consumers of the country.

This entire subject has been stirred up by the Ohio wine makers, who for years have "skinned" the wine consumers of the United States by selling "skin" wine, or pomace wine, as it is known to the trade, to the American people. There is only one country in the world, other than the United States, that permits the manufacture of this "skin" wine. That country is France. But the laws of France do not permit it to be sold except for export to foreign countries or for domestic use at the identical winery where it is manufactured.

The formula, as announced by one of the manufacturers of this "skin" wine, is approximately as follows:

Take 1,250 pounds of sugar, 650 gallons of water, and 450 pounds of grape skins from which the juice has been pressed and allow the mixture to ferment. When partially fermented add a little benzoate of soda as a preservative and serve as wine.

I am told that under the pure-food law the makers of this pomace or "skin" wine are compelled to designate the amount of benzoate of soda used for preserving purposes on the original package that leaves their factories. Of course, this original package is the barrel in which this spurious wine is contained. When the barrel reaches the customer the latter decants it into bottles and the fact that it has been preserved with benzoate of soda is not put upon the label of the bottle, so that the customer is in very truth "skinned" when he buys this "skin" decoction for pure wine.

If the law allowing free use of pure grape brandy for the preservation of pure sweet wines were to be repealed, as proposed in the Pomerene amendment, the impetus given to the manufacture of imitation or "skin" wines would be sufficient to drive the manufacturer of pure sweet wines out of business. It has been asserted that there are 107 makers of sweet wine who derive all the benefit of the existing law. But there are 15,000 heads of families engaged in growing the grapes that are sold to these wine makers in California alone. Ninety-six per cent of the sweet wine makers have their wineries in the State of California. But sweet wine is also made in the States of New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and in the Territory of Hawaii. The makers of sweet wines in these States all receive the benefits conferred under the laws which allow the use of grape brandy for the fortification of sweet wines upon the payment of a charge of 3 cents per gallon. The only two States in the Union that make wines and do not avail themselves of this law are the States of Ohio and Missouri. It is in these two States that most of this pomace or "skin" wine is made.

While the California wine maker has to pay the farmers who raise the grapes $10 and $12 per ton, the Ohio and Missouri makers of this "skin" wine buy the skins at $3 per ton, and under their formula they can keep using the skins a number of times and turn out several vintages out of one set of skins.

They claim that Germany allows the addition of water and sugar in the manufacture of German wines. That is a half truth. The fact is the normal quantity of sugar contained in the grapes in the various wine-growing districts of Germany is well known to the wine producers. The quantity of the sugar in the grape varies in the different districts, and, naturally, it has an important bearing on the flavor of the wine. Some years the quantity of sugar contained in the grape in some of the districts is a little less than normal. Under the German law the wine maker is permitted to add a sufficient amount of sugar to bring the quantity contained in the natural juice of the grape, or the "must," as it is called, to the normal standard. The addition of this sugar is made under the supervision of a government official and is not allowed to exceed the normal amount found in the grape of the particular district in which the particular brand of wine is made. In other words, the amount of sugar contained in such famous brands as Liebfraumilch, Johannisthaler, Affenthaler, Rudesheimer, and so forth, is well known to the German wine experts. In abnormal years, when there is a deficiency of sugar in the grapes, the Government allows the addition of a sufficient amount of sugar to bring the grape juice to the normal standard, but not a pound more.

That is a far different proposition than the one that prevails in the States of Ohio and Missouri, where these "skin" wines are made and sold to the American people as pure wine. To call such stuff pure wine is a perversion of the English language.

To be sure, nature has been very lavish in the quantity of sweetness contained in California grapes. There is always an abundance of sugar. But all California wine is made from the pure juice of the grape. The wine consumers of America are

not "skinned" by the wine makers of that State. The skins, which would be used by the wine makers of Ohio and Missouri to make pomace or "skin" wine, are thrown away in California. They are not utilized for any such purpose. They are spread upon the land as a fertilizer. And it is small wonder that these makers of these spurious products have sought to tax the producers of pure sweet wine in the other wine-producing States of the Union out of existence.

Our Government for over 10 years has been endeavoring to give the people of this country pure food and drugs. The proposed Pomerene amendment is a distinct reactionary step. It would enable spurious wines made out of grape skins, sugar, and water to drive out of the market the pure grape wines made in California, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and the Territory of Hawaii.

As a matter of fact, the sweet-wine law of 1890 was the first pure-food law enacted in the United States. Up to the present time it has withstood every attack directed against it by the manufacturers of "skin" or pomace wines.

The Pomerene amendment as originally drawn allowed whisky, rum, or any other kind of alcohol to be used in the fortification of sweet wines. It is my belief that wine made out of the pure juice of the grape should not be allowed to become blended with a foreign substance made from grain, molasses, or vegetables, or even with benzoate of soda. To permit such a blending, in my judgment, is an imposition upon the consumers of this country. This "skin" or pomace wine can be produced so cheaply that unless some remedial legislation be enacted it will ultimately drive from the markets of the United States the pure wines produced in all the wine-producing sections of the United States where the pure juice of the grape is allowed to ferment and thus become wine.

The effort of the manufacturers of this "skin" wine to further "skin" the American people has been frustrated through the action of the House conferees on the pending tariff bill. We of California deeply appreciate the firm stand they took in refusing to concur in the Pomerene amendment. Pure wines have won a signal victory. The efforts of the makers of "skin" wines to tax the makers of pure sweet wines out of existence did not avail. While at first it seemed to be a most serious performance, it eventually turned out to be a mere farce and a fitting title would be "The Skinners Skinned; or Hoist by Their Own Petard."

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF INFORMATION.

PRODUCTS OF OHIO WINE FIRMS RECENTLY SEIZED IN FIVE OTHER STATES.

Goods were all shipped from Sandusky, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 2, 1913.*

Agents of the Department of Agriculture have just reported the following seizures of products of the Sweet Valley Wine Co., of Sandusky, Ohio:

August 13: Two barrels labeled "Scuppernong Bouquet Wine" and three barrels labeled "A Ohio Scuppernong Wine." Seizure made at Detroit, Mich.

August 14: Two barrels labeled "A Ohio Scuppernong Wine." Seizure made at St. Louis, Mo.

August 15: Two cases labeled "Scuppernong Bouquet Wine." Seizure made at Chicago, Ill.

August 15: Seven cases labeled "Scuppernong Bouquet Wine." Seizure made at Hannibal, Mo.

August 16: Fifty-four quarts labeled "Scuppernong Bouquet Wine." Manufactured by the Sweet Valley Wine Co. and shipped by the Bay View Wine Co. Seizure made at Montgomery, Ala.

Another Ohio wine firm whose products have been recently seized is the A. Schmidt, jr., & Bros. Wine Co., of Sandusky, Ohio. The seizures are as follows:

August 13: One barrel labeled "A Scuppernong Type Wine, Ohio Product." Seizure made at Pittsburgh, Pa.

August 14: Three hundred barrels labeled "Scuppernong Type Wine, Ohio Product." Seizure made at St. Louis, Mo.

Adulteration and misbranding were charged in all these cases against both firms, because the product was labeled either "Scuppernong Wine" or "Scuppernong Type Wine," when in fact it was a base wine or imitation "Scuppernong Wine."

A. Textor & Co., also of Sandusky, Ohio, shipped a barrel labeled "Muscatel Wine" into Michigan, where it was seized on August 15. Adulteration and misbranding were charged because it was alleged that the wine was artificially sweetened in imitation of the true Muscatel type.

Cases against theses three Ohio wine shippers are now pending in the courts, where they will be prosecuted by the United States Government.

EXHIBIT B.

CONDENSED ARGUMENT OF CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWERS AND WINE MAKERS AGAINST SECTION 254½—SWEET-WINE AMENDMENT—TARIFF BILL.

There are three features of the above amendment which we earnestly protest against:

(1) The use of sugar and water.
(2) The use of neutral alcohol.
(3) The imposition of a $1.10 tax on the wine spirits used in fortifying pure sweet wines.

(1) THE USE OF SUGAR AND WATER.

(a) According to the standards of purity for food products promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 26, 1906, wine is defined to be—

"The product made by the normal fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes, and the usual cellar treatment."

We contend that this definition conforms to the immemorial definitions of wine and that no other product is entitled to be called wine.

(b) The provision of the bill permitting sugar and water to be used is in contravention of both the letter and the spirit of our pure-food laws.

(c) Under this provision, the grapes, plus water and sugar, may be fermented absolutely dry; that is, until all of the natural sugar of the grape and the added sugar have been fermented into alcohol. The resulting product they call dry wine. Then this so-called dry wine they convert into fortified sweet wine by the addition of more sugar and alcohol, which product is obviously a "sweetened" and not a "sweet" wine.

(d) Every pound of sugar can be fermented into a pound of proof alcohol, thus substituting for the natural wine spirits an alcohol created artificially by the fermentation of added sugar.

(e) If any considerable amount of sugar and water is allowed to be used it inevitably results that the pure grape juice will occupy only a subordinate place in such wine making.

(f) The use of sugar and water must be placed under the supervision of the Internal-Revenue Department; otherwise gross abuses are bound to occur by the "stretching" of the wines.

(g) The consumer of wines is entitled to know the real character of the wines, and hence adequate provisions must be made for properly branding or labeling any product not made exclusively from the juice of the grape.

(h) Pure wines made exclusively from the juice of the grape must be protected against imitation, modified, or artificial wines, the same as all other pure-food products.

(i) Over 90 per cent of the wines of America are produced in California, and made exclusively from the juice of the grape; if the use of sugar and water be legalized, this is bound to lower the standards of these wines to the level of base products.

(j) In California we make wine from wine grapes exclusively, the stocks being imported from Europe, about 160 gallons of pure dry wine or 80 gallons of pure sweet wine being produced from 1 ton of grapes; while east of the Rockies the grapes are native or indigenous, adapted more for table purposes than for wine.

(k) Eastern grapes sell for about three times as much as California grapes, due to their local demand for table purposes, and eastern wine makers, desiring to obtain as many gallons as possible from each ton of grapes, crush the grapes and draw off two-thirds of the juice for unfermented grape juice, champagne, or wine, and then they take the skins, which carry the coloring matter and the acid that lies close to the skin, and proceed to "ameliorate" this by adding large quantities of sugar and water. By this process they obtain many times as much "wine" from 1 ton of grapes as we do in California.

(2) THE USE OF NEUTRAL ALCOHOL.

(a) Neutral alcohol or neutral spirits can be very cheaply produced from potatoes, corn, molasses, beets, pineapple, and cannery refuse, or from any vegetable or fruit containing sugar or starch, and also from sawdust, shavings, etc.

(b) Even though neutral spirits may not be deleterious to health, their addition to wine (the pure juice of the grape) should not be permitted unless the resulting product be branded or labeled as a compound, in order that it may conform to the definitions contained in the United States Pharmacopœia, which is made a part of the pure-food law of 1906.

(c) Ninety-six per cent of the fortified sweet wines of America are made in California with grape brandy; hence these wines are pure sweet wines as defined in paragraph 5, schedule 3, F, beverages, standards of purity for food products, above referred to. If the use of neutral spirits is permitted upon the same terms as wine spirits, the competition in sweet wines will naturally lead to the use of neutral spirits in California sweet wines in the place of pure wine spirits, for neutral spirits can be produced in California for one-half the cost of grape brandy; and, therefore, not only will the purity of sweet wines suffer from the use of neutral spirits, but $1,500,000 of grapes that are now sold to the distilleries in California will be without a market and left to rot on the vines. Every branch of viticulture will be seriously affected, including the table-grape and raisin-grape industry, one-third of these latter crops being sent to the distillery.

(See protest and brief, pp. 84–88, hearings before subcommittee of the Committee on Finance, United States Senate.)

(3) TAX ON WINE SPIRITS.

(a) In the protest and brief, just mentioned above, we have set out at length the reasons why the law of 1890 allowing tax-free wine spirits to be used in fortifying pure sweet wines should not be disturbed.

(b) The imposition of a tax on wine spirits used in fortifying pure sweet wines will be destructive of the sweet-wine industry in California, which has grown since 1890 from about 1,000,000 gallons to 17,000,000 gallons per annum. Tens of thousands of acres have been planted by reason of the encouragement that was given to sweet wines by the law of 1890. These vineyards have been largely planted in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, where the large amount of sugar in the grapes fit them peculiarly for sweet-wine purposes. A large proportion of these grapes can not be made into dry wine on account of the sugar they contain. Moreover, if they be made into dry wines, they would glut the dry-wine market, thus causing a great depreciation of prices for dry wines and a consequent loss to the vineyardists in the dry-wine section of the State.

(c) The independent wine makers of California will not be able to finance such a tax, which simply means that the sweet-wine making of that State will probably pass into the hands of one or two powerful concerns. The 15,000 families now raising grapes in California are largely dependent upon the independent wine makers for a living price for their grapes, and any blow that is struck at these wine makers will bring ruin and disaster to the vineyardists.

(d) If any tax is imposed on wine spirits used for fortifying purposes, then justice will demand that an equivalent tax be placed upon all sugar added to wine. Eight and one-half pounds sugar will produce 1 gallon of proof alcohol, and therefore every pound of sugar so used must bear a tax in proportion to the tax placed on wine spirits,

For instance, if wine spirits are to be taxed $1.10 per gallon, then the sugar added to wine should pay a tax of 13 cents per pound, and such use of sugar should be under strict regulations and supervision of the internal-revenue department.

(c) The law of 1890, permitting the use of tax-free wine spirits in the fortification of sweet wines, has always been available to all wine makers of America upon equal terms. The eastern wine makers, if they do not choose to use their high-priced table grapes for brandy purposes, can always obtain in the future, as they have in the past, an ample supply of sweet wine spirits from California at a small margin of manufacturer's profit. Some of the reasons why the eastern wine makers of fortified sweet wines have not always used tax-free wine spirits are because (a) upon the crushing of their grapes they add both sugar and water in excess of that permitted by the 1890 law, and (b) they first make a dry wine in the above manner, and then sweeten it with more sugar, and the Government does not furnish a tax-free brandy to anybody to fortify either dry wine or sugar and water; hence by their own adopted methods they preclude themselves from using tax-free spirits. It is the methods of wine making which they elect to pursue and not any inequality in the law itself that is at fault, and therefore they should not be heard to complain against the provisions of a law that is manifestly intended to encourage the making of pure sweet wine.

REVENUE.

The Senate amendment will not raise any considerable revenue. We have clearly demonstrated this in the protest and brief above referred to. If all the spirits used for fortifying purposes be taxed at $1.10 per proof gallon, and the use of any material amount of sugar be authorized, the average amount of spirits used for fortifying such gallon of wine will not exceed 4½ per cent. There are about 17,000,000 gallons of fortified sweet wine made in this country each year. Multiplying this by 4½ per cent, we have 765,000 gallons of spirits, which, figured at the rate of $1.10 per gallon, will yield a gross revenue of only $841,500.

It must be apparent that it is impossible to levy a tax upon wine spirits without at the same time enacting a pure-wine law. It is neither fair nor just to tax wine spirits without imposing a greater tax upon compound, ameliorated, and imitation wines. This means, therefore, that the measure must be exact in its definitions of the various kinds of wines, placing larger burdens on any wines not made exclusively from the juice of the grape, and carrying ample provisions for labeling and branding the same, and particularly providing that all substances or ingredients that may be added to the juice of the grape shall be under strict regulation and supervision of the Internal-Revenue Department. In order to draw a measure that will be just to all concerned, including the consuming public, careful studies and investigations of wine making and grape growing in the different sections of our country should be made, for without such data and information mistakes are bound to be made, to the great detriment and injury of our foremost industries.

We respectfully urge that before any tax is placed upon wine spirits or any other ingredients added to wines some means be provided for a thorough investigation of viticultural conditions in America, with ample time and opportunity given to those who may be selected to conduct such investigations.

Respectfully submitted.

THEODORE A. BELL,
M. F. TARPEY,
LOUIS WETMORE,
JAMES BARLOTTI,
Committee, California Grape Growers and Wine Makers.

The Banking and Currency Bill.

The business men of the country must rejoice at the prospect of their credits being no longer periodically curtailed by local commercial crises; the wage earners must rejoice at the prospect of steady employment with no shutdowns on account of impaired credits of those for whom they work; and the farmers must rejoice at the prospect of being able to obtain currency on their crops at a reasonable rate of interest.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LATHROP BROWN,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, September 29, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROWN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I feel called on to make a few remarks on the currency bill, notwithstanding the many admirable speeches made on the subject, because of a mistake made by one of the clerks of the House in recording my vote on the "gold amendment." I was recorded as voting against the amendment, although I was paired "for" on this vote and the final vote on the Glass bill with Mr. SMITH of Idaho, who was "against" the bill, as the RECORD clearly shows. Of course the RECORD was corrected at the first opportunity, and a note sent explaining the circumstances to the newspapers, who had in good faith commented rather strongly on what they termed my free-silver vote. The corrections were made in the newspapers in the usual way—where nobody would see them—and tended not in the least to still the clamor raised in first-column editorials a few days before.

The defects of our present currency system have frequently been pointed out of late, and now that the Glass bill has passed the House it would seem more fitting to look toward its probable effects than to the mistaken legislation which created the necessity for this or some similar bill. I will state that I am a strong advocate of the Glass bill just passed by the House of Representatives, and wish it a speedy journey to the White House for signature. I am glad that the gold amendment was added, because, although gold is the recognized monetary standard not only of this country but of the whole Christian world, yet some fearful persons require that assurance should be made doubly sure. It does no harm to repeat a well-known truth, and often makes people happy.

Members of the committee in charge of preparing this bill had a stupendous task confronting them. Their problem was in one sense more difficult than that of the Ways and Means Committee in writing the tariff bill, because all Democrats in the House were agreed that tariff duties generally should come down, and the question was only on the amount of reduction on the 4,000 articles covered by the bill. The members of the Banking and Currency Committee, however, found several divergent points of view in approaching the subject, viewpoints honestly held and ably argued both in committee and in the Democratic caucus. Members from the cotton-growing States, in which cotton-warehouse receipts had for years been their best and most easily negotiable security, insisted that such receipts be made sufficient security when deposited, for the issuance of Federal reserve notes. Members from the corn and wheat growing States took the same stand with regard to currency based on their warehouse receipts. Members from agricultural communities, comprising chiefly prosperous farmers, who by scientific methods of soil culture are almost certain, barring extraordinary climatic conditions, of a paying crop each year, insisted that there was no security equal to that of a farm mortgage. Their constituents have no occasion to borrow money for any other purpose than to improve their farms, and under the present law national banks may not loan on farm mortgages. Consequently the farmers are deprived of the use of one of the chief lending sources, the national banks; and from their point of view, knowing little and caring little about commercial banking, they feel properly aggrieved at what to them appears discrimination. It is hard to convince a man who knows that what he has to offer is good security, that this same security is not proper security on which to issue Government notes.

I have mentioned a few local objections hurled into the maelstrom of congressional opinion in order that the commercial borrowers and lenders of the East and North may understand the viewpoint of the agricultural borrowers of the South and West.

Underlying all argument was the failure to understand that money travels with the speed of the telegraph from Frisco to London, from New York to Shanghai, where a better opportunity for investment in recognized paper or acceptances presents itself. Many Members could not or would not understand that money from the interior of this country flows to the money centers for this chief and main reason only, that there is use for that money in these centers while there is no use for it at home. Other Members maintain that certain financiers in New York were wholly responsible for the panic of 1907; that New York is a den of financial iniquity; that an active market in stock and bond securities is to be condemned, although an active market in cotton, wheat, and corn is eminently to be desired.

But underneath all the surface differences of opinion was this general feeling, as I see it: We are a new country; we need not only our own capital but European capital as well; we see in Europe how a system of rediscounts keeps capital available for use instead of locking it up; we see a market for discounts and acceptances which attracts capital as readily from London to Berlin as from Berlin to Paris; and the Glass bill is the great compromise measure for the good of the whole country. Although the acceptance method is only permitted in the case of exports and imports, I have no doubt that in the course of a few years this method will be generally extended, as it now is in Europe. I believe that the section permitting national banks to open branches in foreign countries will remove one of the greatest handicaps under which our foreign trade now labors.

It is claimed that many national banks will refuse to participate in this plan and will surrender their charters, but I do not think so. It is claimed that a great many country banks will have difficulty in procuring the 10 per cent of their capital stock which will be required to be paid in cash into the Federal reserve bank in their neighborhood, but I do not believe this will be the case. What concerns me most is the fact that the 12

Federal reserve banks will have paid-up stock and deposits in excess of $700,000,000, and the amount of credit which can be made available to the Nation is variously estimated at between two billion and three billion dollars. Should this credit be made immediately available, such an expansion of business would occur as would probably wreck the Nation before long. The directors of the Federal reserve banks will be subjected to enormous pressure to extend credits more rapidly than the business world can assimilate them, and the success of the whole measure must depend on the wise administration of the affairs of the Federal reserve banks by their respective directors and by the members of the Federal reserve board.

It is difficult to realize at first glance the tremendous stimulus to legitimate business which the availability of two or three billion dollars of credit will mean to this fast-growing Nation, but with the opportunity walks hand in hand the danger of overproduction and unwise speculation.

The business men of the country must rejoice at the prospect of their credits being no longer periodically curtailed by local commercial crises; the wage earners must rejoice at the prospect of steady employment with no shutdowns on account of impaired credits of those for whom they work; and the farmers must rejoice at the prospect of being able to obtain currency on their crops at a reasonable rate of interest.

Tariff Catechism.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK E. DOREMUS,
OF MICHIGAN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Speaker, some time since, upon the suggestion of Mr. Bryan, Representative OLDFIELD, of Arkansas, prepared for the Commoner a "tariff catechism" on the subject of free raw materials. At the request of numerous Members, I insert this catechism in the RECORD under the general leave to print:

"Q. I am somewhat confused as to what is meant by the phrase 'raw materials'; can you explain it to me?—A. Yes. Raw materials are those materials which are in their lowest and crudest form when they enter commerce.

"Q. Can you name some things which are raw materials?—A. Yes. Cotton, wool, lumber, coal, iron ore, etc., are raw materials.

"Q. What do you mean by free raw materials?—A. I mean that the raw materials, such as I have just named, are free when they are imported into this country from a foreign country free of any tariff tax.

"Q. What do you mean by the terms tariff tax or customs duty?—A. A tariff tax or customs duty is a charge which is paid at any customhouse for the privilege of bringing a particular article into this country from a foreign country.

"Q. Does this tariff tax enhance the price of the article to the consumer?—A. Yes.

"Q. Will you give me an illustration?—A. Yes. If a foreign hat merchant has a particular kind of hat which he can afford to sell for $2 and he brings that hat to this country to sell, and if he were not compelled to pay a tariff tax he could sell it for just a little more than $2, say $2.25, but if he is compelled to pay a tariff tax of $1 on the hat, then he must sell the hat for more than $3.

"Q. Well, I believe I understand that. Now, tell me, is the doctrine of free raw materials good Democratic doctrine?—A. Yes.

"Q. What Democratic tariff bill can you name which recognized this doctrine?—A. The Democratic tariff bill of 1883, known as the Morrison bill, recognized it. The Mills bill of 1888 and its framers recognized this doctrine. The Springer bill of 1892, another Democratic tariff bill, and its framers advocated and recognized this principle; and the Wilson bill of 1894 and its framers recognized this principle or doctrine of free raw materials; also the Underwood tariff bill recognizes this principle or doctrine of free raw materials.

"Q. What Republican tariff bills have put into practice the doctrine of free raw materials?—A. None.

"Q. Can you now give me the names of Democratic leaders who have stood for this doctrine of free raw materials?—A. Yes. Robert J. Walker, the great Democrat who was Secretary of the Treasury when the tariff of 1846 was written, and James M. Guthrie, another great Democrat and who was Secretary of the Treasury when the tariff of 1857 was written, both advocated the doctrine of free raw materials.

"Q. Can you give me the names of distinguished Democrats who have advocated this doctrine of free raw materials of a more recent date, say since the Civil War?—A. Yes. Roger Q. Mills, William L. Wilson, William R. Morrison, John G. Carlisle, Benton McMillin, Clifton R. Breckinridge, Roswell P. Flower, Isham G. Harris, Z. B. Vance, Daniel W. Voorhees, James B. Beck, Richard Coke, John H. Reagan, Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan, Champ Clark, Oscar W. Underwood, Senator Kern, Senator Gore, and other Democratic leaders of the House and Senate, and Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States.

"Q. Can you give me the names of some distinguished Republicans who oppose the doctrine of free raw materials?—A. Yes. John Sherman, Thomas B. Reed, Julius C. Burrows, Sereno E. Payne, William H. Taft, John Dalzell, Albert J. Hopkins, James S. Sherman, Reed Smoot, Henry Cabot Lodge, Joseph G. Cannon, Nelson W. Aldrich, Boies Penrose, Simon Guggenheim, Isaac Stephenson, and William Lorimer, all of these leaders of the Republican Party and the protection idea oppose the Democratic doctrine of free raw materials.

"Q. Can you give me any particular instance of any of the distinguished Republicans you have just named expressing opposition to free raw materials?—A. Yes. John Sherman, in his book entitled 'Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet,' says: 'The dogma of some manufacturers, that raw materials should be admitted free of duty is far more dangerous to the protective policy than the opposition of free traders; a denial of protection on coal, iron, wool, and other so-called raw materials will lead to the denial of protection to machinery, to textiles, to pottery, and other industries.'

"Q. What has Mr. Aldrich said on this subject?—A. In 1909, when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich said he knew of no Republicans and no protectionists who were in favor of the doctrine of free raw materials.

"Q. Well, I guess Mr. Aldrich would have known if any Republicans and protection manufacturers were in favor of free raw materials, would he not?—A. Yes. Nobody in the country knows the personnel of Republican leaders and the teachings of the Republican Party better than Mr. Aldrich.

"Q. I have read where some distinguished Democrats have recently said that they believe in a small revenue duty on everything. Also, if we must have a tax on the finished product, then the people who produce the raw materials should have the benefit of a tariff. How about this doctrine?—A. I would say, beware of this doctrine.

"Q. Why?—A. Because this sort of doctrine leads you to the conclusion that tariff taxes are not burdens, but benefits.

"Q. How is that?—A. The Republican theory is that tariff taxes should be so laid that there shall be both equal burdens and equal benefits, although it does not work out that way and, in the very nature of things, can not work out that way.

"Q. Now, what is the Democratic doctrine on this proposition?—A. The Democratic doctrine is that all taxes are burdens and are therefore evils. The Democratic doctrine is that the power to tax is the power to destroy.

"Q. Does the Democratic Party believe that tariff taxes take money out of the pockets of the people?—A. Yes.

"Q. What does the Republican Party teach that tariff taxes do for the people?—A. The Republican Party says that 'tariff taxes are not burdens,' but they are good things and help the people.

"Q. Does not the Republican Party teach that all taxes are burdens?—A. No. The Republicans say that the more the people are taxed the richer the people become.

"Q. But I have read where some prominent Democrats in Congress say that they do not believe in a free list, but that everything should be taxed a little.—A. If you will converse with those same Democrats for a little while you will discover that this is only a veil they use in hiding their real motives, and when you hear a Democrat say he believes in a little tariff tax on all articles you may put it down that he is a protectionist and is more anxious to secure a high duty on something produced in his own district or State. In other words, he has herrings on the brain.

"Q. What do you mean by the last part of your answer, saying he has herrings on the brain? What do herrings have to do with this question?—A. Didn't you ever hear of the letter the Englishman wrote Sir Robert Peel, when he was trying to

destroy the protective system in Great Britain, back in 1842, asking him not to repeal the tariff on herrings?

"Q. No. Won't you please tell me about it?—A. Well, Sir Robert Peel was the leader in the House of Commons, in 1842, in the fight to reduce tariff taxes in Great Britain, and while delivering a speech in the House of Commons he read this letter from one of his constituents, which is quite similar to letters which are being received by Representatives and Senators in Congress now. Here is the letter: 'I am a free trader in every other respect, but with respect to herrings I caution you against applying the general rule to them.'

"Q. Why are the sentiments contained in that letter similar to the views held by Representatives and Senators who want a little tariff on everything?—A. Because, while they are free traders in the products raised in other Members' districts, they know they can not get the protection they desire on the products produced in their own districts unless they concede a little protection to articles produced in the districts and States of other Representatives and Senators.

"Q. Oh, I see. But, back to wool. Did you say wool is a raw material?—A. Yes.

"Q. The woolen manufacturer is in favor of free or untaxed wool, is he not, since he would then get his raw material cheaper?—A. The woolen manufacturer is not in favor of free wool, for the reason that if there is a duty on raw wool then the manufacturer is invariably compensated by having the duty on his finished products increased to the extent of covering all of the tax or duty he has to pay on his wool. Hence the duty on the wool does not cost him anything, as he just charges it to the consumer, who has to pay all of the duty on the raw wool and also the duty on the finished product of the manufacturer, together with interest and profits added.

"Q. Is there any other reason why the manufacturer of woolen clothing does not want free wool?—A. Yes; they want the cooperation and help and influence of the woolgrowers of the country to assist them in passing the kind of tariff legislation they want.

"Q. You don't mean to say that the woolen manufacturers and the woolgrowers together have so much influence over the people's Representatives and Senators at Washington that they can write the kind of wool and woolen bill in Congress they want, do you?—A. President Taft stated, after the Payne-Aldrich bill became a law, that the influence of the woolgrowers and the woolen manufacturers prevented the Republican Party from revising the wool schedule downward, as should have been done.

"Q. Well, how would free wool help in the matter of tariff reform?—A. If wool were placed on the list free of duty, then the producers of wool would demand that the duty on manufactured woolen goods be reduced to a revenue basis, and eventually the finished woolen goods would also go on the free list.

"Q. I see. You would divorce the interests of the woolen manufacturers and the woolgrowers.—A. Exactly. When protectionists fall out, honest people get their dues.

"Q. Can you illustrate this more fully?—A. Yes. When the tariff is taken off of wheat, then the wheat grower will be ready to help the Democratic Party take the tariff off of flour. When the tariff is removed from the farmer's hogs and cattle, he will be ready to help remove the tariff from pork and beef. When the tariff is taken off of wool, then the woolgrower will be ready and anxious to take the tariff off of woolen cloth and woolen blankets and woolen fabrics.

"Q. Well, now, I see that a tax on wool helps the woolgrower and also helps the woolen manufacturer, but whom do these duties hurt?—A. Every man, woman, and child in the United States who buys woolen clothing, woolen blankets, and woolen fabrics for protection from the winter's cold.

"Q. How much did the woolgrowers and the woolen manufacturers get of the people's money under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, owing to the high tariff on wool and woolens?—A. About $400,000,000.

"Q. How much did the woolen manufacturers get of this amount?—A. They got about $370,000,000, and the woolgrowers got the balance.

"Q. Do you believe that all raw materials of manufacturers should be placed on the free list?—A. Yes.

"Q. Why?—A. Because the people would get the finished product cheaper.

"Q. Is it true, as I have heard some people state, that the consumers would not get the finished article any cheaper if the raw material were placed on the free list?—A. Well, I believe I can prove by such Republicans as Sereno E. Payne, Thomas B. Reed, and John Dalzell that the consumers would get the finished products cheaper if raw materials were placed on the free list.

"Q. Well, I would like to have the proof.—A. When the Wilson bill, a Democratic tariff bill, was under consideration in Congress, Sereno E. Payne, John Dalzell, Julius C. Burrows, Thomas B. Reed, Albert J. Hopkins, and John H. Gear signed a minority report on the bill. In this report they used this language: 'If he (the manufacturer) can make his goods any cheaper because of free wool, he must sell them just as much cheaper.'

"Q. Well, well, these big Republicans admitted that free wool was right from the consumer's standpoint, didn't they?—A. They did.

"Q. How many woolen-manufacturing establishments are there in this country?—A. In 1905 there were only 1,213 such establishments.

"Q. How many sheep raisers are there in the country?—A. That is a difficult question to answer. There are probably only a few thousand who are exclusively in the woolgrowing business.

"Q. Which one of the States in the Union produces the greatest quantity of wool?—A. Montana.

"Q. How many people live in the State of Montana?—A. Five hundred thousand.

"Q. How many people in the State grow wool?—A. Not more than 1,000.

"Q. Oh, yes. The 500,000 people in the State are taxed for the benefit of the 1,000 who grow wool. Is that right?—A. You are exactly right.

"Q. What other profit is there in the sheep-growing business besides the production of wool?—A. Why, sheep are valuable as mutton, a food product. As a matter of fact, wool is rapidly becoming a by-product in the sheep-growing industry the world over.

"Q. Then this tariff on wool is placed on a necessary of life to help a comparatively few sheep owners?—A. Yes.

"Q. Is it Democratic doctrine to place all raw materials of manufactures on the free list?—A. Yes.

"Q. Should the question of revenue to pay the expenses of the Government enter into the question?—A. Yes. Of course we must raise a sufficient amount of revenue to run the affairs of the Government.

"Q. If you can not obtain enough revenue to run the Government by levying a duty on manufactured products, then how will you get the revenue?—A. I would place a revenue duty on raw materials not produced in this country—like raw silk, raw rubber, and diamonds.

"Q. Why do you say you would place a duty on raw materials not produced in this country?—A. First, because whatever the people might have to pay for the privilege of consuming such materials or articles manufactured out of them would go into the Public Treasury and not into the pocket of some special interest.

"Q. What is your second reason?—A. Well, when it became necessary to change the duty or tariff tax on such raw materials such change would not disturb the business conditions of the country.

"Q. But would not this duty cause these things after they are advanced to the finished article to cost the people who use them more than if they were placed on the free list?—A. But people who wear diamonds and silk and own automobiles are better able to pay taxes than those who have to buy woolen clothing.

"Q. Then you would not lay down the hard and fast rule that all raw materials should always be placed on the free list?—A. I would say all raw materials out of which are manufactured the necessaries of life should be placed on the free list, so that the poor could get those necessaries cheaper than if the raw materials were taxed.

"Q. Where would you place the highest tariff taxes?—A. On luxuries.

"Q. The next highest?—A. On the comforts of life.

"Q. Then what would you do?—A. I would place the necessaries of life on the free list.

"Q. But, if you could not raise enough revenue in that way to run the Government, what would you do?—A. I would pass an income-tax law, the most just and equitable tax that has ever been devised, just as we have done in the Underwood bill.

"Q. But, another question on raw materials. I have read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where some distinguished Democrats have said, 'The raw material of one man is the finished product of another.'—A. You mean that great Democrat, ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, said that, don't you?

"Q. Come off; what are you giving me? Do you think I am so ignorant that I do not know that Aldrich is a Republican and has been one of the leaders of the Republican Party for the past quarter of a century? I don't mean Aldrich; I mean

I have noticed where Democratic Members of Congress and Senators have advanced this doctrine in recent speeches in Congress. I want to know who originated this doctrine that for tariff purposes the raw material of one man is the finished product of another.—A. I am glad you have asked me that question, because I believe I can give you the origin of this fallacious doctrine. Back in 1888, when the Mills bill, a Democratic tariff measure, was being considered by Congress, Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, submitted to the Senate a report on this bill in which he said: 'The doctrine of free raw materials as advocated by tariff reformers is a difficult one to enforce in legislation. In the usual division of labor, the finished product of one man becomes the raw material of his industrial successor.'

"Q. Well, it seems that Democrats who make that argument are following in the footsteps of Senator Aldrich rather than in the footsteps of the Democratic fathers. Is that true?—A. That is undoubtedly true.

"Q. Well, I now think our Democratic Representatives and Senators should advocate the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, including free raw materials, and reduce the tariff on the finished products of the manufacturer to a strictly revenue basis. Then, when we succeed in enacting a graduated income-tax law in this country, we can lighten the burdens of the toiling millions of this Republic, caused by the tariff taxes on what they consume and the tools they work with, and thereby compel the wealth of the country to bear its just proportion of the burdens of government.—A. You are right. Shake."

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES MANAHAN,

OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, when this tariff bill was before the House in May I tried to have it amended, to make it more favorable to the Northwest and less favorable to the South, to give some protection to our producers and less protection to the eastern manufacturers and the southern cotton belt. I fought hard, but in vain, for these amendments, and voted against the bill as a protest and in the hope that it would be improved in the Senate.

The Senate debated the measure all summer and made 676 amendments, which have improved the bill in many particulars. It is a much better bill as it now comes before us from the conference committee than when it was considered by the House in the early summer. It is a fairly protective measure; in fact, the rates are still too high on many articles. But no further change is possible at this time, and it is now necessary to choose between this measure and the Payne-Aldrich law which the people have condemned. I prefer to keep company with ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE rather than SERENO E. PAYNE in this matter, and I unhesitatingly vote for this bill on its final passage.

This record squares with my platform and pledge of the last campaign, which was as follows:

It costs too much to live. The laws favoring special privilege overtax everybody to benefit a few.

High prices hit consumers without profiting anyone but carriers, trusts, and holders of watered stock.

Farmers and toilers hold the sack while Wall Street and big business, by tariff laws, trusts, and railroads, gather the profits.

Everybody is overtaxed by monopolies and overcharged for public service under existing laws.

I propose to fight for tariff reduction, lower transportation charges, destruction of monopoly, a fair chance to men and women who work, and no chance for those who steal.

I stand for the Wisconsin idea, including the initiative, referendum, and recall, presidential primaries, and the direct election of United States Senators.

I believe in the people, and to the people submit my candidacy.

I pledge myself to all legislation making it cost less to live.

On this platform and promise I was elected by a majority of 84,656 votes.

This bill for which I vote is a substantial tariff reduction and redeems my promise in that regard. It will give us all cheaper sugar, cheaper shoes, cheaper cotton and woolen goods, cheaper steel and iron utensils, and it will give the farmers cheaper grain sacks, fencing wire, saddles, harness, and agricultural implements generally. The provisions of the Underwood bill taxing the raw furs so extensively used in our climate by men compelled to work out of doors were also changed in the Senate, and in the present bill they are admitted free of duty. This, too, will help our people in the matter of clothing, so important during our inclement winters.

The general effect of this bill should be to reduce the cost of living to all consumers. If the Canadian Government imposes a duty on wheat, flour, or potatoes, our producers will be protected, under the terms of the Senate amendment, by a duty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat, 45 cents a barrel on flour, and 10 per cent ad valorem on potatoes. Should the Canadian Government admit our wheat, flour, and potatoes to their markets free, as I fear they will, it will open our doors to the competition of the farmers of Canada, which is unfair, in my opinion, to our farmers. At the time these schedules were first considered in the House, I vigorously opposed and voted against the removal of the tariff on these staple commodities. I think we ought to have maintained on wheat a duty of not less than 6 cents a bushel—10 would be better—and a corresponding duty on flour and potatoes—this to represent substantially the actual difference in the cost of production between Canada and the United States. However, this disadvantage, which we will doubtless suffer as a producing State, will be made up to us, in large measure, by making cheaper the things we have to buy and by shifting a large portion of the burden of taxation to those who enjoy large incomes.

THE INCOME TAX.

This the income-tax provision does; and the more I study this income-tax schedule the more certain I become of the wisdom of the law, in spite of its unfairness to our wheat raisers.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, this income-tax schedule, which has been improved by the Senate, more than redeems the whole measure. Taxing, as it does, annual incomes from $3,000 up, which is increased by an additional tax when the income exceeds $20,000 per year, this law will compel men of large incomes to bear a heavy part of the national burden of taxation. To illustrate: A multimillionaire, like Carnegie or Rockefeller, whose income is, say, $10,000,000 per year, will pay an annual tax to support the Government of $700,000. Our own millionaires, like Hill and Weyerhaeuser, with incomes estimated at $1,000,000 per year, will have to pay $70,000 annually to support the National Government. To some this may seem oppressive, but to me it looks like simple justice. Our laws have been so lax and there has been such unlimited opportunity for exploitation of the natural resources of the country that there is to-day too wide a spread between wealth and poverty. A few are so very rich and many are so very poor in this country that it has become necessary to restore the equilibrium, as far as possible, by taxation. Otherwise the day would come when brutal methods would prevail. There is a great menace in the concentration of wealth in a few hands. It ruins rich and poor alike. There is hope in laws like this, made to bring about a fairer distribution of wealth and a more just distribution of the burdens of government.

THE CLARKE AMENDMENT—GAMBLING IN COTTON AND WHEAT.

I regret that the conference committee and the House refuse to agree on the Clarke amendment passed by the Senate. This amendment provides for the collection of a tax on all future trading in cotton. It would have destroyed gambling in the pit and the manipulation of prices by traders in that great commodity. Congress is not justified in permitting the great cotton and wheat exchanges of the country to maintain and operate a great gambling institution. The cotton and wheat gamblers of the United States operating on these cotton exchanges and chambers of commerce under sanction and protection of law by betting and pretending to bet with each other as to the future prices of cotton and wheat have controlled the markets and depressed the prices to the farmers during the periods when the farmers had to sell, while at the same time controlling distribution, transportation, credit, and trade so as constantly to increase the cost of living and the burdens of consumers. These cotton and wheat gamblers absorb millions annually, increasing the cost of living to all and cheating the farmers. This Congress should at its general session enact legislation similar to the Clarke amendment to this tariff bill, but enlarged so as to cover all the staple articles produced by the farmers in which there is future trading, and thus destroy gambling in the necessities of life and manipulation of markets.

OTHER LAWS ARE NECESSARY.

The downward revision of the tariff alone will not solve the high cost-of-living problem. It is a step in the right direction, but it is necessary to take other and firmer steps before the goal

is reached. It is necessary to establish and maintain a banking system that will enable agriculture to finance itself at a low rate of interest. It is necessary to free our great terminal markets from the oppression of manipulating and gambling. It is necessary to compel the great transportation companies to haul freight at a lower rate and to permit a common interchange of railroad equipment without discrimination. It is necessary to prevent stock watering of all the great industrial corporations, as well as of transportation companies. The Coal Trust and the cold-storage abuse must be destroyed; and most important of all, it is necessary to break the grip of the giant bankers over the control of the credit of the entire Nation, a control which fosters monopoly, prostitutes society, persuades preachers, hires special pleaders and writers, frightens business men, and often owns politicians.

THE EVIL OF PARTISANSHIP.

I regret to find so many men in this Chamber who are inclined to be influenced by partisan considerations. To me partisanship is a deadly blight. Until brave men broke the bond of party solidarity under Cannon the control of big business over national legislation was complete. It will be the same thing under UNDERWOOD. The secret party caucus defeated the Clarke amendment to this bill and protected the gamblers in cotton and wheat. The liberty and protection of the people must always rest on agitation, insurrection, and rebellion against the machinery of organized partisanship. While I regret the necessity of differing from many of my Republican associates, I purpose while in office to maintain my right to an individual judgment on every matter before the House and to keep my pledge to the people of Minnesota to support and vote for "all legislation making it cost less to live," regardless of whether that legislation is labeled Republican, Democratic, Progressive, or otherwise. The label is not the law; but the law is life or death to business, to property, to labor. The law measures by the machinery of taxation, tariff taxes, freight-rate taxes, trust and monopoly prices which it permits, just how much people shall have of the fruits of their own toil. The law fixes the channels through which flow the fruits of the earth and the products of toil. The law is a mighty power and its making a sacred function. Partisanship should have no place in its making. Patriotism is a safer guide, and it is better to be right than to be regular.

Steel Cars.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES A. TALCOTT,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 2, 1913.

Mr. TALCOTT of New York. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I will print the following extracts from the Scientific American of January 25, 1913, and September 20, 1913.

The extracts are as follows:

[From the Scientific American, Jan. 25, 1913.]

THE MERCY OF STEEL AND THE MENACE OF WOOD.

A STUDY OF SOME RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

When the *Titanic* brushed elbows with an iceberg and tore open 200 feet of her length, the public wondered at the frightful character of the injury. But the engineer did not wonder—he knew perfectly well, although he had temporarily forgotten it, that the 1,000,000 foot-tons of energy in that onrushing ship was sufficient, had the obtrusion been solid rock instead of crumbling ice, to have opened up the whole length of the ship, if the pressure of her helm had sufficed to hold her a little longer against the side of the iceberg. In multiplying length and breadth, tonnage and speed, naval architects had overlooked the fact that it was incumbent upon them to introduce underwater constructions which would limit the dangers due to the enormous energy of the giant vessels of the twentieth century.

What is true of the sea is true also on the land. There has been an astonishing growth in the length, size, and weight of the modern railroad train. Cars have trebled and engines have doubled in weight during the past three or four decades. Speed, also, has gone up to a higher figure, and with all this there has come an enormous increase in the energy, the destructive energy, of the train when it is developed by collision, derailment, or other form of accident. Let us prove this by figures. The modern steel car weighs 70 tons and the modern express locomotive 200 tons. Such a locomotive on level tracks can haul 10 such cars at a speed of 70 miles an hour and on a downgrade 80 miles an hour or more. At 70 miles an hour a train weighing 900 tons would have a striking energy of 150,000 foot-tons. If, through disobedience or failure to see signals, it dashed at full speed into a stalled train, it would strike a blow equal to that delivered by three of our latest 12-inch naval guns—and each of these, be it remembered, can bore a 12-inch hole clear through some 42 inches of iron.

How many enginemen of fast expresses realize that if they were riding three 12-inch shells, delivered at point-blank range, they would hit the target no harder than the fast-flying train which they hold in their hands would hit a standing train ahead?

Now, when from 50,000 to 150,000 foot-tons of energy is suddenly arrested, whether by the instantaneous shock of collision or by the more gradual and multiplied shocks of a derailment, something has got to go; and just how it goes is shown in the accompanying series of photographic views (not printed) of more or less notable railroad accidents which have occurred during the past 18 months. They represent photographs of wrecks which were investigated by Mr. H. W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Federal inspection of railroad wrecks is a development of the past few years, and one has only to read the many careful and intelligent reports which are regularly issued by the commission to understand that this section of their work is one of the most powerful of the many influences which are now working for the promotion of safe railroading.

The writer has selected these views with a view to emphasizing two truths—first, the peril of the faulty steel rail, and second, the merciful protection to life and limb which is afforded by the steel car. The first photograph shows the results of a derailment, caused by a broken rail, which occurred August 25, 1911, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Manchester, N. Y., and resulted in the death of 29 persons and the injury of 62 others. The track was first class and well maintained, consisting of 90-pound rails, with tie-plates on each tie, the rails being double spiked on the inside of the rail through the plates. The train consisted of 2 engines and 14 cars. The rail broke, probably under the engine, at a point 247 feet west of a steel girder bridge over Canandaigua Outlet. Two cars fell over the bridge. The first dropped entirely, and in it the majority of the fatalities occurred. The second car fell and stood on end, as shown. The pieces of the broken rail were sent to the Bureau of Standards, Washington, and most carefully examined. It was found that the rail was what was known as a "piped" rail, and the report states that the piping or "slag split" could be seen in practically every portion of it. The illustration in the corner of our engraving shows this pipe—represented by the fine black line extending through the vertical web. No inspection of the track could possibly detect a defect so completely concealed.

This accident, then, is chargeable to faulty work at the rail mills.

There is probably no defective member of which the railroad man stands in greater fear than the "piped" rail. It has been the cause of endless wrecks, some of them of the most disastrous character. The "pipe" is generally a hollow shrinkage cavity formed when the ingot is cast, which is closed up when the rail is rolled, and exists as an incipient flaw or fracture in the body of the rail, where it is generally entirely hidden from sight. Under the stress of traffic cracks develop, spread, and ultimately result in complete fracture. Illustrations VI and VII show broken sections of a rail which went to pieces under a train on the Great Northern Railway near Sharon, N. Dak., causing the death of 5 people and injuring 18 others. The entire train of 8 cars was derailed. The head of the rail was found to be split for a length of nearly 8 feet, but the investigation showed that the initial rupture at the time of derailment was a crescent-shaped fracture in the base of the rail (shown in illustration No. VII), due to laminations in the metal. The split head was due to segregation of the phosphorus and sulphur in the rail and irregularity in the carbon contents. These defects are chargeable to the present unsatisfactory methods of rail manufacture. They are curable by the use of such methods of ingot casting as that shown in our issue of December 21, 1912, describing the Hadfield method of casting ingots.

The 90 and 100 pound steel rail, if properly made, will stand up to its work, even under the exacting conditions of present heavy and fast traffic, provided it is thoroughly fastened to the ties and ties and roadbeds are maintained in absolutely first-class condition. Illustrations III and IV show the derailment, at Hyde Park, N. Y., March 31, 1912, of the Twentieth Century Limited while it was running on a 2° curve at a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour. Says the Interstate Commerce Commission report: "It is believed that the use of shims" (small blocks of wood used to raise the tracks and placed between rails and ties), "together with irregularities or unevenness in the track, so weakened the track structure that it could not withstand the strain due to the heavy locomotive and train rounding the curve at high speed, and the outside rails were forced outward, probably by the engine."

From the point of derailment the outside rail of the curve was turned completely over for a distance of about 1,700 feet. The first rail to be disturbed is marked "Illustration II." On the inside of this rail 11 spikes were partially drawn; and on the inside of rail 3, the outside ties had been crowded outward more than their width. The engine, tender, a buffet car, and one sleeping car remained on the roadbed. The remaining five cars, four of them of steel, rolled down the embankment and came to rest on the heavy ice of the Hudson River. This served to show, first the insufficiency of the common form of track fastening to hold the outside rail on curves up to its place against the centrifugal thrust of the modern, heavy, high-speed train. The remedy is to be found in using tie plates beneath the rail on every tie and substituting the powerful screw spike for the archaic and very inefficient wedge spike, which, after all is said and done, is nothing more or less than a magnified nail. The other lesson taught is the wonderful protection afforded by the strong steel car, which, even under such rough handling as this, was neither telescoped nor crushed. The picture of these cars lying intact on their sides on the ice of the Hudson River speaks for itself.

Further proof of the remarkable strength and stiffness of the steel car was given in the wreck last November of a fast passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Glenloch, Pa. This was a heavy 14-car train, of steel construction, hauled by two engines. A box girder on a bridge which the train was crossing yielded under the weight of the two engines, the depression being about 18 inches; and the jar derailed the train. Five of the 75-ton steel sleeping cars were thrown down the embankment, the cars shutting up concertina fashion, and coming to rest in the positions shown in the illustration No. IV, published by courtesy of the Railway Age Gazette.

Years ago, when the Scientific American was advocating steel-car construction, we pointed out that instead of the telescoping which was so frequent and so destructive of life with wooden-car construction, the train of steel cars would probably yield at the couplings, the energy of the train being absorbed in folding up, as it were, the train. Now this is exactly what happened at the Glenloch derailment. The only steel car seriously damaged of those shown in this picture is the one at the right hand, which turned over on its side, its roof colliding with a loaded coal car, and the relatively frail roof structure inevitably crumpling up under the force of the impact. Four people only were killed. Forty-nine were injured by being thrown around the cars.

The fragility of the wooden car and the fact that the work of developing the energy of the train will occur at its weakest point is shown in the illustrations 5 and 8 of a wreck on one of the southern railroads. The derailment was due to poor track conditions. The energy of the

after part of the train, which remained on the track, completely telescoped two rather flimsy tourist wooden cars into less than the space formerly occupied by one of them. By far the most significant picture of those which we present is illustration No. 10, showing a steel day coach after it had assisted in completely demolishing the two wooden cars to the rear and in front of it. This car passed through the frightful collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, near East Corning, N. Y., on July 4, 1912, when an express train, disregarding the distance and stop signals, crashed at 60 miles an hour into the rear of an express train ahead of it. The energy of the colliding train was expended mainly on the last three cars of the train ahead. The rear car was a wooden day coach, the next was a steel coach, and ahead of that was a wooden sleeping car of very strong construction. The flagman of the stalled train went back some 2,000 feet from the rear of his train, put a lighted green fuse on the end of the tie on the engineman's side of the track, waved his flag, but did not, as he should have done, place any torpedoes on the rail as required by the rules during foggy or stormy weather.

An eight-car express train, running 60 miles an hour, swept round a curve, disregarded the distance and home signals, the flagman's flag, and the green fuse, and swept straight ahead. The engineer was busy with his injectors, which were out of order, and when he passed the flagman was observed to be looking not ahead but across the boiler. The rear wooden car, caught between the upper and nether millstones of the engine and the steel car, was reduced to matchwood, as shown in illustration No. IX. In acting as the anvil for this mighty blow of nearly 70,000 foot-tons, the steel car suffered no worse injury at its after end than the crushing in of the platform. Driven forward by the impact, it reduced to unrecognizable wreckage no less than two-thirds of the heavy sleeper ahead. In doing this it suffered the injury shown at the left end of the car in illustration X. Beyond the fracture of windows, the main body of the car, as can be seen from the photograph, is practically intact.

An automatic stop, set 1,000 feet back from the home signal, would have averted this wreck, in which 49 people were killed and 88 injured.

Summing up, then, we may say that the lessons taught by the accidents we have had under review are mainly three: First, the imperative necessity of changing the practice of our rail mills so as to absolutely eliminate rails that are piped or otherwise defective; second, the substitution, as quickly as financial and other conditions will allow, of steel for wooden cars; and, last, the universal adoption, in connection with the present block-signal system, of the automatic stop.

[From the Scientific American, Sept. 20, 1913.]

THE STEEL CAR AS A LIFE-SAVER—TELESCOPING IS PREVENTED BY ALL-STEEL CONSTRUCTION.

In the recent wreck on the New Haven Railroad the heavy colliding engine and train split entirely apart the two rear wooden sleeping cars of the train ahead, scattering the wreckage and the helpless passengers to right and left as it crushed its way through. Over a score of people were killed outright.

It is begging the question to say that had the cars been of all-steel construction none of these lives would have been lost; but there is abundance of evidence, drawn from the behavior of steel cars under conditions practically as severe as these, to show that steel construction would have saved the lives of many, if not of the greater part, of the occupants of these two rear cars.

In the event of a heavy collision wooden cars fail, either by going entirely to pieces, as in this case, or by one of the massive and strong underframes mounting upon another and shearing the superstructure of the lower car entirely from its base. Wooden construction has the disadvantage that, although its strength to resist the first shock is great, once it has given way it offers but little progressive resistance to the crushing and rending energy of the collision; whereas the tough metal of which steel cars are built not only offers a much greater resistance to the first shock, but, after the car or cars have begun to give way, the material still puts up a stubborn fight to retain its original form.

The behavior of trains of steel cars in collisions shows that the end platforms and vestibules, which are not or should not be occupied by the passengers when the train is in motion, form a natural buffer and "yield point," and that the first energy of the collision, and generally the whole of it, is expended in crumpling up the vestibules; furthermore, this usually occurs without any loss of life.

Although the steel car will save its inmates from crushing injuries which result in more or less speedy death, it can not safeguard them from the contusions due to the sudden arresting of the train and the hurling of the passengers forward or backward, according as they are in the train which strikes or the one that is run into.

These facts are brought out in a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the wreck at Tyrone, Pa., on July 30, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which, although 153 people were more or less injured, only one was killed. This collision was an almost exact duplication of that at North Haven on the New Haven Railroad. A train standing on the track was struck in the rear by a fast train. Not one car in either train was of wooden construction, and the only damage resulting was the crushing in of the vestibules. The heaviest damage, of course, was done to the rear car, which was crushed for 10 or 12 feet in the rear, while the forward end was jammed for 6 or 8 feet into the rear of the car ahead. Subsequently to the New Haven wreck, a fast train was ditched near Wylie's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on September 9, and although six steel coaches were flung from the track and turned over in a corn field, only 35 persons were injured and none were killed.

By way of showing the great resistance afforded by steel construction, we present the accompanying illustrations of a wreck which occurred in July of this year on the tracks of the Northern Pacific Railway in the State of Washington, in which three passengers and one employee were killed and seven passengers were injured. The train consisted of a 200-ton engine, followed by 3 refrigerator cars, 1 combination baggage and express car, 3 day coaches, 1 dining car, 1 Pullman sleeping car, and 1 observation car, making 10 cars in all. The train, which was making up lost time, jumped the track when it was running at a speed of 60 miles an hour. The engine rolled over into a gravel embankment, and the whole train was brought so suddenly to a stop that the shock was not much less severe, probably, than that of a direct collision. The forward truck of the first steel day coach was knocked from beneath the car, allowing the forward end to drop and causing the rear end of the car ahead to mount the underframe and crush in the left-hand side of the car to the extent shown in our illustration.

When we remember that this 15 or 20 feet of the car had to absorb the enormous energy of the six rear cars, running at 50 to 60 miles an hour, the great resistance of the steel construction will be evident.

Cotton Futures.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIS J. HULINGS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the amendment to H. R. 3321, relating to taxing gambling on exchanges in cotton futures.

Mr. HULINGS. Mr. Speaker, for more than four months the House has done nothing but wait until the Senate should act on this bill and wait until the Democratic caucus should enact a currency bill.

It seems very strange, then, to me that when a measure is proposed the object of which is to strike a blow at gambling in cotton, a measure which is surely in accord with enlightened public sentiment, a measure that is of great importance, a measure that has aroused greater general interest among the Members than any other single item in this tariff bill of 4,200 items, yet that this House with days of unoccupied time before it should only be able to devote 30 minutes to its discussion.

The Clarke amendment seeks to stop gambling in cotton futures by imposing a heavy tax, to be refunded in case the cotton is actually delivered. As I have stated in my former remarks, I fear that this method of prohibiting mere gambling transactions is unconstitutional, because the only warrant Congress has to legislate at all upon this question is derived from its power to raise revenue, when the fact is the bill could produce no revenue except by a violation of the prohibition.

The Underwood amendment, which came to him direct from the President, upon close examination—and very few Members were given the time to study it closely—does not require an actual delivery, and strict construction of the amendment, if enacted, would not stop gambling.

The volume of gambling transactions in cotton is but a drop in the bucket compared with the gambling done in stocks, grain, and other commodities.

There is a great pretense that these transactions are needed to "steady the market," to serve as "hedges" against legitimate business risks, to "carry over surpluses" in times of heavy crops, and thus to level up in times of short crops, and while it is true that the exchanges do perform a valuable function of trade, and as such are not to be injured, yet if the exchanges "carry over" surplus crops to times of short crops they can not complain if they carry the actual surplus crop, and not merely "wind."

Gambling, mere wagers in the fluctuations, actually achieve none of the valuable functions of the exchange. The argument that these gambling transactions aid the farmer is mere subterfuge. The gambler toils not, neither does he spin. He costs the country $100,000,000 a year, and the producer and the consumer among them, somehow, pay the bill.

There are no dealings in futures in cattle or horses, nor so far as I know in hay, potatoes, poultry, and in all these things the farmer does a great deal of trade without the help of the gambler or the exchange.

Stocks have no times of surplus or short crops; no "hedges" in stocks are necessary to cover legitimate business risks. Not one man in a thousand buys stocks because he wants stocks.

He merely takes a "flyer" in the market to satisfy his gambling propensity, and the transactions in stocks on the exchanges are enormously greater than transactions in agricultural products.

I can not understand, then, why stocks and grain were not included with cotton, since the evils are equally obvious.

Public sentiment is ripe for the extermination of the useless, expensive, and demoralizing features of exchange gambling.

The only valuable feature in the Underwood amendment is the enforcement when a delivery is made—and whether a delivery is made or not is optional with the seller—of one of the Government standard grades.

The Clarke amendment levies a heavy penalty if the delivery of the cotton is not actually made in all cotton contracts.

What is most needed is neither of these piecemeal measures, but a carefully devised bill that shall include stocks, grain, cotton, and all the vehicles of these gambling transactions on the exchanges; which shall clearly fall within the legislative power of Congress; and which shall effectually prohibit gambling operations which have become a public curse.

Such a measure, I believe, will be found in H. R. 7360, to which I have already referred and which I commend to your consideration for further action.

The Tariff.

Tariffs are taxes mainly levied upon the necessaries of life of the people and not upon accumulated property. They are taxes upon want and not upon wealth. Hence the lower we make tariff taxes the better it must necessarily be for the great mass of the people, who as consumers are compelled to pay this tax sevenfold.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM N. BALTZ,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BALTZ. Mr. Speaker, I am a plain farmer and business man, representing a district made up of citizens wholly occupied in mining, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and merchandise. Our people have no interest in the tariff question and the currency question different from that of the great mass of the honest people of the whole United States. Therefore in speaking for the people of my district I believe I am voicing not only their sentiments, but those of the great majority of good citizens throughout the country who have no ax to grind and no special privileges to be protected.

Therefore in speaking I speak for no great group of monopolistic, millionaire protective-tariff-bred manufacturers, and for no great center of high finance dominated by the Money Trust.

I am firmly convinced that what the people of my district desire and what will be legitimately most for their benefit, as well as for the benefit of the whole country, is a fair reduction of the tariff downward.

Tariff taxation is indirect taxation, and as such the man who pays it pays a sum vastly greater than the Government which levies the tax receives. It has been estimated by eminent authorities that for every dollar that the Government collects in tariff taxes the ultimate consumer pays $7. It must be conceded that such a system is an enormously wasteful and burdensome method of collecting taxes.

Tariffs are taxes mainly levied upon the necessaries of life of the people and not upon accumulated property. They are taxes upon want and not upon wealth. Hence the lower we make tariff taxes the better it must necessarily be for the great mass of the people, who, as consumers, are compelled to pay this tax sevenfold.

Just to the extent that in the Democratic tariff which we have passed at this session we have substituted income taxes for tariff taxes, just to that extent have we taken from the masses of the people and the wealth producers a burden unjustly laid on them and placed it upon wealth that will not feel the burden. If I were to suggest any improvement on this new revenue law it would be one which I hope and expect to see adopted in the near future, and that is a very substantial graduated increase in the taxes on large incomes of $25,000 or $50,000 a year and upward, with an especially heavy increase on those which run upward of $100,000 and to and beyond the million mark. Such vast incomes are not only an eminently proper subject for taxation, but the enormous concentration of wealth which they indicate is a menace to the prosperity and safety of the Republic.

Direct taxes such as the income tax are infinitely preferable in every way to indirect taxes such as protective tariffs. When the Government levies a direct tax on a citizen he knows just what he is paying and that just what he pays is just what the Government gets. On the other hand, when the Government levies an indirect tax like a tariff it is first paid by the importer, a percentage is then added on to it and the price of the goods charged to the jobber or wholesaler, who in turn adds his percentage and passes it on to the retailer, who also adds his percentage, and the aggregate of these various additions is finally paid by the consumer, who must pay this tax with all these percentages of profit added, not only on the amount of goods imported, but upon the goods of the same character manufactured in this country. So that where $1,000,000 worth of goods are imported and $10,000,000 worth are consumed in the country the Government gets taxes into the Public Treasury on $1,000,000 worth, while the consumers pay taxes into somebody's private pocket on the whole $10,000,000 worth.

I am not of those who believe that the tariff tax is the only tax in this country that should be revised downward. The Democratic Party has made a good beginning by revising downward the tariff duties on the necessaries of the poor man and revising upward the income tax on the revenues of the rich man.

We should go forward in the good work and make a broad and sweeping downward revision in the taxes levied on us by the great railroad corporations of the United States in the way of excessive and unfair freight and passenger rates. These rates are fixed so high now that the railroads are able to pay dividends to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars a year on fictitious and fraudulent watered stocks and bonds which represent no investment of capital whatever—represent in fact nothing at all except the power of corporate monopoly to plunder the people.

Then there is another odious and burdensome tax of immense proportions levied upon the consumers of this country, including the railroads themselves, by the great mining and manufacturing monopolies and trusts, like the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust, Coal Trust, and so forth. I would be fair to the railroads, and, while compelling them to reduce their unjust taxes on the people, I would relieve them from the tax of extortionate prices for steel rails and structural steel levied on them by the Steel Trust by a strict enforcement of all the provisions of the antitrust law, which would break up this odious monopoly, restore free competition in the steel business, and put an end to the Steel Trust taxing the railroads $28 a ton for $14 rails and $32 a ton for $18 or $20 structural steel.

By the thorough and effective enforcement of all the provisions, both civil and criminal, of the antitrust law we would relieve not only the railroads but the people generally of monopoly taxes, amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars a year, now unjustly and unlawfully levied on the consumer by the Coal Trust, Steel Trust, Tobacco Trust, Oil Trust, and scores of other criminal combinations, whose burdensome exactions amount to an annual levy upon the pocketbooks of the people, compared to which even the exactions of the robber tariff pale into insignificance.

The demand that the people rather than the representatives of protected interests should rule was the cause of the great Democratic victory last year. The Democratic Party has once more demonstrated that it is the party of the plain people, and it has redeemed its pledge to enact legislation which would revise the tariff downward. In so doing it has proven that it is the party of Jefferson, whose platform of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" will not die while justice lives—yes; this Jeffersonian platform, this Democratic platform, is the only one that will preserve for us and for our posterity a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

Gambling in Cotton Futures.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. B. THOMPSON,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On Senate amendment 609 to the tariff bill, by Senator CLARKE, of Arkansas, to suppress gambling in cotton futures and the proposed substitute to regulate and license future transactions.

Mr. THOMPSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion there is but one way to fight an admitted evil, and that is to fight to kill it. Gambling on the exchanges or in the bucket shops on farm products is an admitted evil. Why not by adopting the Clarke amendment destroy these exchanges, these bucket shops, where gambling is carried on in agricultural products? The only regret I have is that this amendment does not include gambling in all agricultural products the same as it applies to gambling in cotton. If it were permissible under the rules of parliamentary law that govern this House, I would move an amendment to the Clarke amendment so as to make it apply to all other agricultural products as it does now to cotton. The Democratic Party is pledged to legislation along this line, for in our Baltimore platform we said:

We favor the enactment by Congress of legislation that will suppress the pernicious practice of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges or others.

To me that platform is a command to suppress, to destroy, these exchanges or bucket shops and not to license them to prey upon the American farmer.

The Clarke amendment, it is admitted by all, will do the very thing that the Baltimore platform pledged the Democrats would be done—destroy gambling in cotton on the exchange and in the bucket shop. It not being permissible at this time to broaden the scope of the Clarke amendment so as to destroy gambling in all farm products, I shall support it as it is, with the statement that I shall introduce on the first day of the next session of this Congress a bill that will destroy gambling in all agricultural products produced by the great laboring masses of our country. It is admitted that the Underwood amendment to the Clarke amendment will not carry out our platform promise, but that it legalizes transactions on the exchanges. It provides a tax of 50 cents per hundred bales in the nature of an excise tax on all exchange deals, and it thereby places the legitimate dealer who desires a delivery of actual cotton on the same footing with the gambler who makes his purchase, knowing that there will be no delivery of actual cotton demanded.

The farmers are not opposed to an actual purchase of their products, whether the same take place on the exchange or on the street, but they object to a fictitious sale of their crop ten times over during the season. The best statistics obtainable indicate that more than 100,000,000 bales of cotton are sold on the New York Exchange during each season and one-half that many on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, making a total of 150,000,000 bales sold on the stock exchanges, as against an actual production of 15,000,000 bales. I am not in favor of compromising with gambling on agricultural products by licensing it. I shall vote on every occasion presented to carry out to the remotest letter every promise we made the people in our Baltimore platform. When the currency bill was before this House I voted to amend it by inserting a provision that prevented banks from loaning money to be used in gambling on farm products. I think the evil could have been destroyed had that amendment been adopted. It was lost, however, and I shall at this time vote for the Clarke amendment, because, in my judgment, it will effect a destruction of this evil.

We do not license poker playing and other gambling devices. Be not deceived, the American farmer will not be fooled by voting down the Clarke amendment, which destroys gambling in cotton futures, and voting up the substitute provision which legalizes and licenses gambling in cotton futures and bids the Wall Street stock jobber and speculator, who never saw a bale of cotton, do his worst.

Mr. Speaker, the stock exchange, which is but another name for the bucket shop, is a place where an agreement is made whereby the seller is to deliver and the purchaser to accept a certain number of bales of cotton at some future time, the price being agreed on at the date of the contract, with the knowledge on the part of both seller and purchaser that the contract is a fake and a fraud, and that no cotton is going to be actually delivered when the time for its delivery under the contract arrives, but that the party who has bet wrong on the price at that time, whether he be seller or purchaser, will pay the other party the difference between the price on that date at which he agreed to purchase or sell, as the case may be, the cotton and the actual price of spot cotton at that time and place. It is a bet pure and simple by the seller that the price on a certain day is lower than the other party to the contract says it will be.

There is no difference whatever between this gambling and a bet on the value of a poker hand or the swiftest horse on the track. It is even more demoralizing than either of the other forms of gambling, for it touches and is indulged in by a greater number of our citizenship, and is given an air of respectability by going under such high-sounding names as "dealing on the board of trade," or "purchasing on the stock exchange." The principle is the same and the effect is the same, whether it is carried on in the back room of a pool hall where you find installed a telegraph instrument, an operator, and a cigarette, or around the sumptuous board of the so-called New Orleans or New York exchanges, where the value of a seat ranges all the way from $40,000 to $100,000. No matter where this infernal thing is carried on the participants are gambling on the labor of millions of our citizens and depressing the price of the products of their toil.

The farmers of Oklahoma are among the most progressive, the most industrious, and the most critically thinking people in all this world. They are investigating economic subjects, and they have come to know that in the past they were compelled to sell their products on a free-trade market in competition with the producers of all the world, and they were likewise compelled to make their purchases on a protected market with competition fenced out, the price of their products forced down, while the price of their purchases was forced up. The tariff bill just passed by a Democratic Congress and signed by a Democratic President goes a long way toward relieving the injustice that has been done the great producing masses in the past. This bill places sugar, tea, coffee, salt, shoes, agricultural implements, such as plows, tooth and disk harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, drills, planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, cotton gins, wagons and carts, cotton bagging and ties, whether manufactured from jute, jute butts, or cotton tares, Bibles, woolen and cotton blankets, sewing machines, typewriters, shoe machinery, cream separators, linotype and all typesetting machines, coal, coke, drugs, gloves, ice, iron ore, leather used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, harness and saddle leather, needles, newspapers and periodicals, printing paper, quinine, and barbed wire on the free list, and the duty on woolen clothing was reduced from 79 to 35 per cent, or more than 100 per cent, and on woolen dresses for women and children from 99.07 to 35 per cent, or nearly 200 per cent, which enables the farmer to purchase on a market where the wits of the world are permitted to compete. This will result in saving multiplied millions of dollars every year to the great producing masses of the country.

They are entitled to the same kind of treatment in the matter of currency that is extended to the commercial, the manufacturing, and the corporate interests of the country. They are entitled to a farm-credit system that will permit them the use of the currency of the country at the same low rate of interest that it is furnished to all other classes and industries. If the banking and currency system contained a provision which would do full justice to the great producing masses of the country, bucket shops, stock exchanges, agreements in restraint of trade, and all other combinations and monopolies would have little effect on their prosperity. The great trouble with which the producers are face to face, and which must be solved before permanent and lasting prosperity will be theirs, is the matter of the sale of their products. By reason of our present banking and currency system and the fact that it contains no provision which extends them long-time loans at a cheap rate of interest, forces them to dump onto the market their products as the same are gathered, thereby glutting the market and forcing down the prices. If they could secure money easily, cheaply, and on long time, they would be enabled to withhold from the market the products of their labor and toil and dispose of it as the law of supply and demand required. As it is, the 15,000,000 bales of cotton produced are disposed of in the period of about four months. If the farmers could withhold this cotton and dispose of it during the entire 12 months of the year, they would secure, as they ought to secure, the enormous profits that are now going into the pockets of the middlemen.

The farmers are also demanding that interlocking directorates, which places the control of the money of the country in the hands of a few men, thus enabling them to raise or lower the price of farm products, be legislated out of our business life.

The farmers also demand that gambling in farm products shall cease. On the 6th of September, this year, less than a month ago, at a meeting of the National Farmers' Union held at Salina, Kans., in a resolution they declared:

> Whereas gambling in cotton and other farm products is a vicious, immoral evil that has been fully investigated and reported upon by congressional committees and executive branches of the Federal Government as well as testified to time and again before our national lawmakers; and
>
> Whereas such gambling in farm products threatens the very foundation of our financial and business and commercial prosperity, and should be abolished, not licensed or legalized by an internal-revenue duty short of one that would actually destroy: Therefore be it
>
> *Resolved by the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union in national convention at Salina, Kans., representing over 3,000,000 farmers,* That we urge the abolition of gambling and certain commercial different practices and fraudulent transactions on the exchanges by which the prices are regularly depressed during the harvest seasons and run up 50 and 60 per cent later, and that some such bill as has passed the lower branch of Congress repeatedly and is now before the Senate and House be passed.

This great organization, representing more than 3,000,000 farmers, knows the blighting effect of market juggling and gambling on exchanges in the products of their toil.

I call attention to a comparison of the spot price of middling cotton with the closing bid price of future contracts for the spot month on the New York Cotton Exchange, Fridays, September, 1905, to April, 1908, as the same is reported by the Commis-

sioner of Corporations of the United States for the year 1908, as follows:

Date.	Closing spot price.	Closing future bid.	Margin.
1905-6.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Sept. 1	10.95	10.52	0.43
Sept. 8	10.90	10.41	.49
Sept. 15	10.75	10.23	.52
Sept. 22	10.95	10.57	.38
Sept. 27 [1]	10.90	10.38	.52
Oct. 6	10.20	9.63	.57
Oct. 13	10.10	9.50	.60
Oct. 20	10.40	9.97	.43
Oct. 27	10.65	10.30	.35
Nov. 3	11.15	10.72	.43
Nov. 10	11.65	10.93	.72
Nov. 17	11.15	10.54	.61
Nov. 24	11.75	11.02	.73
Dec. 1	11.65	11.08	.57
Dec. 8	12.60	11.65	.95
Dec. 15	12.20	11.58	.62
Dec. 22	12.10	11.53	.57
Dec. 28 [2]	11.90	11.42	.48
Jan. 5	11.85	11.35	.50
Jan. 12	11.80	11.23	.57
Jan. 19	12.25	11.56	.69
Jan. 26	11.70	11.10	.60
Feb. 2	11.45	10.80	.65
Feb. 9	11.25	10.62	.63
Feb. 16	11.25	10.67	.58
Feb. 23	10.80	10.31	.49
Mar. 2	11.10	10.44	.66
Mar. 9	11.25	10.50	.75
Mar. 16	11.15	10.35	.80
Mar. 23	11.65	10.85	.80
Mar. 29 [2]	11.70	10.97	.73
Apr. 6	11.60	10.94	.66
Apr. 12 [2]	11.80	11.18	.62
Apr. 20	11.75	11.11	.64
Apr. 27	11.75	11.08	.67
May 4	11.80	11.22	.58
May 11	11.95	11.40	.55
May 18	12.00	11.49	.51
May 25	11.90	11.35	.55
June 1	11.25	10.45	.80
June 8	11.20	10.55	.65
June 15	11.20	10.65	.55
June 22	10.90	10.33	.57
June 28 [2]	10.80	10.14	.66
July 6	10.80	10.23	.57
July 13	10.90	10.22	.68
July 20	11.00	10.08	.92
July 27	10.90	9.85	1.05
Aug. 3	10.90	9.75	1.15
Aug. 10	10.60	9.34	1.26
Aug. 17	10.20	8.92	1.28
Aug. 24	9.90	8.69	1.21
Aug. 30 [2]	9.80	8.76	1.04
1906-7.			
Sept. 7	9.80	8.60	1.20
Sept. 14	9.80	8.80	1.00
Sept. 21	9.75	8.79	.96
Sept. 28	9.70	9.00	.70
Oct. 5	11.10	10.92	.18
Oct. 12	11.20	10.87	.33
Oct. 19	11.00	10.78	.22
Oct. 26	10.65	10.15	.50
Nov. 2	10.40	9.90	.50
Nov. 9	10.10	9.54	.56
Nov. 16	11.00	10.45	.55
Nov 23	11.10	10.37	.73
Nov. 28 [1]	11.40	11.00	.40
Dec. 7	10.95	9.93	1.02
Dec. 14	10.45	9.19	1.26
Dec. 21	10.55	9.17	1.38
Dec. 28	10.65	9.30	1.35
Jan. 4	10.75	9.48	1.27
Jan. 11	10.80	9.60	1.20
Jan. 18	10.80	9.26	1.54
Jan. 25	11.00	9.32	1.68
Feb. 1	11.00	9.04	1.96
Feb. 8	11.10	9.44	1.66
Feb. 15	11.00	9.18	1.82
Feb. 21 [2]	11.00	9.18	1.82
Mar. 1	11.25	9.62	1.63
Mar. 8	11.45	9.85	1.60
Mar. 15	11.25	9.56	1.69
Mar. 22	11.10	9.45	1.65
Mar. 27 [1]	10.95	9.30	1.65
Apr. 5	11.00	9.33	1.67
Apr. 12	11.00	9.44	1.56
Apr. 19	11.20	9.75	1.45
Apr. 26	11.30	9.83	1.47
May 3	11.55	10.12	1.43
May 10	11.90	10.66	1.24
May 17	12.15	11.03	1.12
May 24	12.35	10.97	1.38
May 29 [1]	12.50	11.15	1.35
June 7	13.25	11.85	1.40
June 14	13.15	11.82	1.33
June 21	12.85	11.54	1.31
June 27 [2]	13.00	11.72	1.28

[1] Wednesday's quotations. No closing future price quoted for Friday or Thursday.
[2] Thursday's quotations. No closing future price quoted for Friday.

Date.	Closing spot price.	Closing future bid.	Margin.
1906-7.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
July 5	13.50	12.33	1.17
July 12	13.05	11.70	1.35
July 19	12.95	11.82	1.13
July 26	13.00	11.95	1.05
Aug. 2	13.25	11.56	1.69
Aug. 9	13.40	11.63	1.77
Aug. 16	13.25	11.20	2.05
Aug. 23	13.25	11.25	2.10
Aug. 29 [1]	13.55	11.62	1.93
1907-8.			
Sept. 6	13.50	11.74	1.76
Sept. 13	12.80	11.72	1.18
Sept. 20	11.25	11.09	1.16
Sept. 27	11.75	10.72	1.03
Oct. 4	11.65	10.71	.94
Oct. 11	11.75	10.76	.99
Oct. 18	11.75	11.02	.73
Oct. 25	10.95	10.23	.72
Nov. 1	10.90	10.35	.55
Nov. 8	10.80	10.12	.68
Nov. 15	10.70	10.20	.50
Nov. 22	11.20	10.55	.65
Nov. 27 [2]	11.45	10.90	.55
Dec. 6	12.05	11.71	.34
Dec. 13	12.10	11.53	.57
Dec. 20	11.80	11.15	.65
Dec. 27	11.80	11.11	.09
Jan. 3	11.40	10.42	.98
Jan. 10	11.45	10.63	.82
Jan. 17	12.25	11.47	.78
Jan. 24	11.75	11.02	.73
Jan. 30 [1]	11.75	11.05	.70
Feb. 7	11.70	10.89	.81
Feb. 14	11.35	10.49	.86
Feb. 21	11.50	10.56	.94
Feb. 27 [1]	11.45	10.35	1.10
Mar. 6	11.45	10.50	.95
Mar. 13	11.20	10.25	.95
Mar. 20	10.65	9.67	.98
Mar. 27	10.40	9.40	1.00
Apr. 3	10.50	9.56	.94
Apr. 10	10.25	9.26	.99
Apr. 16 [1]	9.90	8.76	1.14
Apr. 24	10.10	8.30	1.80

[1] Wednesday's quotations. No closing future price quoted for Friday or Thursday.
[2] Thursday's quotations. No closing future price quoted for Friday.

This statement shows the future market during the nearly three-year period covered by this report to be from $2 to $10 less per bale than the spot market on the same days. To my mind this table of figures is absolutely conclusive of the depressing effect of dealing in futures on the stock exchanges.

Since the Clarke amendment was proposed in the Senate on two separate occasions the value of cotton has been reduced from $2 to $3 per bale, and this in the face of the fact that the amendment by its own terms does not go into effect until September 1, 1914. Any combination or institution that has the arbitrary power to reduce the price of farm products at its own unbridled will, as it has been demonstrated the New York Cotton Exchange has, ought to be legislated out of existence. There can be no justification for compromising with it and licensing it to further prey on the labor and toil of the American farmer.

Mr. Speaker, the passage by this House of the Underwood amendment, which legalizes and licenses gambling in cotton futures, in lieu of the Senate provision, which will destroy gambling in cotton futures, will, in my judgment, result in no legislation on this subject at this session of Congress. The gamblers and stock jugglers will be permitted to go on fleecing the farmers of our country out of hundreds of millions of dollars yearly. For 20 years the toilers of this country have been asking for this relief. Be it said to the credit of many who have occupied seats in this House, and many who occupy seats here at this time, that a continuous and determined fight has been waged to relieve the farm products of the strangle hold of the gamblers. Bills have been introduced having for their purpose the destruction of gambling in futures. The Hatch bill passed the House and Senate in the Fifty-third Congress, 20 years ago, but never became a law. The Scott bill passed the House in the Sixty-first Congress, but failed of passage in the Senate. The Beall bill passed the House in the Sixty-second Congress, but failed of passage in the Senate. All three of these measures would have effectually destroyed speculating in cotton futures on the exchange.

We now have an opportunity, by accepting the Senate amendment, to destroy this evil. Will we do it or will we vote for the substitute, which will result in no legislation on this subject and leave the farmer at the mercy of the speculator?

Preelection Promises Carried Out.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLYDE H. TAVENNER,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I believe I can make at least one statement in connection with the revision of the tariff that no one will contradict, and that is that in passing the Underwood-Simmons bill, which reasonably reduces the iniquitous Payne-Aldrich rates on everything and places many of the necessaries of life on the free list, we have carried out our preelection promises to the letter.

No greater compliment can be paid a man in public life than that it may be truthfully said of him he did after election precisely what he promised the people before election he would do.

Campaign after campaign the politicians have been promising the people to do certain specific things, each time forgetting the promises as soon as they were safely elected, pretending that the people had misunderstood their platform or had placed a wrong construction on their statements from the stump.

PEOPLE WERE LOSING CONFIDENCE IN ALL POLITICAL PARTIES.

Things had come to a pass where the masses of the people had begun to lose all confidence in platforms and election promises. They considered them a joke. In the course of my campaign for Congress last fall, while meeting hundreds of voters every day and having the opportunity of talking to them and learning their sentiments, I could not help but be impressed by the lack of confidence the average man seemed to have in the platform promises of all parties. The average man appeared to feel it made little difference what promises the various political platforms contained, because the party promising the reforms would not carry them out even if it was successful.

At the very outset of my campaign I resolved to state exactly where I stood on the big issues, and determined that, if elected, I would conscientiously endeavor to carry out every promise I had made to the people in order to be elected.

The tariff was one of the principal issues in the last campaign, and on this subject I said:

AS TO WHERE I STAND.

I am a Democrat and stand on the platform adopted by the Baltimore convention, not a single line of which was dictated by any trust or special privilege.

But while I am a devoted Democrat I am not a hidebound partisan, and in my newspaper articles from Washington I have always advocated the principle of "more patriotism and less partisanship."

There are many patriotic men on the Republican side of the House of Representatives, and I would no more cast my vote against a good measure simply because it emanated on the Republican side than I would cast my vote for a bad bill simply because it originated on the Democratic side.

I believe I can serve the Democratic Party best by serving the people best.

MY TARIFF ATTITUDE.

Protection as it is being played at the present time is simply a business transaction between a few multimillionaire tariff magnates and a few politicians. The tariff magnates contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars to the campaign funds of the party of protection purely as a business proposition.

There is an explicit understanding between the trust magnates and the politicians to the effect that if the protectionist party is successful its Representatives in Congress will maintain tariff rates so high that the tariff trusts will be able to extort from the people in increased prices not only the amount of the campaign contributions, but enormous dividends on watered stock as well.

At the present time the attorneys for the tariff trusts write their own tariff rates, and, naturally, they write them in the interest of the tariff trusts and not in the interest of the people.

The tariff schedules should be written by the representatives of the people for the mutual welfare of both consumers and workers and manufacturers.

I believe in an honest downward revision of the tariff, with greatest reductions on sugar, woolens, cottons, lumber, agricultural implements, etc., in order that the ever-increasing cost of living may be reduced.

I would not favor a revision of the tariff that would injure any legitimate industry in my district. No one outside of an insane asylum would want to do that.

I simply believe that the tariff should be reduced in the interests of the masses instead of in the interest of only a comparative handful of men who are already rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

The Underwood-Simmons bill, I submit, is a complete fulfillment of the above preelection tariff promises. We have kept faith with the people and accomplished after election what we promised to do in order to be elected.

A half-century fight has been ended—victoriously for the people. The Underwood-Simmons law now goes forth to be judged by the country. So strong have been the classes against the masses, so powerful entrenched privilege against the people, for these decades that this is the first honest downward revision since the Civil War, the first time that tariff revision has not been a betrayal and a scandal.

LOBBYISTS DRIVEN WHOLESALE FROM WASHINGTON.

It will be recalled that in spite of the fact that we were pledged to the people to revise the tariff downward a horde of tariff lobbyists were on hand when Congress met, ready and prepared to deprive the people of a well-earned victory. But instead of receiving the reception they had been accustomed to they were promptly set upon by President Wilson and driven en masse from the Nation's Capitol. The result is that for the first time in many years there will be a tariff law on the statute books that was really framed by the representatives of the people instead of the representatives of the tariff trusts.

To all practical ends the Underwood-Simmons bill provides an average of lower taxation than any bill presented in three-quarters of a century. The Wilson law carried an average rate of 39.95 per cent; the average rate of the Payne-Aldrich law was 40.12 per cent; the Underwood-Simmons bill averages about 26 per cent.

Throughout the bill is framed on the theory that luxuries should bear the heaviest duties and the necessaries of life the lightest duties. Many necessaries have, as a matter of fact, been placed on the free list. Recognizing the economic importance of the American home, an earnest endeavor has been made in this bill to lighten the burdens upon the American family.

INCOME-TAX PLEDGE ALSO FULFILLED.

During the campaign I declared if elected that I would do everything within my power to obtain the passage of a bill taxing incomes. On this subject I said:

I believe in the passage of an income-tax bill which will require the rich to bear a fair proportion of the burden of taxation, which they are not now doing. It is not just that the men who own 90 per cent of the wealth of the United States should shoulder but 10 per cent of the burden of taxation. That is the condition at the present time.

This promise, like the pledge to revise the tariff downward, has been fulfilled. True to our promises, we have placed an income-tax law on the statute books.

In my opinion the income tax is the greatest victory that the masses of the people in this country have won since the Civil War.

Under this bill a man will be taxed according to his ability to pay. If he has a small income he will pay a small tax, and if he has a large income he will pay a large tax. John D. Rockefeller, for instance, on an estimated personal fortune of $500,000,000 and an estimated annual income of $50,000,000, would pay an annual tax of more than $2,000,000. Heretofore Mr. Rockefeller has paid little if any more toward defraying the expenses of the National Government than the poor man with a large family. Under the Payne-Aldrich law everything the people eat, wear, and use is taxed, but there is no tax whatever on wealth or incomes. This is not just.

WHAT CHAMP CLARK SAID.

I believe that what CHAMP CLARK, that great man who is Speaker of this body, said in reference to the income tax strikes the nail on the head. He said:

One great thing that this bill will do, and I congratulate the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] on that most cordially, is that it will introduce into the taxing system of this country the proposition that we will tax what a man has instead of what he has to buy to live on. I refer to the income tax. I will debate that proposition with any man living, with the absolute certainty of coming out on top.

I believe as firmly as that I am living that on a sealed ballot, so that nobody could ever find out how you gentlemen over on the Republican side would vote, nine-tenths of you would vote for the income-tax proposition in this bill.

I will tell you what else I believe. I believe if you had a plebiscite, as Louis Napoleon used to call it, or secret vote, 95 per cent of the people of the United States would vote for the income-tax proposition in this bill. Just as certain as you live that is coming to stay, and the people will magnify the name of Hull in the days to come. If you gentlemen on the Republican side ever get into possession of the Government again you will no more dare to repeal the income tax than you would attempt to jump off the top of the Capitol. The people will not permit it.

PROVISIONS OF INCOME-TAX LAW.

Under the provisions of the income-tax law unmarried persons will be taxed on their incomes in excess of $3,000 and married persons, living with their life partners, will be taxed on their incomes in excess of $4,000. Single persons having an annual income of less than $3,000 and married persons with an income of less than $4,000 will not pay any tax under this bill.

The rate of taxation increases with the income, as follows:

	Per cent.
$3,000 to $20,000	1
$20,000 to $50,000	2
$50,000 to $75,000	3
$75,000 to $100,000	4
$100,000 to $250,000	5
$250,000 to $500,000	6
More than $500,000	7

Estimated income tax for the year 1915.

Incomes.	Number of incomes.	Rates.	Tax.
$3,000 to $4,000	75,000	1 per cent	$375,000
$4,000 to $5,000	126,000	do	630,000
$5,000 to $10,000	178,000	do	5,340,000
$10,000 to $15,000	53,000	do	4,240,000
$15,000 to $20,000	24,500	do	3,185,000
$20,000 to $25,000	10,500	1 and 2 per cent	2,100,000
$25,000 to $50,000	21,000	do	9,660,000
$50,000 to $75,000	6,100	1, 2, and 3 per cent	6,832,000
$75,000 to $100,000	2,400	1, 2, 3, and 4 per cent.	4,776,000
$100,000 to $250,000	2,500	1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 per cent.	13,775,000
$250,000 to $500,000	550	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent.	8,805,500
$500,000 to $1,000,000	350	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent.	13,653,500
Over $1,000,000	100	do	9,301,000
Total	500,000		82,673,000

This table shows that the income-tax returns will amount to approximately $83,000,000 annually. Every cent of this is new revenue to the Government. Heretofore those who owned 90 per cent of the wealth of the United States contributed but 10 per cent of the burden of taxation. As a result of the income-tax law, however, those who own 90 per cent of the wealth will be required to stand a larger proportion of the tax burden.

A THIRD PLEDGE BEING CARRIED OUT.

The tariff is not the only agency that has to do with the ever-increasing cost of living in the United States. Overcapitalization also plays its part. In my campaign I repeatedly called attention to this fact and declared that if elected would work to obtain a physical valuation of the railroads, telegraph lines, and other public-service corporations. A good start has already been made toward carrying out this third preelection promise, as is also the case in connection with the pledge to revise and improve the currency system.

One hundred dollars annually is the amount the crime of overcapitalization, or watered stocks, costs every American family.

This statement can be demonstrated by a little arithmetic. Various prominent financial students and authorities are responsible for the statement, and their conclusions are wholly sustained by reports of the United States commission and the published figures of the national corporation tax returns, that about $30,000,000,000 of the stocks of railroads and tariff trusts represent only water. On this stock, dividends of about $1,500,000,000 are being paid yearly, amounting to approximately $18 a person, or nearly $100 per family.

Now, this $1,500,000,000 is not picked up out of the streets. Where, then, does it come from? The answer is: From the pockets of the consumers. There is not a dollar of "water" or inflation in the capitalization of corporations that does not impose burdens upon consumers and producers.

Congress has just appropriated an additional $300,000 to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a physical valuation of the 250,000 miles of railroad in the United States.

Of course $300,000 will be but a drop in the bucket compared to the huge sum that will be necessary to finance this colossal task.

But the enterprise will be worth to the people every penny that it is going to cost them. When we know the actual value of the railroads we will then know what is a fair freight and passenger rate. The Supreme Court held in the Nebraska Rate case that one of the principal elements to be taken into consideration in determining the reasonableness of a rate is the value of the equipment used in the transaction. As the Interstate Commerce Commission does not know the actual physical value of a single railroad, it must simply guess at what is a fair rate.

That the average railroad is overcapitalized from 25 to 50 per cent there is little doubt.

Here is a sample illustration out of a multitude which could be cited if space permitted. The Chicago & Alton was capitalized at $30,000,000. When turned over to the purchasing syndicate in 1899 it was capitalized at $94,000,000.

When we buy a railroad ticket we are not only paying interest on money actually invested, but principally interest on the water in the railroad stocks and bonds.

Overcapitalization also causes many lives to be needlessly taken every day. This is because the railroads have such a hard time paying interest on their heavily watered stock that they neglect to keep their equipment in proper repair. The result is, wrecks occur, many of them needlessly.

The plan of the commission, which is to make a physical valuation of all the railroads, provides for five main engineers. Each of their engineers is to be in charge of a district embracing one-fifth of the total railway mileage, or about 50,000 miles of railway.

Each mile of railway is to be surveyed and appraised. They are to appraise it by what they call field parties. Each field party will have in it five squads, and they will have at the head of each squad an engineer. Each one of these squads is to make an actual physical survey of railroad property.

Each squad, it is estimated, can view physically about 2½ miles of property per day. The size of the squads may be increased or their number may be increased to expedite the work.

OPEN CAUCUS V. SECRET CAUCUS.

Discussion of the open caucus versus the secret caucus seems to be raging over the country like a blizzard of words.

Personally I believe in the principle of the open caucus. I have voted for the open caucus whenever I have had the opportunity to do so.

Looking at the subject from my own personal viewpoint as a legislator, I can see no reason why I should prefer a secret caucus to an open caucus. On the other hand, however, I can see many reasons why it is to my advantage to be in an open caucus.

Members of Congress are merely employees or paid representatives of the people, and it seems to me that the people have a perfect right to know what they do.

Neither the secret caucus nor the binding rule of a caucus seem to me to be desirable or advisable, and should be prohibited either by law or by the rules of the House of Representatives.

OPEN CAUCUS BOTH USEFUL AND NECESSARY.

However, it would be a great mistake to assume from this that there should be no open caucus or conference by party representatives. It is necessary for those who are working to a common end to get together and confer on a plan of action, but as long as this caucus or conference is to be for the people and in the interest of the people, I can not understand why there should be any desire to prevent the representatives of the people from being present.

WHAT A LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS IS.

The legislative caucus is a conference of the friends or the opponents of a pending measure to bring about united action and to make effective their strength to secure the passage or defeat of such measure.

The movement to cure the evils of present-day legislative methods by abolishing such conferences is a misguided and ill-directed effort. The abuses to be corrected are not found in organization for concerted action, but result from the secrecy of action and the binding rule, which have no place in legislative procedure.

The numerous members of a legislative body deprived of the means of concerted effort would be powerless to advance reform, to resist encroachments upon popular rights, to move with effective force in obedience to popular will, or even to act at all.

While a majority of the members of a legislative body may favor the same policy or be actuated by a common purpose and intent, yet there will be found almost as many different views respecting the form in which the same should be enacted into law as there are individual members supporting such policy.

The success of a measure before a legislative body is therefore largely dependent upon the ability of its friends to harmonize their different views and unite on a common line of support.

Any organization, however, is open to the criticism that it contains possibility of danger. We see perfect political organizations controlled by evil elements in the great cities. But the late Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, had a political organization or machine as all-powerful as Tammany ever could be; but Johnson used his organization for good, and accomplished things for the people which could not have been accomplished without his machine. And so the people of Cleveland, one of the most enlightened municipalities on earth, elected Johnson and his organization for term after term.

The individual support of members of a legislative body without a concerted plan of action may not only be of little avail to advance a pending measure, but the friction of different means

and methods pursued at the same time to reach a common end may have the effect to neutralize the efforts of all.

The efficiency of a large body of men depends largely upon their organization. There must be organization, some method of averaging individual opinions and welding them into a compromise and composite policy in which all can unite. Even the Progressives, those fighting against the Democratic caucus, can scarcely deny this fact. For the Progressives themselves are acting in a similar manner. They have conferred, agreed upon a plan of action, and they are now engaged in carrying out their legislative plan with singleness of purpose. The Socialist Party offers an example of the closest organization known to politics. The Democratic caucus is the organization, the machinery adopted by the party for carrying out its program.

The Democratic caucus is dominated by men who have the interests of the people at heart. The caucus in this instance has been used for the welfare of the people. There is no complaint to be made on the score of the character of legislation resulting from the Democratic caucus. The best legislation has been turned out of this caucus that the American people have had in three-quarters of a century. The only issue is the necessity and advisability of the secret caucus, and the binding rule.

UNORGANIZED FORCES ALWAYS WEAK.

Even if a legislative policy may be substantially promoted by individuals acting independently, this could only be where such policy was without formidable opposition, for organized opposition would compel united action to meet the same as a matter of defense alone.

Without such concerted action, a majority would be as chaff before an organized minority. The will of the majority would be defeated, and a minority would rule instead.

The masses of the people and their representatives have always possessed the power to rule. Their cooperative strength is and always has been an irresistible force under our form of Government. They have failed only for want of organization and concerted action, and they can not hope to rule without such action. It is especially in the interest of the masses of the people that the means for organization for united action be enlarged and safeguarded rather than destroyed.

The representatives of the people have nothing to conceal and no advantage to gain by secrecy in their legislative conferences, and even if secrecy could be made an advantage it could not be obtained in a movement promoted by the masses of the people.

In the very nature of things, all movements originating with the people and to be carried out by their representatives are matters of general public knowledge and impossible of concealment.

Instead of an advantage secrecy is a positive disadvantage. While secrecy fails to cover the movements in legislative bodies representing the general welfare of the people, yet it does enable selfish interests, by reason of the limited number of persons concerned and participating, to conceal their systems of control from public view, and thus afford such interests the advantage of concealing their own operations while profiting by a full knowledge of all opposing movements.

LAW SHOULD PROHIBIT SECRECY.

Instead of the rights of the representatives of the people to organize for concerted effort being prohibited, such rights should be recognized and safeguarded to them by positive law.

The law should supplant the secret, binding caucus with the open legislative conference, safeguarding the Members to act free in response to the will of their constituents and in good faith with their platform pledges to the people.

Other disadvantages of secrecy to the representatives of the masses are that it both subjects them to the suspicion of their friends and to the misrepresentation of their enemies without means of correction or defense.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS PROGRESSIVE.

The Democratic Party is the first party in power to take an advance step toward publicity and freedom of action in the legislative caucus. It has made substantial progress toward these reforms by exempting Members from the binding rule where they have pledged their support or have received instructions to act otherwise, and by providing for a public record vote under the same rules and requirements as such vote is provided for in the House of Representatives.

DEMOCRATS WHO VOTED FOR OPEN CAUCUS.

Representative VICTOR MURDOCK, of Kansas, the brilliant leader of the Progressive Party, while speaking on the floor of the House of Representatives, in part, said:

I realize that there is a considerable group of men in the Democratic Party who are fighting to open up the Democratic caucus to the public. They have my heartiest commendation for their efforts. I congratulate them. The vote they cast in the Democratic caucus on April 8, 1913, is one of the most important votes of the present session. Fortunately, and unlike most of the votes in the caucus, it was a recorded vote and, under the rules of the caucus, is available to the public. The proceeding in the caucus was as follows when the question of open caucus came up April 8, 1913. The following resolution in caucus was offered by Mr. SHACKLEFORD:

"*Resolved*, That this caucus shall be open to the press, to the President, to the Senators, and to the Cabinet officers, and that the President, the Senators, and the Cabinet officers may occupy seats upon the floor."

The following substitute resolution was offered by Mr. CARLIN:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter all Democratic caucuses or conferences, when called either by the membership or by the chairman of the caucus, shall be open to the public."

Mr. HAY moved that both resolution and substitute be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the Chair, this committee to report later.

Mr. THOMAS moved that both resolution and substitute be tabled, which motion carried by a vote of 167 to 84.

Those who voted "nay"—that is, those who voted for the open caucus—were:

"Abercrombie, Allen, Aswell, Bailey, Bathrick, Borchers, Bowdle, Brockson, Broussard, Brown of New York, Brumbaugh, Buchanan of Illinois, Bulkley, Candler of Mississippi, Carlin, Casey, Collier, Connolly of Iowa, Cox, Crosser, Cullop, Deitrick, Dershem, Dickinson, Donohoe, Doolittle, Dupré, Elder, FitzHenry, Floyd of Arkansas, Foster, Garrett of Texas, Gordon, Hammond, Hardy, Harrison of Mississippi, Harrison of New York, Hayden, Helvering, Henry, Hobson, Hoxworth, Keating, Kindel, Kinkead of New Jersey, Lazaro, Lee of Pennsylvania, L'Engle, Linthicum, Maguire of Nebraska, Morgan of Louisiana, Murray of Massachusetts, Murray of Oklahoma, Oldfield, Palmer, Pepper, Phelan, Quin, Rainey, Raker, Reilly of Connecticut, Roddenbery, Rubey, Rucker, Scully, Seldomridge, Shackleford, Sharp, Sims, Sisson, Smith of New York, Smith of Texas, Stephens of Mississippi, Stone, Stout, Stringer, Talcott of New York, Tavenner, Taylor of Arkansas, Taylor of Colorado, Thompson of Oklahoma, Walsh, White, and Wingo."

This list should also include Representative FINLY GRAY, of Indiana, who is a consistent advocate of the open caucus.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES S. DAVENPORT,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913.

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, I feel it my duty to express my views in a limited way upon the question of the labor that has been performed in preparing and submitting this bill to Congress. Many weeks have been consumed by both Houses in carrying out the promises of the Democratic Party made to the people before the last campaign, and now the bill is before this House for final action.

To my mind it is one of the best bills that has ever been written upon the tariff question. Every promise made to the American people prior to the election will have been fulfilled so far as tariff for revenue is concerned. There have also been many wise provisions with reference to placing articles upon the free list. I am glad to know that I have been permitted to cast my vote for putting lumber upon the free list; also I am proud of the fact that we have extended to the American farmer a right to purchase his agricultural implements in a free market. All machinery and implements used by the American farmer can under the provisions of this bill be purchased without paying any tariff duty. But as there has been so much said with reference to this bill it is not necessary for me to deal at length upon its many provisions that, to my mind, will work a benefit to the toilers of the United States.

One amendment that was placed in the bill by the Senate has been left by the conferees to be considered by this House; that is, the amendment known as the Clarke amendment, taxing stock gambling or gambling in futures. I am heartily in favor of some kind of a provision similar to the Clarke amendment, yet I fear that the one-tenth of 1 per cent imposed upon the purchase as provided by the Clarke amendment will not be sufficient to put the stock gamblers out of business. The amendment now pending before the House and offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] has some very good features in it, yet I fear that if this House should adopt the Underwood amendment as an amendment to the provision known as the Clarke amendment that that means there will be no legislation at this session of Congress upon the subject of preventing gambling in futures. This House is pledged and committed to the proposition of stamping out gambling in farm products, and for many years repeated efforts have been made by different Congresses to pass a bill that would prevent gambling in agricultural products. In the Sixty-first Congress the Scott bill was considered and passed by an overwhelming

majority. In the Sixty-second Congress we had the Burleson bill. The other bills heretofore considered by Congress aiming at the suppression of stock gambling in farm products and the amendments now pending to the bill under consideration seek the same object. If I had my own way I would make the penalty more severe than the Senate amendment, and I would make the penalty so severe that it would entirely prohibit gambling upon the stock exchange. Instead of placing the rate at one-tenth of 1 per cent, which to my mind is nothing more nor less than a license permitting them to gamble, I would place it at 10 per cent or higher in order to stamp out entirely the evil that is complained of so much throughout the United States. Both of the amendments pending are a step in the right direction, yet in my judgment neither goes far enough, and I do not believe that the provisions of either of the amendments pending are sufficiently severe to prohibit the evil sought to be killed, yet all parties agree that gambling on future products is an evil that is detrimental to the best interests of the American farmer.

Taking the two amendments together, I have reached the conclusion that if the Underwood amendment is adopted by this House, which I believe it will be, that that means no legislation upon the subject of stock gambling at this extra session of Congress, and for that reason I feel it my duty to express myself upon this subject and to say that I shall be compelled to vote, when the time comes, to recede from the disagreeing vote of the House to the Senate amendment; and then I shall vote against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], and if given an opportunity will vote for the Clarke amendment, as I believe this the only method by which we can obtain legislation at this session of Congress. I predict now that if the Underwood amendment is adopted as a substitute or an amendment to the Clarke amendment by this House that when it goes back to the Senate the Senate will refuse to concur, and that will in effect take the provision out of the bill entirely, and the result will be that no legislation upon stock gambling will be passed at this session of Congress, and the people will have to wait until some future date for such legislation; and judging the future by the past it would be difficult now to predict when it would be possible to get an independent bill through Congress and up to the President for his approval.

If I am not mistaken, this subject has been considered by different Congresses for more than 20 years, and under some subterfuge or another each time the bill has been sidetracked or prevented from becoming a law by the rules of the House or some peculiarly unknown manipulation of parliamentary law. I am heartily in favor of a law that will prohibit dealing in futures, one that will compel the party selling to deliver in kind of products sold at the time he agrees to deliver in his contract of sale, and I sincerely trust that the Members of this House may feel as I do upon the subject and cast their votes so that we may have an opportunity to accept the Clarke amendment.

The Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GILBERT N. HAUGEN,
OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, it was generally believed when the House bill passed with its numerous unjust and unfounded discriminations against the producers of farm products in the Northwest that no further injustice would be inflicted; yet, in looking over the Senate report I find that it contains this language:

In an effort to mitigate the high and rising cost of living, the House bill placed on the free list a number of agricultural commodities. The Committee on Finance has placed on the free list additionally live animals used for food purposes, wheat, eggs, lard compounds, and lard substitutes. In a number of instances it has recommended further reductions in the House rates, such as on butter, cheese, peas, meat extracts, cocoa, currants, and other articles of minor importance. It has restored a duty on oatmeal and rolled oats, making it 33 cents per hundredweight, or one-third of the existing rate, and has increased the duty on rice used for fermentation purposes from one-eighth of a cent, as provided in the House bill, to one-fourth of a cent per pound.

The Senate committee has placed for revenue purposes a duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on bananas. Bananas are admitted free under the existing law, and were left on the free list in the House bill.

The fundamental amendments proposed by the Senate committee to Schedule J consist in transferring hemp, tow of hemp, flax, and tow of flax, hackled, etc., to the free list. These amendments are strictly in line with the general purposes and objects of the revision, and bring hemp and flax into line with all other textile raw materials.

Next, when I turn to the comparison of rates of H. R. 3321 as passed by the House and as amended by the Committee on Finance, I find that the following changes have been made:

Comparison of rates.

SCHEDULE G.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

Paragraph.	Article.	House rate.	Senate rate.
188	Cattle	10 per cent	Free.
189	Horses and mules valued at $200 or less per head.	$15 per head	10 per cent.
190	Sheep	10 per cent	Free.
196	Oats	10 cents per bushel	6 cents per bushel.
	Oatmeal and rolled oats	Free	33 cents per hundredweight.
	Oat feed	15 per cent	9 cents per hundredweight.
197	Rice for fermentation purposes.	¼ cent	¼ cent.
198	Wheat	10 cents per bushel	Free—subject to countervailing duty.
200	Butter and butter substitutes.	3 cents per pound	2½ cents per pound.
201	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	20 per cent	Do.
203	Beets	10 per cent	5 per cent.
208	Eggs	2 cents per dozen	Free.
	Frozen eggs	2½ cents per pound	2 cents per pound.
	Liquid egg albumen	3 cents per pound	1 cent per pound.
209	Blood, dried, soluble	1½ cents per pound	Free.
214	Peas	15 cents per bushel	10 cents per bushel.
	Split peas	25 cents per bushel	20 cents per bushel.
	Peas in small packages	½ cent per pound	¼ cent per pound.
215	Greenhouse plants	25 per cent	Free.
217	Linseed	20 cents per bushel	15 cents per bushel.
	Seed, n. s. p. f.	10 per cent	5 cents per pound.
223	Currants	2 cents per pound	1 cent per pound.
227	Bananas	Free	1/10 cent per pound.
233	Meat extracts, n. s. p. f.	15 cents per pound	10 cents per pound.
	Fluid extracts of meat	7 cents per pound	5 cents per pound.
236	Cocoa, manufactured and sweetened chocolate, valued between 15 and 20 cents per pound.	25 per cent	2 cents per pound.

SCHEDULE I.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES.

255	Cotton thread, yarns, etc., not bleached, mercerized, etc. (between Nos. 80 and 99).	20 per cent	22½ per cent.
257	Cotton cloth, unbleached and not mercerized (between 80 and 99).	22½ per cent	25 per cent.
261	Cotton collars and cuffs	25 per cent	30 per cent.
	Cotton gloves	35 per cent	45 per cent.
267	Bandings, beltings, bindings, etc.	25 per cent	30 per cent.

SCHEDULE J.—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

272	Flax, undressed	½ cent per pound	Free.
273	Flax, dressed	1½ cents per pound	Do.
274	Tow of flax	½ cent per pound	Do.
275	Hemp, and tow of hemp	1½ cents per pound	Do.
	Hackled hemp	½ cent per pound	Do.

SCHEDULE N.—SUNDRIES.

342	Ramie hat braids	15 per cent	40 per cent.
347	Shell and pearl buttons, over 26 lines.	40 per cent	25 per cent.
	26 and less	do	50 per cent.
	Agate buttons	do	15 per cent.
358	Fur, wearing apparel of other than domestic animals.	50 per cent	45 per cent.
370	Leather toilet sets and similar articles.	30 per cent	40 per cent.
373	Women's leather gloves	$2 per dozen pairs	$2.50 per dozen pairs.
	Men's leather gloves	do	$3 per dozen pairs.
376	Manufactures of amber and gut.	10 per cent	20 per cent.
379	Manufactures of mother-of-pearl, shell, hard rubber, etc.	25 per cent	15 per cent.
380	Masks	20 per cent	25 per cent.
388	Pencils valued less than $1.44 per gross.	25 per cent	36 cents per gross.

In looking over the conference report I find the following Senate amendments reducing the duty on products of the Northwest:

SCHEDULE G.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

Cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals suitable for use as food, wheat and wheat products, and eggs have been transferred to the free list.

Reductions have been made on oats, butter, beets, frozen eggs, peas, greenhouse stock, Zante currants, chocolate and cocoa sweetened, and extracts of meat from the rates provided by the House.

The rates have been increased over those provided by the House on broken rice, fish packed in oil, and ground spices. A rate of 20 per cent ad valorem is placed on ground spices in addition to the specific rate provided by the House on spices ground or unground.

The Senate receded from the reduced rate placed on flaxseed and its amendment placing a duty on bananas.

The House classification on lemons and other citrous fruits is accepted.

It will be observed that the bill has been drawn so as to greatly reduce the duty or to put on the free list practically everything produced on the farms in the Northwest under the designation of raw material, while the products from the farms down South and manufactured articles, especially cotton goods made from cotton grown down South, are protected by a high duty. Farmers in the Northwest will be permitted to sell in competition with farmers in all the world and made to buy trust-made goods made in the United States under a high protective duty. They will be permitted to sell their products at the price fixed by the world, which is, of course, the lowest, and buy in the United States, the highest market. On the other hand, the manufacturer—as a general thing, everything he buys is put on the free list under the guise of raw material, and everything he sells is protected by a high duty under the garb of finished product. When he goes into the market to buy, the market of the world is open to him. When he sells, the doors to the outside world are closed and the highest market of the world is reserved for him. In other words, it is proposed to rob Paul to pay Peter. Unfortunately for the Northwest farmer Paul pays Peter. He is the goat and holds the bag, or, as stated recently by a distinguished Democrat, that if he was back in the Senate he could not vote for the bill on account of its discriminating provisions that under the bill manufacturers are benefited as the reduction of duty on so-called raw material will exceed the reduction made in the actual protective duty on the finished article—that is, his saving in buying raw material will be greater than his loss sustained in the reduction of price, while practically everything the farmer has to sell is on the free list and everything he buys is highly protected.

In calling attention to the changes made, it is not done in the hope that the bill can now be improved upon. I fully appreciate that any such effort would prove a fruitless task, hence my object is simply to call attention to the rank injustice done; also to have printed in the RECORD the following extracts from a letter received:

NEW YORK, *September 2, 1913.*

DEAR SIR: We call to your attention a paragraph in the proposed new tariff bill now under consideration by Congress which will vitally affect the producers and dealers in pure butter in this country, namely, section 4, paragraph D:

"That articles, goods, wares, or merchandise going into Porto Rico from the United States shall be exempted from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the United States."

Under this section, if it be enacted, it will be possible to ship to Porto Rico, free of tax, colored oleomargarine and adulterated butter, both of which are now subject to a tax of 10 cents a pound when shipped there. The probable result will be to destroy the pure butter trade of the United States with the island.

The total quantity of butter used in Porto Rico is about 3,000,000 pounds a year, practically none of which is produced there. A very large part of the trade in that island in pure butter will be lost to the dairy industry of the United States if the above quoted paragraph is enacted into law as it now stands. The only ones that will profit by this provision in its present form will be the manufacturers of colored oleomargarine and the shippers of adulterated butter, while the loss of the Porto Rico market will be felt by every dealer and shipper in pure butter in this country, irrespective of the fact that the Government will lose the international revenue tax, not only on butter but on all other products subject to internal-revenue tax which may be shipped to Porto Rico.

* * * * * * * *

We feel that our interest as exporters of pure butter to Porto Rico is identical with yours in this matter, and we trust you will make an earnest effort to free this trade in Porto Rico from the competition of oleomargarine and adulterated butter which threatens it.

* * * * * * *

Yours, very truly,

_____ _____.

Here again is the old story, "Down with the genuine and wholesome dairy product to make room for counterfeit oleomargarine." No discussion of the subject is necessary. Now that the bill has passed the stage of amendment, it is enough to say that the paragraph referred to is in line with oleo legislation, championed by the friends of this bill, and evidently, now that the organized and unceasing efforts to legislate so as to substitute fraud, deception, and counterfeiting oleo for worthy, legitimate, and genuine products of butter have failed, the tariff legislation had to be taken advantage of, and legislation by inserting jokers was resorted to.

Income Tax.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN A. MAGUIRE,

OF NEBRASKA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, in a very few days a new tariff law, a Democratic tariff law, will be upon the statute books. It will mark the first great triumph of the Democratic administration in its efforts to secure for the people of this country a fair and equitable tariff law and one which has been drafted and passed by the chosen representatives of the people. The hand of special privilege has had no part in this tariff bill. The sordid influences which have prevailed in shaping and passing other tariff bills for nearly two decades found no quarter and scant welcome in the deliberations which have marked the passage of this measure. It is my judgment that the American people will accept this law as a great piece of statesmanship and as a fulfillment in good faith of the pledge of the Democratic Party for tariff reduction in the interests of the tax-burdened people. They will recognize in it no taint of selfish greed or corrupt influence. It will be heralded as an emancipation proclamation to our people, who have been paying unjust tribute for years because of special favors granted by their own Government. This tariff bill does not take away from any man or from any industry anything to which he is rightfully and lawfully entitled. In this bill our people are not humiliated by being forced to look upon their Government as a benefactor distributing public favors to certain classes of beneficiaries. I rejoice that the wisdom and good judgment of the American people give assurance that no artificial panic can be thrust upon the country as a result of the enactment of this legislation. Only those have cause to fear who have sought and secured in the past the special privileges at the hands of the Government, which enabled them to wring from the consumers of this country exorbitant prices for their manufactured products. These prices have been soaring higher and higher. Business or industry built upon such an unstable and uneconomic basis may find, when forced into the field of fair competition, some difficulty for a time in holding its own, but will learn to readjust its operations to meet the new conditions. My confidence in the genius of the American people and in the business men of our country persuades me that legitimate business will rejoice in its freedom and henceforth it will thrive because of its own merits and scientific management.

But, Mr. Speaker, what I have just said has special reference to the tariff features of the bill, and, as I have stated, this bill as a tariff-reform measure marks a splendid and complete triumph in a struggle which has lasted half a century. But the tariff feature of the bill is only part of the greater achievement which the bill as a whole has accomplished. Inasmuch as raising revenue is the essential justification of a Democratic tariff measure, it was deemed not only proper but wise to incorporate in it the income-tax provisions. These two reforms have been on the firing line in every campaign where there was a Democrat to lift his voice or drive his pen. Their advocates have borne the brunt of the fight against tremendous odds and now victory is about to perch upon their shields. The champions of the people have won at last. All honor to the courageous leaders who have led the fight for the people for 20 years. Some have lost and others have won, but ultimate victory is on the side of humanity because of the loyalty and devotion of the friends of justice and good government. Add together the friends of the tariff reform and the friends of the principle of the income tax and you have a combined force of progressive thought in this country which will be able not only to overwhelm the opponents of reform but will also sustain these measures when enacted and hold the ground already gained. When our people realize how complete has been their triumph they will wonder how the transition was made so quietly. They will also have reason to rejoice that the people are again in control of their own Government.

The adoption of the income tax is even a greater achievement than tariff reform, because it has helped to solve the tariff question by furnishing a more equitable and just means of raising needed revenue for the support of the Government. Protectionists can not longer argue that reduction in tariff rates will

empty the Treasury. This income-tax reform has been slow coming and has met with the most stubborn and determined opposition. Since the blow received when the Pollock case was decided the advocates of an income tax have been discouraged, but they never lost hope.

Over a year ago, when discussing the question of revenue by taxation, I expressed the hope that the time was not far distant when this Government would be able under a constitutional amendment to enact an income-tax law by which the larger portion of the necessary revenue might be collected. I rejoice at this time that my hope is about to be realized.

Before the sixteenth amendment was adopted the constitutional provision that all direct taxes must be apportioned according to population gave rise to endless discussion and several judicial decisions as to what was a direct tax, and also what could be subject to such a tax under the Constitution. In the tariff law of 1894 an income-tax provision was incorporated, and this brought up again the old controversy over direct taxation. But inasmuch as the income tax of that year was not apportioned a case was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States in which the constitutionality of the act was questioned. The prevailing opinion of the time was that a tax upon incomes was not a direct tax, and hence Congress had power to levy such a tax without apportionment. By a divided court decision it was held that the act in question which levied a tax on incomes was unconstitutional.

This situation not only disappointed the advocates of an income tax but it also created a deficit in the Treasury from which the Democratic Party in power suffered. Undismayed by the results of their efforts the people again declared their belief in the justice of an income tax, and the agitation was begun in Congress and out in the hope of securing a reversal of the Pollock case decision, or if not that, then a constitutional amendment specifically giving Congress the power to levy a tax upon incomes. Meanwhile, several of the States adopted inheritance tax laws in the hope of forcing wealth to contribute to the support of the State governments. In some of the great centers of wealth the tax commissioners found that there was a systematic evasion of taxation; that wealth was in hiding and was being converted into intangible securities which could not be reached for the purpose of taxation; that no inconsiderable amount of wealth and property was held in this country by foreign residents who spend their large incomes abroad while enjoying the protection of this Government. These conditions aroused public sentiment in favor of the Government resorting to an income tax so that the burdens might be borne by those able to pay them. Democratic platforms have declared repeatedly in favor of an income tax. The Democratic platform adopted in 1896, referring to the decision in the Pollock case, says:

> We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the Government.

And again in the platform of 1908:

> We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal Government.

And finally in the platform of 1912:

> We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last national platform, namely, the amendment of the Federal Constitution authorizing an income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of Senators, and we call upon the people of all the States to rally to the support of the pending propositions and secure their ratification.

The demand was so strong that in the 1909 tariff law the Senate was compelled to yield so far as to allow an amendment for a tax on incomes of corporations. In the last Congress the Democratic House passed a bill extending the provisions of the corporation-tax law to individuals even before the constitutional amendment had been ratified by the States. The same Congress had already adopted a joint resolution to amend the Constitution giving Congress power to levy an income tax, and this was finally ratified by the required number of States, and on February 25, 1913, by proclamation, the amendment was declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Under the constitutional power now in Congress a bill has been passed and will soon become a law by which all net incomes over $3,000 will be required to pay a tax of 1 per cent, with certain exemptions. An additional tax of 1 per cent is levied upon net incomes between $20,000 and $50,000, and the rate is graduated up to the point where a total rate of 7 per cent is levied upon net incomes above $500,000.

This power to levy an income tax should serve not only for emergencies, as some would have it, but as a permanent part of our taxing system. The whole question of taxation is involved. Such a tax is justified from any reasonable standpoint. Wealth has not borne its share of the public burdens of taxation. The principle of an income tax recognizes that as wealth has more at stake for the Government to protect it should therefore in all fairness welcome heavier burdens than those who have little or nothing. An income tax is a just tax because it takes in proportion to what a man has to give. It taxes those whose accumulations make their income great and easy of return. It lessens not their necessary supply but only their excess and abundance. The measure of this tax is not what a man consumes, as is the case with tariff taxation.

By this tax the burdens of indirect taxation can be made lighter for all. Those who are not so fortunate as to have incomes large enough to be taxed will still pay their share toward the support of the Government by way of indirect taxes laid upon the articles they eat and wear.

The increasing needs of our Government make it necessary for a large amount of revenue to be collected. Until now we have had but two principal sources of revenue taxes, namely, customs and internal revenue. By adding this new source, namely, the wealth of the country, it will not be necessary to collect such a great amount through the customhouses as have been collected under the high-tariff system. Every dollar so collected as tariff comes ultimately from the consumer. But this is not the greatest evil of high tariff. For every dollar collected for revenue the people pay five to the protected interests. On the other hand, every dollar collected under the income tax finds its way directly into the United States Treasury.

The expenses of maintaining this great Government are growing heavier each year, and these expenses must be paid out of revenues raised by taxation. It is found that we must collect now about $1,000,000,000 annually to run the Government.

For 1913 the internal revenue under the new tariff law is estimated at $322,000,000, and the new income-tax law may produce, as estimated, $82,000,000, thus relieving the strain upon customs taxation which has been borne by the great multitude of consumers.

With the aid of the new income-tax law we can lay protective tariff on the shelf and eliminate the many evils which have their roots in the unjust system. Trusts and monopolies can be treated as separate problems and will, doubtless, be less difficult of solution. Deficits and bond issues need not occur as long as Congress has the power to tax incomes and establish this equitable method of raising revenue as a permanent and vital arm of the taxing power.

Very soon the people of this country will find in the working out of these two great reforms—the tariff and the income tax—that their interests have been carefully guarded in this legislation. I am confident the people of my State will accept the work we have accomplished as the greatest progress in reform for more than a generation. I am glad to have been able to assist in this achievement for better government and happier homes.

Our Merchant Marine.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. CHARLES LINTHICUM,
OF MARYLAND,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 2, 1913.

On the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, there is no more humiliating and pathetic chapter in the legislative history of our country than that pertaining to our merchant marine. Our forefathers, with that splendid ability and foresight which ever characterized them in their handling of our national problems, found at the close of the Revolutionary War that 75 per cent of our over-sea commerce was being carried in foreign vessels. The gravity of such a situation was at once apparent, and they immediately set about to transfer that control to where it properly belonged.

By a reduction of 10 per cent in the duty on all imports in American vessels, by fixing a tonnage tax of only 6 cents a ton on American vessels, of 30 cents on American-built foreign-owned vessels, and 50 cents a ton on foreign-built foreign-owned vessels they gave to American shipping such a stimulus

that within five years American ships were carrying 90 per cent of our foreign commerce. Thus, as if by magic, we rescued from foreign competitors our carrying trade and placed that trade in the hands of American shipowners.

Not satisfied with carrying 90 per cent of our commerce, a later generation argued that so impregnable were we on the sea that nothing could wrest from our grasp that domination of the waters which we seemed to hold in the hollow of our hands, and that if we would cease to discriminate we would gain the other 10 per cent, and so we modified our laws, and in our efforts to secure the remaining 10 per cent we lost the 90 per cent that we formerly possessed. Within that period of more than half a century, during which time preferential duties to American ships were in effect, our vessels carried on an average of 80 per cent of our imports and exports.

Withdrawing our policy of preferential duties, abandoning our bonuses to those lines which were competing with the subsidized lines of Great Britain and other foreign countries, we saw our shipping steadily decline during the past 51 years until we carried only 19 per cent of our foreign commerce, and now it has fallen to a point where we carry only 10 per cent.

With this inglorious record in mind I was pleased to note that when this bill was originally passed by this House and sent to the Senate, Section J, subsection 7, provided:

A discount of 5 per cent on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares, and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States.

That was one section in this bill in which I am particularly interested, and it was my pleasure to register with my vote my indorsement of this, which I hoped was to be the first of a series of legislative acts destined in time to give back to us our American merchant marine—that essential adjunct of our commercial supremacy—in all its old glory, made dear to us through its many hallowed memories and noble traditions.

But I am bitterly disappointed to find that the House conferees have agreed that this provision be emasculated by the addition of the following proviso:

Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

As amended by the Senate much that this provision was intended to accomplish has been nullified, as I understand that Russia is the only country with whom we have no commercial treaty at the present, and that country will be the only one to fall within the operations of this law. But let us hope that these treaties may be so construed or altered as to give us the full benefit of this clause as was intended by this House.

MARYLAND AND OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Embracing within its area so much of that vast expanse of water which constitutes the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, it is natural that Maryland should take a keen interest in our merchant marine, and that she should be vitally affected by everything that relates to it.

The water is the theater of activity of many of our people, and many of those now living can remember the day when the Chesapeake was dotted with its white fleets of clipper ships whose prowess and reputation made the name Baltimore famous throughout the world. My father, Sweetser Linthicum, who spent seven years of his early life as the captain of his father's vessel, has told me on numerous occasions of the great merchant ships of our city which traversed the globe when he was thus engaged and when our merchant marine was in its glory, and he was sad when relating how our marine had gradually faded away during his life. And Richard Henry Dana, jr., in that splendid work of his, Two Years Before the Mast, refers to the good ship *Ann McKim*, of Baltimore, as being one of the fastest and best-sailed merchantmen on the Pacific coast. Thus, even while Baltimore was in her infancy, her clipper ships were carrying her goods and making her products known to the people of distant lands.

The free-ship policy we have pursued that caused us to lose our maritime prestige has not only proved a failure in this country, but likewise to France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. England, after building up her shipping under a system of rigid navigation laws, discriminating duties, and subsidies on an enormous scale, adopted the policy of free ships because it was clearly to her interest to do so. Carrying 56 per cent of the entire commerce of the world, having secured this position through discriminatory legislation in favor of her own shipbuilders and shipowners, she now, by every artifice at her command, and by holding the threat of retaliation over the heads of other nations, has been generally successful in thwarting in those nations the endeavor to regain their commerce through the adoption of a policy identical with that which caused her own shipping to flourish. So keen is the dread inspired by these threats that a prolific source of argument against the preferential duty proposed in the pending bill was that this provision might invite English retaliation. In other words, British threats have bluffed the world and kept in British ships the world's commerce.

DISAPPEARANCE OF OUR MERCHANT FLAG.

On a recent visit to this country of Dr. Lauro S. Muller, the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, that able and scholarly diplomat reviewed to some extent the trade relations existing between the United States and Brazil. Pointing out that in 1912 our imports from Brazil amounted to $123,881,644, he stated that our exports to Brazil reached only $34,678,081. In accounting for this great discrepancy between our imports from Brazil and our exports to that country he asserts that, in his opinion, the chief factor in the situation is the fact that the American flag does not fly from a single vessel regularly engaged in the Brazilian trade, and emphasizes this need of ships by declaring:

We of Brazil and the United States need ships and again ships. There is no excuse for delay, because Brazil, with her ports on the Atlantic, is one of the few Latin-American countries that will not be brought nearer by the Panama Canal.

This balance of trade against us in this one South American country, wherein we buy one-third of her total output and sell to her only one-tenth of her imports, should certainly direct our attention to our present niggardly attitude toward our foreign carrying merchant marine and the necessity for some change in our present policy.

It seems difficult to realize that but little more than 60 years ago American merchant ships, sailed by American masters and manned by American crews, were supreme upon the sea. It was the era of the clipper ship, the highest development in the art of wooden-ship building. The American ship in that day was the most perfect mechanism that sailed the waters. American shipmasters were men of energy, genius, and ability, while the crews they commanded were of a class whose equals were not to be found elsewhere upon the waters of the earth.

To-day our foreign merchant marine is perilously near extinction. Our carefully protected coastwise shipping has developed into a business of huge proportions, but under our neglect of our foreign shipping the Stars and Stripes, other than those to be seen on an occasional man-of-war, are almost a rare sight in foreign harbors throughout the world.

OUR ECONOMIC LOSS.

Ninety-five per cent or more of our imports from and exports to Europe are carried by foreign ships, of which British vessels monopolize about 60 per cent. During the Boer War Great Britain was compelled to withdraw from peaceful commerce 250 steamships, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 1,000,000 tons. The result of this withdrawal was to direct the mind of Americans to the dependency of their country on a foreign merchant marine, and especially upon that of England, for the carrying of their export trade.

A frequent argument advanced, especially by foreign steamship managers, is that the insufficiency of our merchant marine affects only the coast States, which naturally build, man, and operate those ships, and that it does not to any extent affect the other parts of the Union, and especially the agricultural sections of the land. This theory was, however, absolutely exploded during the Boer War, which I have just mentioned, because, while it has always been an argument and a theory that war between European countries or by European nations with any other country would increase the demand for our agricultural products, we find that during the Boer War, when England was compelled to withdraw only the small number of ships which I have mentioned, the export of cattle alone fell off considerably.

For instance, during the year 1898, before the Boer War began, we sold to the United Kingdom cattle valued at $31,668,909, while in the year 1899, when the Boer War had begun and the ships mentioned had been withdrawn from the merchant marine, we sold them only $27,737,770, a loss in export of cattle alone of more than 12 per cent. Not alone did it affect that industry, but it affected equally the export of breadstuffs, which are carried to all parts of the world by British steamers. Not only did the United Kingdom itself take less of the breadstuffs of our country, but by withdrawal of the ships and the decrease of the carrying capacity of the marine we fell off in our export of breadstuffs to the entire world. These exports shrank from $317,879,746 in 1898 to $260,955,771 in 1899 and to $250,786,080 in 1900, showing conclusively that it was not alone the coast States which were seriously hampered and injured, but it was likewise the large agricultural industry of the land. As the result of this petty conflict and our dependency upon a

foreign merchant marine, we lost in our export trade alone in the neighborhood of $150,000,000. Imagine what our loss would have been had this been a prolonged war between formidable combatants, in which Great Britain would have needed more ships than those she was compelled to divert in this struggle against a few small States who had no navy whatever.

So that we must conclude that having practically no merchant marine of our own greatly injures the entire country and affects not only coast States and agricultural States, but the entire land in all its industries and commerce.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION.

A moment's reflection will bring home to anyone considering the subject how independent the United States is or would be in the building of its own shipping. Thousands of miles of sea separate us from the great shipyards of Europe. It is natural, therefore, that we should depend on ourselves for our ships and that we should build these ships adapted to our own needs. It is a historical fact that the shipbuilding nations have ever been the ship-owning nations, and that nations without shipbuilders are nations without ships and without trades of their own. To neglect to build our own ships is to neglect to own the ships in which our commerce is carried. To neglect to own the ships in which we carry our commerce is to attempt to compete with our rivals for that commerce under conditions most unfair. The successful commercial nations of the past have been those nations who have built their own ships and have carried their commerce in these ships to the nations of the earth. To endeavor to build up a great state from commerce without controlling the vessels of commerce is a proposition as impossible as that to set aside the laws of gravitation.

We have adopted the doctrine of freer trade relations with the nations of the earth through the reduction of our present tariff laws, but many do not seem to realize that notwithstanding how cheap and successfully we can produce in this country we can never hope to secure the greatest success in our foreign commercial enterprise if these natural advantages which we enjoy be fettered by a condition in which we are compelled to transport the things we produce to other nations in the ships of nations who are our rivals for the same trade.

Not only is it an economic impossibility for us to successfully secure the trade of other countries when our business is carried on in foreign ships, but at the same time we are losing annually a vast amount of money which should be paid to American capitalists, American officers, and American seamen, who are deprived of carrying our commerce.

We are told that it is costing us $300,000,000 a year to carry our foreign commerce, that this cost has doubled in the past 20 years, and that it is entirely probable that it will double again within the next 20 years. Assuming this estimate to be correct, the ships that will be engaged in this commerce will earn upward of $9,000,000,000, and it will cost a billion and a half of dollars to build them. If we adopt a policy whereby we build these ships ourselves, then the money involved in the construction will be spent in the United States for American material and American labor, and at the end of that time we shall possess a shipping worth a billion and a half of dollars and shall have retained in the United States the $9,000,000,000 which these ships have earned. Furthermore, if we assume the task of building our own merchant marine, we immediately change our position to that of the leading creditor nation of the world; whereas if we continue along our present course we shall "continue to remain what we are now—a debtor nation."

The wisdom of the policy of our forefathers in encouraging building and the maintenance of an adequate merchant marine has been demonstrated time and again. We are told that under their far-seeing policy of encouragement eligible farms became town sites, land increased in value, and trade and industry everywhere felt the quickening impulse of foreign trade. Every interest in the country was benefited by the policy adopted which gave to our country the business of shipbuilding; of getting ship timber; of building dry docks and repairing vessels; of making spars, blocks, and pumps; of fitting, rigging, and sail making; of making anchors and chains, windlasses, and capstans; of building boats and making oars; of equipping and outfitting vessels; of supplying provisions and clothing for crews, and many other incidental trades.

THE MERCHANT MARINE AND THE NAVY.

The people of no other nation take more pride in their navy than do the American people, nor have the people of any other nation of the earth more reason to take pride in their navy than have the American people. Yet no navy can be successfully maintained unless there is behind it an adequate merchant marine. The one is essential to the other.

It will be recalled that in the War of 1812 our merchant marine furnished us with the strongest arm of our fighting service. At that time at least 40,000 native Americans followed the sea for a livelihood. The merchant vessels having been laid up through the "peaceful policy" of Jefferson's embargo, there being no opportunity for these men in the national service, the only outlet for their activities was as members of privateer crews. How well they served in this capacity is a matter of historic record. In that day we had more than a hundred times as many experienced men as would have been required to equip every vessel we could possibly float, whereas to-day, in spite of all the inducements we can offer, we find it difficult to get enough to man the limited number of vessels which comprise our present fleet.

Thomas Jefferson, with his usual keen foresight, predicted what might be expected by letting our foreign trade fall into the hands of our commercial rivals:

> If particular nations grasp at undue shares of our commerce, and, more especially, if they seize on the means of the United States to convert them into aliment for their own strength and withdraw them entirely from the support of those to whom they belong, defensive and protective measures become necessary on the part of the nation whose marine resources are thus invaded or it will be disarmed of its defense, its productions will be at the mercy of the nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them, and its politics may be influenced by those who command its commerce.

Daniel Webster expressed a similar thought in 1824. He said that it was a fundamental axiom that the great interests of the country were united and inseparable; that agriculture, commerce, and manufactures must flourish together or languish together, and that all legislation was dangerous which proposed to benefit one of them without looking to the consequences that might befall the others.

OUR PRESENT POSITION.

What would be your opinion of the business acumen of a merchant, keenly competing with other merchants for trade, who hired the vehicles of his competitors to deliver his goods? Without hesitation you would say that if this merchant was not wholly ruined by such a policy he would at least never reap the full benefit of his success.

A national business policy and an individual business policy proceed along identical lines, and what is disastrous to the individual is equally disastrous from a national viewpoint.

Just so long as we continue to pay profits to our competitors for transporting our goods, just that long do we suffer a handicap in our competition with them.

Let us not overlook that every transportation system is an artery of commerce and that every artery of commerce becomes sooner or later a producer of commerce. The representatives of these systems become the logical agents of the goods they handle, for in developing their own business it is necessarily incumbent on them to stimulate that commerce from which they derive their profits.

It is a significant fact that the phrase "Made in Germany" first began to attract widespread attention in this country contemporaneous with the advent of the great German steamship lines. Among their many other good qualities the Germans are a philosophical people; they pursue the lines of least resistance, and it did not take them long to discover that if German goods were to find foreign markets it was essential that they have behind them the powerful support of a German merchant marine. To-day goods of German manufacture are fast crowding into all the markets of civilization, and undeniably their appearance in these markets may in no small measure be accounted for by the German flag on vessels of commerce, which is rapidly becoming a familiar sight in all the harbors of the world.

We are to-day spending upward of $375,000,000 upon the Panama Canal, and yet under present conditions seldom will our flag be seen flying from a merchant ship engaged in foreign trade, while flags of all other nations will be passing to and fro carrying the commerce of the world. Shall we continue this policy, or shall we extend our laws along the line suggested by the section referred to, so that our ships may again enter into competition for our export and import trade?

The city of Baltimore, situated as she is so close to the West, with her commerce steadily increasing, so that she is fast eclipsing in certain branches her rival cities of the coast, is vitally interested in the proper solution of this great problem. Let us hope that legislation and treaties may so encourage our shipbuilders that vessels carrying our flag will be again a familiar sight on the high seas and that our people may reap the great benefits from freer trade with all the nations of the world.

BALTIMORE'S INTEREST.

Baltimore's interest in our merchant marine is manifest. In 1909 she was the thirteenth city of the United States in the

volume of her manufactured products, and her increase in production bids fair to advance her on this list. For instance, from 1899 to 1904 she made a gain of only 11⅛ per cent in the volume of her manufactured products, while from 1904 to 1909 her gain was 24⅞ per cent. According to the census of 1909, of the whole value of the products reported for the State of Maryland 59⅛ per cent was made in Baltimore, and 66⅔ per cent of the average number of wage earners of the State were employed there. The men's clothing industry of the State is practically confined to Baltimore.

The development of the city as a manufacturing center has steadily increased, for in 1899 there were 2,274 establishments engaged in manufacture, while in 1909 this number had increased to 2,502. In 1899 the number of workers employed was 66,571, while in 1909 they were 71,444. In 1899 Baltimore was turning out products to the value of $135,108,000, while in 1909 the value of this production had increased to $186,978,000.

During the past two decades Baltimore's commerce has shown a like increase. In the decade from 1894 to 1903 she imported goods to the value of $155,718,902 and exported to the value of $902,460,964, constituting together a total foreign trade handled of $1,058,179,866.

In the decade from 1904 to 1913 her imports increased to $284,294,070 and her exports to $927,512,049, bringing the total of her foreign commerce up to $1,211,806,119.

In the export of grain Baltimore leads all ports on the Atlantic coast except New York. In a recent letter in the Philadelphia North American it was stated that of the 35 tramp steamers chartered between June 30 and August 9, 1913, for full grain cargoes to Europe not one was designated for loading at Philadelphia, that New York was to load 2, Montreal 3, New Orleans 1, Galveston 4, other Gulf ports 10, and Baltimore 15.

In the light of these facts and figures it is plain that the development of our merchant marine must prove of decided benefit to Baltimore, and that the State, too, with its extensive area of water and unsurpassed harbors, is vitally interested.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the day when, under proper legislation and with abundant port facilities, the harbor of Baltimore shall be crowded with foreign-going merchant ships flying the American flag, as it was in the days of yore. To these days all Marylanders look eagerly in anticipation, for they have not forgotten that in the past American-built ships were the ideal type that sailed the sea, and that in the keen rivalry of those days vessels hailing from Maryland ports were familiar sights in nearly every harbor of the world. Our people believe that this Government will not always persist in its present policy of ignoring this great national asset we have so lightly cast away, and that when the day returns when American shipbuilders shall receive that encouragement and just treatment to which they are fairly entitled American-built ships, laden with American goods and sailed by American crews, will invade every ocean and Baltimore will become again, as it was in the past, a name familiar in every port of the globe.

Industrial Education.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN IRVING TAYLOR,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 2, 1913,

On the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) providing for the appointment of a commission to consider the need and report a plan for national aid for vocational education.

Mr. TAYLOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I had some remarks I would like to have made in regard to vocational education. I would like to have permission to extend them in the RECORD if possible.

Mr. Speaker, in attempting to formulate a plan for a system of vocational education in our schools we need not destroy the present efficient public-school system, that has cost our people so much money and thought. Any plan that we may formulate should contain the outlines of a workable system capable of being added to our public-school systems in the different States. I mean that we should outline a course of study and provide that the Federal Government advance from year to year, according to the school population, a stated amount of money to aid those States willing to adopt the system. A method of this character would meet the objections of those professing State rights ideas. It would thereby leave each State to conduct its system of education as it may see fit, the only requirement being that it should adopt the course of study provided or outlined either in the bill or from time to time by the Department of Education, under whose jurisdiction it should be placed. The creation of a system somewhat along the lines of the regent system in the State of New York might not be objectionable.

The commission in whose care the drafting of the bill is left will be required to exercise the greatest of care not to frame a measure interfering with our public-school system or the State's rights notions of many of the Members of Congress. The subject matter of Senate joint resolution No. 5 is of the utmost importance to this country. It is more important than tariff or currency legislation, for, if properly worked out, it will educate a vast army of young men and women now neglected and create in them a moral and intellectual force working in harmony for the uplift of every section of this country. Such a force, if properly directed, can do more good than a thousand Panama Canals and at a much less cost.

Vocational education is by no means new in this country. Education along these lines has been introduced in the schools in many of our large cities—for instance, the city of Cleveland, where it is accomplishing wonderful results. In different sections of our country we find feeble attempts to introduce it through the medium of free night schools, where a general and business course is followed in conjunction with our public-school system. The idea of a movement in this direction, emanating from this body, is to make this kind of education popular through the instrumentalities of the Federal Government.

Our public-school system is the most expensive in the world, as a general rule the school buildings are monuments of architectural beauty and grandeur, requiring a great deal of care and money to maintain, and, together with the salary list and equipment, call for vast appropriations of the people's money. All of our citizens help our schools, take an interest in them, and, consequently, are so jealous of them that they will not tolerate interference.

Millions of dollars are levied each year in taxes, either by direct or indirect means, to perfect and maintain our schools, and every dollar of these taxes are cheerfully paid. It is not the desire of any Member of this House to criticize our educational systems or anyone in charge of them; it is merely our desire to point out certain lines along which they can be improved and extended to cover the several fields of education not provided for generally in an educational way to meet the demand of the times.

When a boy I often heard the old folks of that time laugh at the idea of giving their daughters anything more than a common-school education. To educate the girls was considered a waste of time and money. The boy who was to fight the battles of the world should be educated. They entertained the same fixed ideas in relation to the education of the boy who was to till the soil or become a mechanic—he was not supposed to need an education. To-day we have schools and colleges where our daughters and sisters can and do receive the best education possible on equivalent lines with the boys. The struggle for supremacy has become so keen we all recognize the fact that education is absolutely necessary for the advancement and welfare of the girl and the boy no matter what field each is to engage in through life.

In years gone by great strength was looked upon as an accomplishment, and only those endowed with it were considered worth while. Now we expect strength and intelligence to work in accord. It is the young man with a keen, intelligent mind, bright eyes, quick, and elastic muscles who succeeds to-day, and is fast making our country the greatest in the world.

Education in this country has become a great moral force, through years of patient labor a grand and imposing system has been created. It has been built along lines tending to make our children great thinkers, and reflects the ideas of scientific educationalists, containing many of the fads and fancies of our past and present educational authorities.

The country has been advancing, the ideas and thoughts of our people have been changing, but our system of education in the general sense has not kept apace with these changes. New fields of education have opened before our eyes while we slumbered peacefully. The present system is admirably adapted to educating our young men and women to become doctors, lawyers, teachers, and business men, but it does not meet the requirements of the boy or girl who will be obliged to make his or her livelihood on the farm, in the factories, or at the trades.

We are acquainted with the boy who is always backward in his studies, running away from school, causing endless trouble,

and as a result is taken from school at an early age, thereby missing the advantages of an education. This boy is active and industrious about the farm, helps father in the store, and evidences some brains and ability. The question we are asking is, "What is the trouble with this boy? Why did he leave school?" The answer is simple—he never was interested in the studies given him. There are many things in life adaptable in which this kind of a boy can be interested. It is the duty of our teachers to find that out, instruct him in these subjects, and when once you get his attention you hold it for all time. We used to call that "bent." That is what I mean by vocational training.

The farmer's boy is interested in the farm workings. If he were required to bring a collection of the seeds from the farm and test them, do you not suppose he would be interested in the work? If he were asked to bring a sample of the milk from the favorite cow for testing, do you not think his eyes would be opened and his interest aroused? We could continue these illustrations to the end of the list with the same result; get the boy interested, then teach him. When you start him along lines interesting to him, do not stop; give him all the latitude and be able to meet and answer his every question in the premises.

One of the defects of our present school system is that we teach the children reading, writing, and arithmetic until they reach the age of 12 or 13 in the graded schools, when, even if they continue to the higher schools, generally that is the last they hear of either of these rudiments. I may here make the astonishing assertion that less than 40 per cent of our high-school graduates can spell correctly or do a common example in fractions.

As a general rule, the parents of our public school children are poor or in the humbler stations of life. We have all witnessed the struggles of some parents to keep their children at school until they graduate. This is usually at the age of 16. This means that the boy or girl who expects to take up a trade must work as an apprentice three or four years after graduating before becoming self-sustaining. This prolongs the burden of the parents in supporting them. Suppose, when this child becomes 13 years of age, it could continue with its studies, and at the same time be instructed in the trade or business it expects to follow, qualifying it to earn a livelihood upon leaving school on the completion of the course. Therefore, in place of having 90 per cent of our children leaving school at the age of 14, unqualified for their world's work, they would come out finished, thereby lightening the burden of their respected parents by being able to sustain themselves and aid the parents as well.

What is the great German Nation doing along these lines of vocational work? Here is a sample of it.

In the agricultural districts the course of study outlined for a young man who is to become a farmer is as follows:

1. Cultivation of the ground, general field and plant culture, theory of fertilization for special plants.
2. Teaching of the breeding, feeding, and handling of domestic animals.
3. Zoology and veterinary science.
4. General business instruction.
5. Agricultural chemistry.
6. Physics.
7. Plant culture.
8. Introduction to the forms of business correspondence.
9. Theory of the principles of farm management.
10. Agricultural bookkeeping.
11. German language.
12. Arithmetic.
13. Geometry, surveying, and drawing.
14. Fire brigades.

The school term being over, "the farm demonstrator," who is known there as "Der Wanderlehrer," follows the circuit, the homes of his students of his winter class, going from farm to farm, and is with his pupils in their own fields from sunrise to sunset, putting the learned theories to practice.

The girls in the household are not forgotten. They are taught "the efficiency of the kitchen," "how to save a pfennig here and there," "salting, curing, smoking, and cooking meats of every sort, handling of milk and the making of cheese and butter, preserving fruits and vegetables, caring for the poultry, pigs, and calves," all keyed to the demands and conditions of country living, carefully set out by "Die Wanderlehrerin," so that the apt pupils become a bulwark against the high cost of living.

This is an illustration of how different courses of study could be formulated, every one of which are useful.

My interest was also attracted to the story of what one man, Mr. Lyman Ward, was doing in Alabama to aid the white young men and women in securing an education along real lines to sustain themselves, which I consider well worth repeating, as it shows what is needed to-day.

This story was printed in the Sunday Magazine of the Washington Star of August 24, 1913:

LYMAN WARD, A SOUTHERN SCHOOLMASTER.

Down in the red clay country, where summer birds and barefooted boys may be seen in midwinter, but where the open fireplace—burning wood—is not only a delightful luxury but a stern necessity, I found a school. This school is not merely a place where boys and girls spend four years studying books. It fits its pupils for life, taking them at all ages and at all degrees of uneducation.

Back of the school is a man, and the fact that man and school are there is largely the result of two spoken sentences. "The difference between Seth Low and myself is this: Seth Low believes in helping men. I believe in helping men to help themselves." So spoke Henry George in that memorable campaign just before his death. In the throng that heard him was a young Universalist preacher, and the sentence struck home. "I am doing the wrong thing; I am trying to help men instead of helping them to help themselves," he admitted to himself.

It so happened that this young minister was about to go upon a southern trip in behalf of his church, "The Save-All Church," as the negroes of the South called it. And thus a sentence of Henry George's became wedded to a sentence of Booker T. Washington's, "To uplift the negro you must uplift the white man with him"; for as Lyman Ward traveled he learned of the thousands of white boys in the South without education or means of education. Booker Washington was struggling to train the ignorant colored youth, but where was a similar opportunity for the backward white boy of the South? Here, then, was work worthy of a man who wanted to help men to help themselves; and, seeking the line of greatest resistance, he settled in Alabama.

Alabama is a proud State, and among the boasts that she can make is that she is first in illiteracy! Sidney Bowie, of Birmingham, estimates that there are 100,000 white boys and girls in the State who can neither read nor write. In 1911, out of 800,000 boys and girls of school age, both races, nearly 500,000 were not in school a single day. Add to these facts that 80 per cent of Alabamans live in the country and you can see why Lyman Ward established his industrial school in the very heart of Alabama, near a little town called Camp Hill.

He had no money and but few friends, but he had a realization of the need and a spirit that does not know how to spell the word "discouragement." He soon learned, of course, that the people of Alabama were like the people anywhere else—that the young men and women wanted an education, and that many a poor parent would give his last dollar to give his children a "chance."

One of his first supporters was a poor woman, who drove 15 miles to bring the school 25 cents. One man of 46 entered the school as a pupil in 1907, and to-day is teaching a school of his own. On the day I was in Camp Hill I met a man who had driven 20 miles in a prairie schooner—and driving is not boulevarding in rural Alabama—to place two pupils in the school. He had brought all the money he had in the world—$35—to pay for their board and tuition, and he cheerfully gave it all except 75 cents, which he retained for food for himself and horses on the return trip.

The school educates both sexes—the ages range from 16 to 30—and there are girl boarders who have no money whatever and whose bread and clothing must be found while they are acquiring an education. Ward took them in, and Ward will find a way to put them through; but—but—is it not a marvelous thing that some of our multimillionaires find it hard to give away some small part of their money worthily?

The school started in a rickety three-room building, heated by only one stove. There are no luxuries even yet, but there are several buildings, built by teachers and pupils of the school. This is real industrial education, and the boys and girls are there for earnest business. At Camp Hill, as a trustee put it, everybody works, including father. Nor does father hesitate at any particular kind of work. A visitor found him acting as waiter at the common breakfast table, and expressed some surprise.

"I ask my boys to do nothing that I won't do myself," responded Lyman Ward tersely. The remark is characteristic of the man and his democracy. Cultured of mind, broad of thought, keenly alive to all the world's activities, good humored, witty, active, informed, he is a man whose religion is democracy and whose democracy is religion. Such is the founder and president of the school.

The school itself is based on the idea that the white youth of the South deserves as much chance as the black youth. Small as the school is compared with the work there is to do, there is hope that it may be an example and an inspiration to the founding of similar schools where needed. This school does not take the boy from the farm; it puts him back upon the farm educated in head and hand. The school itself is a farm, an old slave plantation of 400 acres, and the boys farm it to help pay for their schooling.

Most of the raw material that comes to the school is, indeed, pretty raw—not stupid, not at all; just unsophisticated. On the day the school opened Mr. Ward announced that those who knew something of arithmetic would report to a teacher in the adjoining room. While several knew something of arithmetic, not a pupil moved. Not one knew what he meant by the word "report." Some of the pupils, when they arrive, do not know that they live in the twentieth century; they never have had occasion to differentiate one century from another. Some of them, when asked, have not known that this is the Christian Era. Many have never heard of any such man as Mark Twain. One boy entered the printery and exclaimed at seeing a sponge. It was an unidentified animal to him.

Examples of their lack of commonplace knowledge might be multiplied, but these suffice to show the character of the material out of which are shaped live men and women with their faces to the future. Surely many a man celebrated in the mouths of men might envy the fine work that is being done by this modest schoolmaster, Lyman Ward, instigator of efficiency. (Edmund Vance Cooke.)

If our schools would only adopt textbooks and courses of study along real lines, we would have no more tough or dull scholars.

God created us equal, but the opportunities of some are greater than those of others. This kind of legislation will tend to make the opportunities of all equal. It is my earnest hope that a commission will be appointed and that it will act with expedition.

The New Tariff—What is the Return from Canada?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association gave utterance to the following statement:

An examination of the Underwood bill as finally amended confirms me in the belief that Canada made no mistake in rejecting the reciprocity agreement of 1911. In saying this I do not question the value of the market concessions we would have secured thereunder; but whereas then we would have secured these concessions only in return for similar concessions on our part, now we are to secure many and some of the most substantial of them without an embarrassing consideration of any kind.

There you have the situation in a nutshell. The Canadians concede the value of the concessions they would have received under a reciprocity pact, but congratulate themselves that they did not vote for reciprocity, for now under the Underwood tariff bill they receive the concessions full and free, and give nothing to the United States in return. We are neither given a market nor paid anything in duties on the principal things that Canada grows or makes.

Mr. Speaker, Canada refused reciprocity and receives a gift of the great American market, to quote the very words of the astute president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—

Without an embarrassing consideration of any kind.

And what is more, Canada, while accepting and gloating over her opportunity to send across the line duty free the hundred and one products for which she seeks a market, places an export tax on the raw materials which we might use. I am not familiar with the whole list, but I can present a few facts with regard to British Columbia's export duty on logs, bolts, spars, and so forth.

EXPORT OF LOGS BARRED.

Do you realize that British Columbia forbids the exportation of logs or raw material to the United States on all lands except a few classes of Crown-grant lands?

The people of western Washington feel that there should be at least a small benefit in return for the opening up of a market of 90,000,000 people to Canadian products. Free logs from British Columbia may enable some of our shingle mills to obtain cheaper logs and bolts and thus continue manufacturing on this side of the line.

CROWN-LAND LOGS FOR EXPORT TAXED.

Not only does British Columbia prohibit the exportation of logs from licensed lands, but places an export tax on Crown-grant logs when exported. From this tax the following official rebates are allowed:

Schedule No. 1.

SPARS, SAW LOGS, AND SAW BOLTS.

The following rebate on tax shall be allowed when the timber upon which it is due or payable is manufactured or used in the Province of British Columbia. All tax over and above 1 cent per hundred feet board measure.

Feet.	Inches.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
40	24	2.00	1.50	1.00
50	24	2.25	1.75	1.25
60	24	2.50	2.00	1.50
70	24	2.75	2.25	1.75
80	24	3.00	2.50	2.00
Over 80	24	4.00	3.00	2.50
25	31	.20	.15	.10
32	36	.40	.30	.20
37	41	.60	.45	.30
42	45	.80	.60	.40
46	48	1.00	.75	.50
Over 48		1.50	1.00	.75

Schedule No. 2.

PILES, POLES, AND CRIB TIMBERS.

The following rebate on tax shall be allowed when the timber upon which it is due or payable is manufactured or used in the Province of British Columbia. All tax over and above one two-hundredths of one cent per linear foot.

Feet.	Inches.	Cents.	Length.	Per thousand feet board measure.
			Feet.	
40	11	$0.01	40	$2.00
50	11	.01½	50	2.25
60	11	.01½	60	2.50
70	11	.01½	70	2.75
80	11	.02	80	3.00
Over		.02½	80	4.00

Provided always, that the lieutenant governor in council may allow such rebate on piles, telegraph poles, and crib timber not manufactured or used in the Province as may be deemed advisable.

Schedule No. 3.	Cents.
Mining props and lagging, per cord	50
Railway ties, per cord	50
Cordwood, per cord	25

Schedule No. 4.

Shingles or other bolts, of cedar, fir, or spruce, $1 per cord. The rebate to be allowed when manufactured or used in the Province of British Columbia shall be all over and above 1 cent per cord.

A COURT DECISION.

With regard to the prohibiting of certain timber exports from British Columbia the following dispatch, from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, is of interest:

RULES IN SHINGLE CASE—BRITISH COLUMBIA COURT DECLARES EXPORTATION OF BOLTS ILLEGAL.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, *September 7.*

By deciding that it was illegal to export sawn shingle bolts from British Columbia Mr. Justice Clement in supreme court chambers upheld the action of Government officials in confiscating carloads of such bolts found on the Great Northern Railway tracks at Crescent, consigned by the Excelsior Lumber Co. to a firm in Blaine, Wash.

On reading this dispatch Hon. F. D. Becker, manager of the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association, went immediately to Victoria, British Columbia, to ascertain the truth of the statements made in the dispatch, and secured the following report:

ACT IS SUSTAINED.

In order to test the definition of the timber manufacturers' clauses of the forest act, the Excelsior Lumber Co. entered an action against the Province in regard to some shingle bolts, which the company contended were manufactured lumber, while the forest department held that they were unmanufactured and therefore could not be exported from the Province. Mr. Justice Clement heard the case, and he has decided in line with the contention of the Government. He says the lumber in its present form is not a finished product in the sense that it can be put to any permanent use without further process.

Now, as a matter of fairness, if shingles are to go on the free list the manufacturers in the United States should have the benefit of free raw material from Canada. The British Columbia Parliament prohibits the exportation of logs into the United States, and if parliament does not remove this embargo the United States should provide a retaliatory duty. Otherwise, it is easy to predict where the shingles will be manufactured, and it is also easily seen that west Washington shingle manufacturers will be tempted to move their plants across the line, which is exactly why the British Columbia laws read as they do.

Mr. Speaker, the point is that in return for a market in the United States the British Columbia government should allow the free export of raw material from all classes of land. If they do not reciprocate, they should pay a duty. This is fair.

SECTION E DOES NOT APPLY.

In commenting in the Senate on this situation, Senator SIMMONS is quoted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 4335, second column, as follows:

I call the Senator's attention to the fact, although it does not reach the case fully, that there is already such a provision in the bill. I think it is paragraph J of the section in the administrative part of the bill. It provides that whenever any foreign country imposes an export duty or a bounty upon any product shipped to this country the export duty and the bounty shall be added to the duty imposed upon that country by our tariff law.

Senator SIMMONS refers, no doubt, to paragraph E of section 5 of the administrative part of the bill, which, unfortunately, can not be made to fit the case, for the very simple reason that the Underwood bill puts lumber and shingles slap bang on the free list, which bars all chance for retaliation.

FOR THE AMERICAN MARKET.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to extend these remarks by printing an affidavit from F. D. Becker, secretary and manager of the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association. It follows:

STATE OF WASHINGTON, *County of King, ss:*

F. D. Becker, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is a resident of Seattle, Wash., and is secretary and general manager of the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association, the members of which are wholesale dealers and manufacturers of Pacific coast forest products;

that the week ending September 13, 1913, this affiant spent in British Columbia, in the city of Vancouver and vicinity; that during such time affiant visited a number of shingle mills operating there; that approximately one-half of the shingle output then being cut by these mills was being manufactured for the American market and was of the grade known as the extra-clear shingles, which are 5 to 2 (being cut of a thickness so that when packed there are five courses or thicknesses of shingles to each 2 inches).

Shingles which are manufactured for British Columbia and Canadian markets are cut 6 to 2 (six courses of shingles to 2 inches in thickness). It was stated to me by several of these British Columbia shingle manufacturers that these 5 to 2 shingles were being manufactured for the American market, and that the Vancouver shingle manufacturers were at that time soliciting business from the American retail lumber dealers; the prices being quoted by these British Columbia shingle manufacturers were considerably less than those being quoted by the American manufacturers for like grade and quality. The quotations now being made by these British Columbia manufacturers in the American market are conditioned on the removal of all tariff restrictions on British Columbia shingles.

F. D. BECKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1913.
[SEAL.] JOSEPH B. ALEXANDER,
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, Residing at Seattle.

MILLS SHUTTING DOWN.

Mr. Speaker, the wholesale prices on shingles have been steadily dropping for some time, but prices have not dropped in retail yards. A few days ago "clears" were quoted at $1.75 and "stars" at $1.45, the lowest prices in two years. This is the result of contracts made by British Columbia manufacturers based on the passage of the Underwood tariff bill, to which the House of Representatives is to-day putting the finishing touches. Last week in one county of western Washington 24 mills shut down. An inquiry by Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, is welcomed.

A Big Navy Insures Peace.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRED A. BRITTEN,
OF ILLINOIS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 13, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I introduced in the House a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report to the House at the earliest practicable date a bill providing for an emergency appropriation sufficiently large to make it possible to begin the immediate construction of three additional battleships of the dreadnought type.

This resolution was inspired by a careful study which I have made during the past six months of the general naval equipment of the United States as compared with that of other first-class nations.

My observations have profoundly impressed me with the belief that one of the most important matters to be considered by Congress from year to year is to see that the Navy is constantly built up and kept to the highest point of efficiency, both in matériel and personnel. For if war should come, this Nation must win, and the prime factor in securing victory must of necessity be the Navy. If the Navy fails us, then we are doomed to defeat, no matter what our resources may be or how high a type may be our patriotic citizenship.

Peace with every nation is the heartfelt wish of every patriotic citizen of the United States, but peace under existing conditions can be maintained only by being prepared for war. The war cloud is not so remote but that the observing eye can detect its outer fringe, and however earnestly we may look forward to a state of tranquillity among nations we are compelled to look at conditions as they exist.

History demonstrates that mankind of yesterday is the mankind of to-day. The millennium is still in the indefinite future. Until ironclad treaties are devised that will make arbitration binding without military demonstrations, the question of disarmament is of necessity chimerical. We might as well accept this as a cold, indisputable fact. Let no false sense of security lull us to slumber. No policy of disarmament can perpetuate the peace we now enjoy. The millennial peace is yet below the horizon of our vision.

Glance back over the past year and its kaleidoscopic history tells one continuous story of war and the mighty roar of rattling guns and drawn sabers. It shows the Italian-Turkish War; the war in the Balkans; Russian massacres in Persia; an increasing unrest in India; revolutions and massacres in China; progress in the invasion and enslavement of Korea; the beginning of an imbroglio between Russia and China; general turmoil in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua; revolutions in San Domingo; continual revolutions in Mexico; and rumors of war in South America. The year has seen a renewal of the triple alliance and the development of the triple entente, neither of which is precisely a peace measure. There is grave danger of war between Austria and Servia that may involve all Europe. Sweden is gathering her forces in anticipation of a possible attack by Russia. The powers east and west are straining every nerve to increase their navies and to build up armaments afloat and ashore. The only thing that has prevented a general European war is the armed strength of the great powers. The treaties and agreements signed at The Hague do not seem to have the slightest effect on recent events in Europe. The dove of peace has been compelled to fly so high as to be entirely out of sight.

The United States has long since passed from a continental to a world power; and as a world power, who can tell at what moment it may become necessary for this country to be placed on a war footing?

This, with our acquisition of territorial possessions, with the racial question and antipathies which we are now facing, together with our insistence upon the carrying out of the Monroe doctrine, makes positive the fact that a state of preparation is the only one which will command respect, and so long as we command that respect our peace will not be threatened.

It is the man behind the punch that goes by unmolested.

Preparedness for war is the best promoter of peace, and a navy of sufficient size that is known abroad to be prepared for war is the strongest guaranty of peace; but a navy which Congress pretends to be ready for war, but which foreign powers know to be unprepared, is a manifest danger.

Power is the climax to all argument.

And, Mr. Speaker, just at this point I feel constrained to say that in my study of the naval situation I have frequently asked myself whether or not the one-battleship program of the last Congress has not had a great deal to do with the continued unsettled condition of the anti-alien land laws and the flouting in our faces by the Mexican Government of the expressed wishes of the Chief Magistrate of this country.

And at this time, Mr. Speaker, I desire to enter my protest against the unwise, unpatriotic, and un-American policy of the Sixty-second Congress, which voted to squander millions upon the pork barrel and the reelection of its own Members, but refused to spend the necessary money for the country's peace and its defense.

The United States is not immune to war; it is not invincible in war; it is not prepared for war; and the attitude of the last Congress is incomprehensible to me. The Representatives of the Nation are preparing to sacrifice a thousand million dollars to save an expenditure of fifty or sixty million dollars in the next year or two. There is no getting away from this fact or getting around it. If Congress in the last 10 years had adopted the naval programs which have been presented to them by naval experts, paid by the Government to tell the Government what is needed for the national defense, we would then have had a navy large enough to make war—which is not unlikely to come at any time—not only improbable, but impossible; and Congress can only vindicate its stupendous folly of the last decade by now voting for a naval program which will make impossible the shameful conditions and the frowning menace of to-day.

It is time for the country to wake up to the necessity of divorcing the naval appropriation from political logrolling and removing the Navy budget as far from politics as have been the canal appropriations.

Three battleships of the dreadnought type should be built this year, three next year, and at least two each year thereafter, making a program of two dreadnoughts each year, with an accompanying relative number of torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines.

For the last decade this country has been relying on a policy of international peace, looking to disarmament, that has gradually been putting us at an ever greater disadvantage, seeing that other nations are evincing no inclination to dispense with or curtail their preparation for war.

For instance, the United States has now in process of building warship tonnage to the amount of 125,238 tons.

Against this Great Britain has in process of building warship tonnage amounting to 499,940 tons, Germany 286,275 tons, France 175,960 tons, Japan 142,166 tons, Russia 172,277 tons, and little Italy overshadows us with 191,473 tons.

This comparison is as disheartening to me as it must be to Secretary Bryan with his battleship program of doves and good will.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that America's most pressing need at the present time is a Navy large enough to protect her coasts. At present we have a Navy barely strong enough to look after the Atlantic coast, which leaves the Pacific coast practically without any protection at all.

With the opening of the Panama Canal there will come an expansion of commerce on the Pacific. Our coast cities will grow with marvelous rapidity, and they must be fully protected from any hostile force.

The States and Territory which we possess upon the Pacific coast will be transformed by the influx of people from all parts of the world, and their development will attract investments, be a factor in national prosperity, and be entitled to the security that can only come to the coast through a strong and efficient Navy.

We have in the Mexican situation but a slight embarrassment compared with many that could arise, carrying with them naval needs far beyond our present capacity to successfully provide for.

It has been an open secret for years that Japan's ambition is the supremacy of the Pacific, which alone should be a sufficient reason for not curtailing our naval program, and the present difficulty between the United States and Japan, which many thinking men are inclined to believe is not the kind to be settled by the peace-loving diplomacy of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, should make us intensely alive to the fact of our naval unpreparedness, when we are without a modern ship or an army or a completed fortification in the Pacific region, as against Japan's readiness for operation, offensive and defensive, against all comers.

A Democratic House of Representatives last year authorized the construction of but one battleship, and insisted on its program being passed by the Senate, and yet in the face of this we find incorporated in the Democratic national platform of last year this felicitously phrased, most patriotic sentiment:

> The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe doctrine and was sponsor for the new Navy will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well-proportioned navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens, and uphold the honor and dignity of the Nation.

Can any sane man reconcile the contradictions?

And in this connection I want to say that one has but to look back over the past few weeks covering the present Mexican imbroglio to see how little this part of the national platform meant to President Wilson and the Democratic Party.

The Democrats since coming into power have prevented the authorization of more than one new battleship, and Secretary Bryan's peace propaganda has had an added deterrent effect in Democratic defense legislation.

But it is noticeable that since the Japanese controversy became acute, the Mexican affair more critical, and the Senate indisposed to ratify the arbitration treaties Mr. Bryan has talked less about "friendship" and "fellowship" as substitutes for real battleships.

Mr. Speaker, it is but the part of wisdom to recognize that international difficulties may arise from so many sources that it is the height of folly not to be prepared at any hour to fully protect and maintain the interests of the Republic and our people.

Competition in commerce, desires for extension of trade or of political dominion, differences as to international boundaries or international rights, racial differences and difficulties, neglect or violation of treaty provisions, the exercise of powers of international police, alliances of unfriendly nations, the application of the Monroe doctrine, the guarding of the canal—these all must be considered as possible factors of clashes of opinions, possibly resulting in appeals to arms.

Trouble may be brewing for this country at any time, and it is now time to prepare for it. Congress is forewarned that it should enable the naval forces to cope with any dangers that may threaten. The people expect Congress to provide the means for placing this Nation in the position of the just man armed.

I was intensely gratified, Mr. Speaker, to learn that the Navy General Board has again recommended the building of four battleships, for it is the only authority in the Government which is thoroughly posted as to the conditions of the Navy. When the Navy General Board speaks, it speaks upon exact information, inspired by broad patriotism and absolute disinterestedness. The last Congress turned a deaf ear to the recommendations of the General Board and the Secretary of the Navy. Politics was mixed up in its consideration of naval affairs, and the pork barrel took precedence over the upbuilding of the Navy. But the men who have been responsible by their blindness and selfishness for our debilitated Navy and our unpreparedness in national defense must inevitably be held responsible for the record—responsible for war and its expense and its humiliation. It will be useless and weak for them to plead that they did not know and could not foresee. It was their business as statesmen then, as it is our business now, to know the probabilities of the future.

Their intelligence and our intelligence has been appealed to by information and argument from experts and veterans so as to leave no excuse save obstinacy not to understand and not to foresee.

The country favors a Navy of the very first rank, and the masses of the people are enthusiastic for its increase, a large and decided increase in the number of vessels over that of the present establishment.

Battleships are cheaper than battles, and the patriotic people of this country—and in time of peace real patriotism is even more necessary than in time of war—are demanding battleship insurance against war.

The United States is not a military Nation; her Army is small in proportion to our territory and population; and, being so situated geographically that any fear of invasion need be anticipated only from the sea, our main strength must necessarily be concentrated in the Navy. With the Panama Canal and a coast line of nearly 20,000 miles to defend, and with colonial possessions separated from us by a great ocean, it is but natural that the Navy should be our principal protection. As a Nation of ideas, present prestige, and high civilization, we owe it to ourselves, as well as to the world at large, to uphold that dignity which by reason of supremacy, wealth, and influence for good is ours. The maintaining of this standard is the mission of the Navy. Reduce the Navy and we become a retrogressive Nation.

I sincerely trust, Mr. Speaker, that my resolution may be favorably reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs and a three-battleship program adopted by the Sixty-third Congress for the next two years at least.

TORPEDO TUBES, BUT NO TORPEDOES.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer a few remarks along the lines of what I consider the most serious weakness of our Navy, the necessity of more torpedoes.

During my recent visit to the torpedo station at Newport I was fortunate in obtaining data which I feel should be in the possession of every Member of the House, and when I have finished my remarks I am sure that not even the most economical Member of the House will fail to comprehend the great necessity of supplying more torpedoes to the Navy just as quickly as possible, and that he will also support my bill for an appropriation to double the capacity of the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

The total number of torpedoes of all types in the service in July of this year numbered 967, of which 268 were being converted and overhauled, while many others were fit only for target practice and experimental uses, leaving less than 700 torpedoes which might reasonably be termed as modern and first class.

Just think of it, Mr. Speaker, if war were declared to-morrow our great flotilla of battleships, destroyers, cruisers, torpedo boats, and submarines could fire but 700 torpedoes when the entire supply of the United States would be exhausted, and we could not get an additional torpedo in this country or in Europe for love or money.

It does not seem possible that previous administrations, while appropriating for battleships, each with an equipment of from two to four torpedo tubes, and while considering the construction of destroyers, each of which are equipped with from four to six tubes, and the construction of submarines, which are usually equipped with four tubes, that it was possible to overlook the necessity of appropriating for a sufficient number of torpedoes to at least keep our Navy and these ships above the ridicule of foreign nations.

The 700 torpedoes in service are not even adequate to fire two shots from each of the 463 tubes with which the various vessels of our Navy are equipped.

The torpedo situation is as ridiculous as would be the sending of a soldier to the front in time of war armed with a first-class rifle and one cartridge.

Our fleet of 40 destroyers is traveling the high seas to-day with from one to three torpedoes on each ship, while our torpedo boats and submarines, which must depend entirely upon their torpedoes for success in battle, are carrying as few as from none to four torpedoes on board each ship. Of course this might not be a serious menace if it were possible to obtain torpedoes as we obtain powder and other munitions of war, but when you consider that the total American output of torpedoes

is less than 1 torpedo per day, or 300 each year, and when you further consider that the total output of Whitehead torpedoes in Europe has been contracted for three years in advance by foreign Governments, you will then understand the seriousness of the present torpedo situation.

The firing of 700 torpedoes could be accomplished in short order, after which our destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines might just as well never have been built, unless, of course, it is supposed that our first 700 shots will completely wipe out of existence any opposing fleet.

The torpedo is not a new weapon of war, but was employed with considerable success during the Civil War, and has since been passing through various stages of development until to-day it is a veritable ocean automobile of terrible destructiveness, capable of traveling 10,000 yards at a speed of approximately 30 miles an hour.

There are but two commercial manufacturers of torpedoes in the world, the Bliss Co., of New York, and the Whitehead Co., of Europe, so that our source of supply is limited to these two companies and the addition, of course, of the total output of our own plant at Newport.

The total annual capacity of the Bliss Co. is 200 torpedoes a year, while the capacity of our Newport plant is 100 torpedoes per annum, making a possible total of 300 projectiles each year under the most favorable circumstances, and in this connection permit me to say that we have contracted for some 500 torpedoes from the Bliss Co., which will insure their output to us for two years to come, but their capacity could be increased if our Government would place a substantial order with them for a reasonable delivery.

You will of course understand it would be impossible for us to purchase torpedoes abroad in time of war, even though we offer a liberal bonus to foreign powers for their supply on hand or in the process of manufacture. You might just as well expect them to sell us their battleships, which of course would be out of the question.

In 1891 the Chilean torpedo boats *Lynch* and *Condell* attacked the insurgent battleship *Blanco Encalado* in the harbor of Caldera, Chile, firing seven torpedoes at her, of which at least one and possibly two took effect, sinking her inside of five minutes.

The Japanese obtained control of the sea in the opening of their war with China when they at Wei-hai-wei torpedoed and sunk the Chinese vessels, accomplishing more in five minutes than might have been their good fortune in a long protracted battle, and then again profiting by previous experience the Japs duplicated the operation by sinking or crippling the best portion of the Russian fleet by an unexpected torpedo attack almost before war was declared, and thus obtained control of the sea during the war with Russia, and practically insured the final success of that terrible slaughter which is still fresh in our memories. Without control of the sea you will agree with me that Japan would have been as helpless on her little island as a mouse that has been trapped, and still in the face of all this information you go on appropriating for submarines and destroyers without insuring an adequate supply of torpedoes upon which their efficiency entirely depends.

I should like further to call your attention to the fact that a torpedo may be used almost indefinitely for target practice without impairing its efficiency, so that a goodly supply of them is like their equivalent value in cash which may be expended when war makes their use necessary.

Unlike the firing of a heavy gun, the cost of firing a torpedo in practice is almost nothing. It is sent out of the tube by air pressure, and manufactures its own motive power from a tank of several thousand pounds of compressed air after it reaches the water and is speeding toward its target.

After its force has been spent it remains on the surface of the water and is picked up and taken on board for recharging and further use.

SAVING A MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR ON ARMOR PLATE.

Mr. Speaker, I am not conscious of entertaining a prejudice against any sort of a legitimate American industry, and I am as anxious as any other Member of this body to encourage and foster any industry that means employment for the American workman; but I am opposed to offering continued encouragement to any business that, under a guise of pretended competition, places the United States Government, which happens to be the only customer for a particular commodity, in a position where it is compelled to pay an exorbitant price for an article necessary for the carrying out of a governmental policy.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I introduced in the House a bill, which has been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs for its consideration, providing for the erection of an armor making plant to be owned by the Government, operated by the Navy Department, and which will produce a large part of the heavy and expensive armor used in the protection of battleships.

For some months past there has been a growing conviction in my mind that vast sums of money could be saved the country by manufacturing, in part at least, its own armor plate, and that Congress should appropriate for the erection of a Government armor-making plant; and I am more than pleased that my opinion and belief in this matter has been confirmed by a report on the subject recently made by the Secretary of the Navy, who declares that the project is both practicable and desirable.

The bill which I have introduced provides for an appropriation of $7,000,000 for the acquiring of a site, the erection of suitable buildings, and the purchase of necessary machinery and supplies for the establishment and maintenance of an armor-making plant, active operation on the same to begin within six months after the passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that there is more to be said in favor of the construction of a Government armor plant than there is in behalf of almost any other form of Government enterprise. Armor plate is a commodity for which the Government practically is the sole customer and which has thus far been supplied to it under almost monopolistic conditions, owing to the small number of concerns and what apparently amounts to a mutual understanding as to bids between them.

In introducing this bill, Mr. Speaker, I have had in mind the breaking up, if possible, of the trust now controlling the armor-plate situation in this country; and the opening of the bids at the Navy Department a few days ago for armor for battleship No. 39, appropriated for last year, in which the bids of the three armor-producing companies in the United States corresponded exactly, and the same amount per ton as last year, showing so conclusively the collusion existing in the bidding, regardless of the fact that each bidder attests in an affidavit submitted with their respective bids that said company is not engaged in any such combination, conspiracy, or agreement, and proving conclusively that competition for this enormous amount of Government business is a farce, has determined me to press the bill as quickly as possible to a passage.

The only way to secure armor plate at anything like a reasonable price is for the Government to enter into direct competition in its manufacture with the companies already engaged in this work. I am not in favor of entering into the field to such an extent as to put the present armor-producing companies out of business, but to manufacture a sufficient amount of this commodity so as to force them into competition and compel them to offer us their armor at least at a fairly reasonable price.

Investigations recently made in this direction have shown that in a Government plant capable of turning out 10,000 tons a year, which is about half of the armor needed on a two-battleship program, the cost of the armor will not exceed $314 a ton. The difference between this and the amount bid a few days ago for the armor for battleship No. 39—which was exactly the same per ton as the bids submitted last year, $454—on 10,000 tons, at a saving of $140 per ton over the price now paid, the Government would save $1,400,000 per annum. Deducting the interest on the money used in building the plant, the Government will still save considerably over a million dollars a year, which amount in a very short time will cover the cost of the plant, and at the same time we will be independent of this branch of the Steel Trust. As a business proposition the plant would net the Government more than 17 per cent, or $1,200,000, on the entire investment, after allowing 3 per cent on the total expenditure.

In 1906 the price of armor plate was $346 a ton, in 1907 the trust jumped it to $420 a ton, and last year it was raised to $454 a ton. The price goes up constantly and remains up, and the evidence is not lacking that the price at the present time is based more upon what the companies think they can get than what it costs.

In the past the Government has encouraged as far as possible the development of private armor-plate factories. There are only three now operating which produce the heavy armor required for the battleships. These are the Bethlehem, Midvale, and Carnegie plants. To these three companies the Government has paid for armor plate since its introduction in construction of battleships more than $77,000,000.

It has been the custom in the past to give each of these three concerns an equal share of the contracts for plate, the price being fixed at the lowest bid offered by any one of the three companies. But it is easy to see how this arrangement has led to competitive bidding becoming the merest farce; for with the understanding that each was to get a share of the contracts, it was easy for the companies to arrange that their bids should

be not low in any sense of the word. And their grasping desire to take advantage of the opportunity placed in their way has led them to so overreach themselves that action should at once be taken by the Government to become independent of this trust.

The United States is not the only country which has suffered from the grasping manufacturers of armor plate. The "Armor Trust exists abroad as well as in this country, and it has contrived to keep up even higher prices on armor plate than the manufacturers in this country.

Three European Governments have undertaken to solve the problem of reducing the price of armor plate for themselves. France has sought to reduce the price of armor by erecting a plant which produces a portion of the armor needed for her ships, and which plant will be used as a basis for determining the actual cost of the manufacture of armor plate, and at the same time will be capable of being enlarged to a sufficient size to manufacture all the armor needed in the French navy.

The Russian Government has undertaken to manufacture all the armor plate required for its navy, and has adopted a plan to erect the plant and invite foreign manufacturers to come in and manage it for the Government.

Japan has built two Government armor-making plants, and it is believed that they are successful, though no information can be had regarding them; and in England the newspapers have recently been agitating the subject of a Government armor plant in order to break the monopoly and high prices which exist there.

Some years ago we were confronted with this same problem in the purchase of powder for the use of the Army and Navy. We built a powder plant, entered into direct competition with the powder companies, and to-day are saving $269.80 on each ton of powder.

We manufacture our own powder in part, we manufacture our own guns, and there is no reason in the world why we should not manufacture a part of our own armor plate. The cost of the plant is not prohibitive, and the cost of operation will not be a severe obstacle, and the saving will be enormous.

I am convinced that the Government should erect a plant large enough to manufacture a goodly portion of the armor required and give the rest of the work to such firms as are willing to bring their prices down to what will be shown by the Government plant to be a reasonable figure.

Since the introduction of my bill two of the companies forming this Armor Plate Trust submitted bids to the Navy Department for furnishing turbine drums for battleship No. 39, and were practically 300 per cent higher than the bid submitted by their only competitor, an English firm, which is but another evidence of the "strangle hold" they have had on Government business in the past. Of course their bids were rejected.

I am prepared to deliver in the ninth district illustrated lectures on the construction of the Panama Canal, its benefits, and so forth, to schools, clubs, societies, lodges, and church organizations, and have prepared a number of stereopticon slides from photographs taken during my visit to the canal in March, 1913.

Roads.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT N. PAGE,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 10, 1913.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an address delivered in Detroit on September 30, 1913, by the Hon. DORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Roads, House of Representatives.

The address is as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I esteem it a distinguished honor to have been invited to address this great road congress. The deliberations of this body, if wise, must advance the civilization and promote the happiness of this already highly civilized and happy land.

"Nothing is more essential to the prosperity, the intelligence, and the happiness of the people than easy and convenient ways of travel and transportation. The degree of a country's civilization may, in a measure, be gauged by its highways.

"The term highway is not to be limited to mere roads, but must be held to embrace oceans, rivers, canals, railways, and every other means over which people or property may be carried.

"No country has a more extensive and adequate system of highways than the States of this Union. With their vast coast line, indented by multitudinous harbors; their canals; their innumerable rivers, with unbounded possibilities for navigation; their millions of miles of well-constructed and efficiently maintained railways; their more than 2,000,000 miles of roads of varying degrees of perfection, the American people may well be proud of their possessions and their achievements in the matter of highways.

"The subject upon which I am expected to talk to-day is 'Federal road legislation.'

"Whatever doubts may have formerly existed, it is now generally conceded that the Federal Government has authority to construct and maintain roads which are used for Federal purposes. This granted, it follows that it also has authority to aid the States in the construction and maintenance of roads which are in part devoted to Federal use.

"There are at least three sources from which Congress gets power to legislate in relation to roads: First, to provide military roads; second, to provide post roads; third, to provide roads over which interstate commerce may be carried.

"To what extent these constitutional powers should be exercised is a question which will severely tax statesmanship to answer.

"Primarily it is the duty of the States to provide their inhabitants with roads, and it would be a long step backward if congressional legislation should afford them any means for avoiding this fundamental obligation. On the other hand, to provide an adequate system of roads lays a heavy burden upon the taxpayers of a State, and it is no more than justice that the Federal Government should contribute to the upkeep of the roads of the States which it uses in the performance of Federal functions.

"It can not be doubted that an overwhelming majority of the people want Federal road legislation; but, unfortunately, they radically differ in opinion as to what such legislation should provide. They are divided into two general classes, which for the purposes of this discussion may be designated as the 'touring-roads' class and the 'business-roads' class. The 'touring-roads' class is marching under a banner upon which is inscribed in letters of gold: 'See America first.' The 'business-roads' class is marshaling its forces under a flag which bears the legend: 'Cheaper transportation and lower cost of living.'

"The 'touring-roads' class is largely made up of rich automobile owners, who desire to spend a part of their leisure in touring the country. These are reenforced by manufacturers of road machinery and road materials, who regard Uncle Sam as 'good pay,' a liberal buyer, and one who would be a valuable customer if only he would embark in the business of building 'national roads.'

"The 'touring-roads' class demands that the United States shall limit its road activities to the construction and maintenance of a few 'ocean-to-ocean' and 'across-country' highways of great perfection and then leave the rest of the people to build their own roads or do without, as they may choose.

"The 'business-roads' class believes that in dealing with roads we must keep in mind their functions and the relation which they bear to the general transportation system of the country; that, as the harbor is the terminus of the river and the railroad, so, for practical purposes, the railway station is the terminus for roads; that neither freight nor passengers will ever be carried long distances over roads as cheaply as they could be over railways, and that it is an idle dream to imagine that auto trucks and automobiles will take the place of railways in the long-distance movement of freight or passengers; that the proper function of roads is not to connect antipodal oceans nor the distant capitals of far-away States, but to make easy communication between the farms on one hand and the towns and railway stations on the other, to the end that the farmer may market his crops at less expense and the town dweller may get farm products more easily and at less cost. They therefore favor a general system of roads radiating from the towns and railway stations out among the farms.

"I am quite convinced that a large majority of the people belong to the 'business roads' class, but they are not here to-day. They are at home sowing wheat for a harvest from which all of us must get our bread. They have neither the time nor the money to travel across the continent to attend road congresses. Nevertheless, Mr. President, they are the plain people—the producing masses—upon whom we must all depend.

"Mr. President, I have been accused of being antagonistic to automobiles and automobile interests. It is not true. I am an automobilist myself and a member of an automobile club. I believe that no economic instrumentality has contributed more

to the progress of our times than has the automobile industry. I do not want to see the number of automobiles in use diminish, but rapidly increase. I want to see the whole country supplied with a general system of average good roads and every farmer replace his horse and buggy with an automobile. I want the time to speedily come—and come it will—when the products of the farm are hauled to the towns and the railway stations in auto trucks, when the fields are plowed, the crops cultivated and harvested, by self-propelled tractors. If I shall live my allotted time, I will see all of this. Even now the time has already come when the automobile is no longer regarded as a mere toy of the idle rich, but as the utility vehicle of the plain, everyday business man. It also affords me pleasure to know that there are now more autos in the country than in the large cities.

"The 'touring-roads' advocates have two plans, by one of which they hope to secure some high-class 'see America first' boulevards.

"Their favorite plan is to have the United States, independently of the States, build and maintain a system of 'national roads.' If they shall not be able to get these 'national roads,' then their next plan is to have the Federal Government and the States jointly construct and maintain a limited mileage of excellent 'across-country' roads.

"Under both plans the primary purpose is to get 'touring roads.' To accomplish this they feel that they must, as far as possible, get away from local influence and local control.

"The 'national roads' movement has had most of its momentum imparted to it by the American Automobile Association and the National Highways Association. The first of these is an association formed to promote the pleasure of its members, to whom 'touring roads' are a necessity.

"The leading spirits in the other—the National Roads Association—are gentlemen who are, or have been, connected with the manufacture of road machinery and road materials. Both of these associations are dominated by men of the highest character and ability. They have abundant leisure and unlimited resources. They have devoted much time and money to their propaganda. Every year they collect and expend many thousands of dollars to cultivate sentiment for 'touring roads.' They have found the fountains of publicity. Wherever a road convention or a road congress has been held they have been in it with delegates enough to dominate it—to fashion and form its resolutions. They have even been powerful enough to place before the country in an unfavorable light those who have opposed their plans. Yet, Mr. President, at the hazard of being called a 'knight of the dirt roads,' or a 'pork-barrel Congressman,' I will avail myself of this opportunity to reason with these 'touring-roads' advocates—to convince them that the first duty of Congress on this, as on every other subject, is to legislate in a practical way, in the interests of the general masses of the people.

"Let us examine the 'national-roads' scheme.

"There are in this country about 2,250,000 miles of roads. Every mile of these roads is a prime necessity to the people who live along it.

"Mr. Charles Henry Davis, president of the National Highways Association, estimates that it would cost $20,000 a mile to build 'national roads.' At that figure our entire road system of 2,250,000 miles would cost $45,000,000,000. The human mind is paralyzed in contemplation of such an enormous sum. All the nations of the world could scarcely raise it.

"To escape from such a situation the American Automobile Association and the National Highways Association propose that only a limited number of miles of 'national roads' shall be built. Fifty thousand miles is the limit they suggest. This would leave 2,200,000 miles of roads unprovided for; and yet the people along these 2,200,000 miles of unprovided-for roads would be taxed to give these 50,000 miles of fancy 'national roads' to favored communities and favored classes.

"I hold in my hand a map of the United States showing the tentative location of these proposed 50,000 miles of 'national roads.' I can not take the time to analyze it as to all of the States. One or two will illustrate the whole scheme. Look at Ohio, for instance. One 'national road' is laid along its northern boundary, through the counties of Ashtabula, Lake, Cuyahoga, Erie, Ottawa, and Lucas—7 counties. The other is laid across the center of the State through the counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Madison, Clark, Montgomery, and Preble—9 counties. All told, these 'national roads' in Ohio would touch only 16 counties and leave wholly untouched 72 counties. Yet to give 'national roads' to these favored 16 counties the other 72 untouched counties would be taxed. The entire mileage of these two 'national roads' through Ohio would not be much more than the mileage of improved roads which Hardin and Auglaze Counties have already built for themselves; but the enterprising people of these two counties would be taxed to build these 'touring roads,' over which the rank and file of them would never travel or haul a bushel of wheat in a lifetime.

"Let us take another State, Alabama. This 'national-roads' map lays one of these 'touring roads' through the counties of Dekalb, Etowah, St. Clair, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Green, and Sumpter—7 counties. Another passes through Cleburne, Calhoun, Bibb, Marengo, Clarke, Washington, and Mobile—8 counties. In the whole State of Alabama 15 counties are touched by these expensive highways and 52 counties are left wholly untouched. Yet these 52 untouched counties must be taxed to build luxurious roads through these favored 15 counties. After these untouched counties have paid this tax they may then build themselves some roads if they have any money left. These proposed high-class 'national roads' through Alabama would not aggregate more than 400 or 500 miles. Montgomery County alone has built more than that many miles of improved roads. Yet her wide-awake people would be called upon to help pay for these 'joy rider' roads, which would be too far away to ever be used by them.

"Let us look at these 50,000 miles of proposed 'national roads' from another angle. I recently read a paper by Mr. Charles Henry Davis, president of the National Roads Association, in which I find this statement:

"Fifty thousand miles of national roads at $20,000 a mile would cost a billion dollars.

"Now, the Federal Government will not likely expend more than $25,000,000 a year on roads. At that rate it would require 40 years to complete the proposed 50,000 miles. Long before that time shall have elapsed most of us will have died and gone to judgment. What we want is roads while we live.

"But Mr. Davis proposes that having once adopted the policy the Government would proceed to build one road at a time. In that event some States would be reached the first year and others not until the end of 40 years. Which would be the first lucky State? which the last unlucky one?

"Mr. President and gentlemen, don't you see that this 'national-roads' scheme is a dismal delusion?

"Now, just a word or two in relation to the other scheme for getting 'touring roads'—that of having the Federal Government and the States jointly construct a limited mileage of high-class 'across-country highways.

"The most concrete presentation I have seen of this plan is a bill now pending in Congress. I have not the time to analyze it in detail now. I shall content myself with calling attention to its two most salient features. As I said a moment ago, the 'touring-roads' class desire to get as far as possible away from local control. To accomplish this the bill to which I refer provides that a new office shall be created—that of public-highway commissioner—who shall keep his office at Washington, where he may not be influenced nor even impressed by the yearnings of the people among whom the roads should radiate. Then, 'to make assurance doubly sure,' the bill carries this further provision:

"*Provided*, That all questions as to the location, method of construction, and maintenance shall be finally determined by the commissioner of public highways.

"If such a provision as that shall ever be written into the Federal law, then, indeed, will the 'joy rider' reign supreme.

"Mr. President, it is not a road, nor yet few roads that we want. What we must have is a general system of good roads extending throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"I hold in my hand a pamphlet issued by the National Roads Association.

"On one page of this pamphlet is a picture of a rocky, muddy, impassable road. Beneath the picture in bold type is printed the words:

"'Poor roads—poor schools—ignorance—poverty.'

"On the same page is another picture—a picture of a good road under which, in equally bold type, is printed the words:

"'Good roads—good schools—knowledge—prosperity.'

"That is a pertinent illustration. According to this pamphlet, where good roads are there will be good schools, knowledge, and prosperity, while along bad roads poor schools, ignorance, and poverty will prevail. Yet this pamphlet advocates devoting 40 years to improve 2 per cent of the roads, leaving the people along the other 98 per cent groping in ignorance and poverty. Even worse than that, the National Roads Association proposes that the people along the 98 per cent of the roads who are thus to be left 40 years wandering in the wilderness of poor roads, must help pay the costs of the 2 per cent of the roads which the American Automobile Association and the National Roads As-

sociation would build to the end that the rich automobile owners may 'see America first.'

"Abraham Lincoln once said 'This country can not exist half slave and half free.' Paraphrasing that lofty utterance I say this country can not exist 2 per cent enlightened and 98 per cent ignorant—2 per cent good roads and 98 per cent bad.

"Mr. President, another fundamental error into which aristocratic classes fall is that there is no official wisdom and capacity except in Federal officers. Why may not a State officer possess wisdom, capacity, and devotion to duty to the same extent as a Federal functionary? Suppose you should create the office of public highway commissioner as asked for by the 'touring-roads' advocates. Where will you get a man to fill the office? Will Jupiter detail Mercury to bring us one from the ethereal realms above? No. You will have to take some citizen from some State, educated and trained in some State college. Can not the States get the same kind of men? Indeed, have not many of them already provided themselves with the best talent in the land?

"Oh, you say the States have been slow to grapple with the road problem. Sir, how much slower have the States been in this respect than has been the Federal Government?

"The States have not been slow in dealing with roads. On the contrary, they have made great progress, considering the difficulties they have had to meet.

"'Touring-roads' gentlemen beam with enthusiasm as they tell us of the good roads of France over which they have traveled. Why do not they go to the trouble to inform themselves of the fact that there are more miles of good roads in this country than there are in France. Every mile of these roads has been built by the States without either financial or engineering assistance from the Federal Government.

"Before the 'touring-roads' advocates berate the States for being tardy in road building let them consider the surrounding facts.

"The rapid changes which have taken place in the character of road vehicles and the method of their propulsion has thrown even the engineering world into confusion as to what should be the character of road construction to meet the demands of traffic. Roads which were sufficient for the uses to which they were put a decade ago are wholly inadequate for the traffic of the present day.

"Again, most of the States are hampered by archaic constitutions which prevent them from levying as much road tax as their people would cheerfully pay. It takes time to amend constitutions. However, they are doing it with much celerity.

"Until recently few of the States had provided themselves with adequate highway departments. In another year or two very few will be without them. Already some of the best administrative and engineering talent of the country has been secured by State highway departments.

"Road construction and road maintenance involves many mechanical and financial difficulties. Differences of climate, kinds of road material at hand, volume of traffic, and available road funds will require much variety in road construction and upkeep. These are problems for the States and their civil subdivisions. Roads are local affairs, and their control should remain with the States and the people in whose midst they are. The Federal Government should not invade this domain. Any Federal legislation which should in the slightest degree tend to belittle or discount States or State highway departments would be reactionary in the extreme.

"Where the States construct and maintain roads of such degree of perfection as to supply the Federal Government with highways over which to perform its functions with reasonable facility, then it should contribute to their upkeep.

"Of course, the Federal Government should see to it that it is not overreached in these expenditures. Congress should provide general standards of roads for which contribution would be made. The Government could then protect itself by inspection and a refusal to make payment for any road falling below specified standards. Such a system would not require much Federal machinery to administer it.

"Mr. President, I fully realize that I am not in entire harmony with the dominant spirit of this great roads congress. I am conscious that a majority of the delegates here are members either of the American Automobile Association, the National Roads Association, or some other organization affiliated with one of these. You, gentlemen, are seeking to promote the construction and maintenance of a limited mileage of excellent highways, while I am seeking to secure the construction and maintenance of a general system of good roads. You believe that a few very high-class boulevards stretched across the continent would serve as object lessons to the people generally. On the other hand, it is my opinion that if we should succeed in securing a general system of average roads they would be maintained in such manner that in a few years they would grow into high-class roads . You want 50,000 miles of expensive 'touring roads' to be built in 40 years. I want 1,000,000 miles of 'business and post roads' to be built in 5 years.

"Now, gentlemen, I know you are just as conscientious and public spirited as I am, and it is that consciousness which moves me to conclude my remarks in an appeal to you to withdraw your opposition to a plain people's plan, which we desire to pass through Congress at the next session.

"Our plan will be a modest one. It will not be expensive, and a vast majority of the people favor it. Get out of the way and let us try it out. If it fails, then we can take up one of your more ambitious schemes.

"In the last Congress we passed through the House a bill providing a yearly contribution to each mile of roads in the States which should be constructed and maintained according to specified standards. Although vigorously opposed, this bill passed the House by a vote of 240 to 86. It failed in the Senate, however. I am informed that the American Automobile Association claims the credit of its defeat. How that was accomplished has not been revealed.

"Had the bill become a law it is my candid opinion that within one year it would have given us 50,000 miles of improved roads and in five years would have given us a million miles.

"As a warrant for this expression of opinion let me cite some facts.

"Last winter the Legislature of Missouri passed a bill modeled after ours, providing that every mile of road in the State leading from county seat to county seat which should be built up to specified standards should receive aid from the State to the extent of $15 a mile The State highway commissioner, who was charged with the duty of administering this law, refused to accept any road which was not 40 feet wide between fences, 30 feet wide between side ditches, so graded and crowned as to quickly shed water into side ditches, and provided with all necessary culverts, to be of stone or concrete. These are rather hard specifications. Yet that law has been in operation in Missouri only about six months, and 6,000 miles have been accepted by the State highway commissioner as having been brought within the provisions of the law. In many cases where public funds were not available money, labor, and material were contributed by private persons. Within a year this $15 a mile stimulus will have given the people of Missouri 10,000 miles of good roads. Had the same thing been done in the other of the 48 States a single year would have given us 480,000 miles of good roads

"Recurring again to Missouri, Gov. Major, by public proclamation, set apart August 20 and 21 as road days, upon which he requested all able-bodied men to work the roads. Two hundred and fifty thousand men responded, and it is estimated that in labor and material there was more than a million dollars put upon the roads of Missouri during those two days. Later the governor of Arkansas issued a similar proclamation with similar results.

"These facts warrant me in feeling that if the Federal Government would stimulate the road movement by a very modest aid per mile of improved roads astonishing results would follow.

"Another lesson to be drawn from the facts which I have just cited from Missouri and Arkansas is that the States, the counties, and the people can be stirred to action, and that it would be unwise to take away from them the control of their roads and transfer it to Washington.

"Mr. President, I repeat that if only moderate encouragement by the United States is given to the States and local authorities we shall in five years have a million miles of good roads—roads over which you gentlemen may in comfort tour any part of this great country of ours.

"Won't you 'come over and help us'?"

Tariff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913,

On the adoption of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this House is about to place its stamp of approval upon a measure of which we, as Democrats, have indeed reason to be proud. We can say to the country

that the Democratic Party has lived up to its traditions and, true to its pledges and promises, has enacted a tariff measure which will benefit the masses and not the privileged few, and which in years to come will stand out as one of the greatest tariff bills of all time.

For years the people of this country, under Republican misrule, have been obliged to suffer extortion at the hands of the protected interests which have so long been aided and abetted in their crimes by Republican legislation. For years the Republican Party has promised relief from these intolerable conditions, but in each and every instance has it failed to keep its promise. In 1908 the national convention of the Republican Party faithfully pledged that party to a revision of the tariff downward, with a corresponding decrease in the high cost of living.

President Taft, a Republican President, in an effort to carry out the pledges of his party, called an extraordinary session shortly after his election, for the purpose of revising the tariff, and what was the result? The Republican Congress, controlled by the trusts and the special interests, in that memorable session not only failed to lower the duties on the necessities of life but revised the tariff upward. The only excuse that they could give for this willful betrayal of the people was that contained in President Taft's celebrated Winona speech, when he frankly admitted that the Woolen Trust was too strong within the Republican Party to permit the reduction of the woolen schedule. Well might he have admitted what was known to every student of public affairs, that this statement applied not only to the woolen schedule but to every other schedule in the bill.

Nearly every section of the celebrated Payne-Aldrich bill was dictated by the special interests, and the public was not considered in the preparation of a single schedule, for was it not the aim of the Republican Party to enact legislation that would prove satisfactory to the protected interests, that they might again be in a position to demand large campaign contributions from these interests as the price of this legislation? Not only is it true of the tariff bill that it was prepared under the supervision of the protected interests, but this can be said as well of all legislation enacted by the Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, some years ago I stated on the floor of this House that the American people would not tolerate this injustice much longer; but, notwithstanding my warning, the Republican Party continued to pursue its tactics of making pledges and promises to better conditions, only to break these as soon as they were made. Finally, true to my predictions, the people arrived at the conclusion that they could expect nothing from a party which had betrayed them again and again, and they turned to our party, the Democratic Party, the party of the people, for relief. In 1910 they elected a Democratic House, and that Democratic House, true to its promises and faithfully abiding by the wishes of the people, passed several bills changing the most obnoxious schedules of the Payne-Aldrich bill. However, since the Senate was Republican and the President as well a member of that party, none of these bills were permitted to become laws.

Recognizing our honest efforts in their behalf, the people of this country not only returned nearly all of the Democratic Members to this Congress, but elected many others as well; and, not content with thus displaying the confidence they have in us, they also elected a number of Democratic Senators, thus changing the political complexion of that august body. Then, in order to insure hearty cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of our Government and to make doubly sure the carrying out of the people's wishes without delay, they placed in the White House one of the greatest Democrats and most able Executives that this Nation has ever known, Woodrow Wilson, whose record during the short time that has passed since his election stands unequaled.

Realizing that one of the greatest evils which confronted us was the system of high protective tariffs in vogue, the President immediately upon assuming his office called this extraordinary session, insisting that there should be enacted a tariff law that would relieve the people from the oppression and robbery practiced by the trusts and protected interests. Knowing, too, that under the present Republican system of banking and currency laws the country was at the mercy of the Money Trust, which had not only been permitted to flourish but had been aided by the Republicans in its unholy manipulations of the money market, President Wilson urged the enactment of legislation to relieve the country from the tolls extracted by the unscrupulous Wall Street gang and release the people from bondage. I am proud to say that in accordance with the President's wishes as expressed in his message to Congress a very meritorious currency measure has already passed the House and will shortly pass the Senate, and I am confident that this, together with the tariff bill that we are to finally pass to-day, will bring about greater benefits and greater blessings to the American people than any other legislation that has been enacted within the history of our country.

By enacting these two laws we will place the country upon a safe and sound business basis and eliminate the possibility of panics being brought about in the future, as they have been in the past, at the pleasure of the Money Trust. It will no longer be possible for Wall Street plunderers to control absolutely the money and credits of the country, and gather to themselves millions of dollars which rightfully belong to the laboring men of this country and which these parasites have used for their own aggrandizement and enrichment without ever considering for a moment the hardships and untold misery that they have inflicted upon millions of American citizens.

I fear I am digressing somewhat, however, for it is not my intention to speak on currency legislation; all that I desire is to place before the people my humble views on the tariff, and I shall endeavor to confine myself to that subject.

Mr. Speaker, as I have stated before, we have been called in extraordinary session to revise the tariff law, and time will tell whether or not we have revised it in the best interests of the American people; our work is completed and it will speak for itself. Personally, I am satisfied that there has never in the history of our country been any tariff legislation enacted which has been so carefully drafted as this bill, never a measure which contained as many meritorious provisions and from which the ultimate consumer would derive so much benefit. I am confident that the passage of this bill marks the end of the reign of the protected interests, which have during the Republican administrations absolutely controlled legislation of this character.

Mr. Speaker, I am more than gratified to know that nearly everything in the way of tariff legislation that I have fought for during the past six years is incorporated in the bill now under consideration. I have continually demanded, ever since my entrance into this House, the placing of the necessities of life upon the free list. I have insisted that if there is to be a tax upon our imports that it be upon the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life. In the Sixty-first Congress I introduced a bill which provided, among other things, that sugar should be placed on the free list. I regret that I have not been successful in securing the adoption of my bill as introduced, but I am satisfied.

The bill now under consideration reduces the duty on sugar 50 per cent immediately and provides that it shall be placed on the free list at the end of three years, this delay giving the sugar growers of Louisiana, Michigan, and Colorado an opportunity to adapt themselves to the changed conditions. Placing sugar on the free list will mean the removal of an annual tax of over $125,000,000 which has been exacted from the American people on this one commodity alone. I know that with the possible exception of a few sugar growers and the sugar barons, the people of this country will approve of this step which we have taken and appreciate the great saving that this will mean to every family. I know that the placing of this one article on the free list means to the residents of my district alone an annual saving of nearly $300,000.

The bill which I introduced in the Sixty-first Congress, and to which I have previously referred, provided that the following articles should be placed on the free list: Sugars of all grades, maple sugar and maple sirup, buckwheat and buckwheat flour, corn or maize, corn meal, oatmeal and rolled oats, oat hulls, rice of all grades, rye, rye flour, wheat, wheat flour and semolina, butter, cheese, milk (fresh), milk (preserved or condensed, or sterilized by heating or other processes), sugar of milk, beans, eggs, honey, peas of all grades, potatoes, freshwater fish, herrings, fish, cattle, swine, sheep, bacon, hams, fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, meats of all kinds (prepared or preserved), extract of meat, fluid extract of meat, lard, poultry, and tallow. I am very glad to say that the bill now under consideration has greatly reduced the duties on these products or placed them on the free list, and I am satisfied that this will go a great ways toward reducing the present high cost of living.

A comparison of the Payne-Aldrich bill with the Underwood bill will show that the free list of the latter is much larger, while the tariff on every necessity of life has been materially lowered and the duty on the luxuries increased accordingly.

Mr. Speaker, I do not contend, and no one can expect, that all at once the prices on all of the necessities will be reduced, but we are even now commencing to see the effect that this legisla-

tion will have, and I am satisfied that within a short space of time the lowering of the cost of living will be felt by every consumer and will be especially evident to every housewife. This reduction will not only be evidenced in the lower prices of foodstuffs, but will make itself known in many other ways. Unless I am greatly mistaken, there should be a general reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent in nearly all things that we eat and wear.

Our Republican friends, as heretofore, are trying to mislead the American people by proclaiming that this legislation will have an injurious effect upon the country and will bring about a panic. They again charge us with having been responsible for the business and financial depression in 1893, when they are well aware that our legislation was in no way responsible for this, it being instead the result of the deliberate efforts of the protected interests and the Wall Street gang to discredit our administration. In their own hearts the Republicans know full well that the predictions they are making are false; they know that conditions throughout the country have not been affected by the election of a Democratic President, though it has been known that the tariff was to be revised downward. They know that never before in the history of our country has business been so stable during the consideration of tariff legislation. It has been demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt that the people have confidence in our party, that they have confidence in our administration, that they are confident that we will legislate for the best interests of the country. It must be clear to any right-thinking man that all of these prognostications of dire calamity to follow upon the enactment of this legislation are unjustifiable, that they have been made only for political purposes, the gentlemen making them having no premises upon which to base their conclusions, and that they are nothing more nor less than political buncombe.

The country to-day is on a sounder and safer basis than ever before, and conditions are growing better from day to day. Our manufacturer of to-day need not fear foreign competition, for we can, with only a few exceptions, produce better goods, in larger quantities, at less cost than any other nation on earth. We are to-day underselling the world. Our exports are greater than ever before. Our foreign commerce amounts to over $4,000,000,000 annually, and our exports exceed our imports by over $652,000,000. Every working day we sell over $2,000,000 worth more than we purchase. Is there another civilized nation on the globe to-day which can point to such a record? These figures should demonstrate to anyone that our "infant industries" can take care of themselves without a high protective tariff, for these same "infant industries" have assumed such proportions that they control the markets of the world. If any protection is needed, the people need to be protected from the monster trusts and combinations which were created under and have been fostered by the high protective tariff with which this Nation has so long been afflicted.

Mr. Speaker, our Republican friends have prophesied that were we to reduce the tariff it would immediately result in the marked reduction of our exports, the closing down of manufacturing enterprises of all classes and descriptions, and the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of American workmen. What do we find to be the actual condition of affairs? The Monthly Summary of Commerce for June, 1913, issued by the Department of Commerce, shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, our exports have exceeded those of 1912 by $258,186,530; that for the same period our imports of "crude materials for use in manufacturing" and "manufactures for further use in manufacturing"—in other words, the raw materials which are worked up in our factories—have exceeded by $130,385,511 those of 1912. Surely these figures demonstrate conclusively that our manufacturing enterprises are enjoying a healthy growth. A further inspection of the statistics prepared by the Department of Commerce will develop the fact that during 1913 our exports of "manufactures for further use in manufacturing" and "manufactures ready for consumption," these two classes embracing the output of our factories, exceeded those of 1912 by $156,537,973.

Will the Republican Members who have made such direful prognostications please explain to me in what way this activity on the part of the manufacturers is to be accounted for if it does not indicate prosperity? Here we have evidence which can not be controverted to show that business is thriving as never before; that our manufacturers, instead of planning to close down their factories, are spending millions upon millions of dollars for material with which to carry on their business and are shipping millions of dollars' worth of their products abroad to be disposed of at a comfortable profit. Everything would indicate that we are about to enter upon an era of prosperity which has never before been equaled in our history.

Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely certain that no legitimate manufacturer will suffer by this legislation; but, on the contrary, I am firm in my conviction that they will all eventually derive great benefit from it, and under this law our country will prosper as never before, while this prosperity will be enjoyed by each and every one of us and not alone by the few favored ones, as has been the case in the past.

In this bill, Mr. Speaker, we are relieving the workingman and the workingwoman—yes, 99.9 per cent of the people of this country—of burdens imposed upon them by Republican legislation enacted in the interest of the other one-tenth of 1 per cent—the favored few, the idle rich. In this bill we are not taxing the poor in the interest of the rich, we provide that the rich shall pay their fair and proper share of taxation, so as to relieve the masses from carrying the entire burden, as they have in the past, and this we accomplish by providing for an income tax.

Mr. Speaker, I admit that there will be found quite a large number of gentlemen who will strongly denounce the income-tax feature embodied in this bill; but upon close examination we will find that they all belong to that class of citizens known as "tax dodgers." These men will find it difficult—yes, well-nigh impossible—under the strict enforcement of this law by the Government, to evade the payment of a tax on their large incomes, as they have evaded the payment of city, county, and State taxes on their personal and real property.

The income-tax provision of this bill will reach and tax the concentrated wealth of this country and compel the individuals who control this wealth to pay a fair proportion of our Government expenditures. The greatest thinkers of the present age have advocated a tax on incomes and believe that it is a just and righteous tax. It is something for which I have fought for many years. In my speech on the floor of this House in 1909 I made the prediction that the day was not far distant when such legislation would be enacted, and now I have the opportunity of placing my stamp of approval upon a bill in which is embodied this very meritorious provision.

The income-tax provision on which the House and Senate have finally agreed calls for a tax of 1 per cent per annum on the net income of every individual, with certain deductions, and an additional tax of 1 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $50,000, 2 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $75,000, 3 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $75,000 and does not exceed $100,000, 4 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $250,000, 5 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000, and 6 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $500,000. This section further provides "that there shall be deducted from the amount of the net income of each of said persons, ascertained as provided herein, the sum of $3,000, plus $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her, but in no event shall this additional exemption of $1,000 be deducted by both a husband and wife, provided that only one deduction of $4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together."

Of course, Mr. Speaker, as to myself, I find that I am discriminated against in this provision, but I believe in this instance it is just discrimination, and I stand willing and ready to pay the penalty for being a bachelor.

It is calculated that this tax, together with the tax on corporations, will net the Government $120,000,000 per annum, thus relieving the laboring people of the country of this burden and shifting it to the shoulders of those who can best afford to carry it.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that I have reason to rejoice when I can point to this legislation for which I have struggled and to which the Democratic Party has been pledged and which is now to be written upon our statute books, knowing as I do that it is in the interest of all of the people and not of the select few.

In conclusion I wish to congratulate the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and his associates upon that committee upon their great display of unselfishness during all these long months while this legislation has been considered, and I want to congratulate the Democratic Party and the people of our country upon having witnessed the enactment of a measure of such great merit.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACOB JOHNSON,
OF UTAH,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 10, 1913,

On the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7898) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, in extending my remarks on the motion of the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] to concur in the Senate amendments Nos. 27 to 33, both inclusive, of H. R. 7898, I desire to say that I shall address my remarks more especially to amendment No. 33—the assay office at Salt Lake City, Utah.

This office was created by act of Congress many years since, and has been in successful operation ever since. That there was a necessity for its creation there can be no doubt, and that such necessity still exists is also equally certain. Also, that to enable said office to continue operations the small appropriation of $1,000 is equally necessary. This sum is required for the purchase of supplies, fuel, light, and so forth, and without which the office can not continue its operation, as I am advised, longer than to the 1st of January next. Unless this small appropriation is made the office must cease operation at that date.

The Salt Lake assay office is located at Salt Lake City, Utah, in the very center of the gold and silver producing region, not only convenient to the mines of that State but also to adjoining States, and acts as a kind of clearing house for the disposition of the bullion of that region.

It is absolutely necessary that there should be some place in reasonably close proximity to the mines at which the miner can ascertain the value and dispose of his bullion, the product of his industry.

As I have before stated, the mining industry of the State of Utah is one of great importance to the State and to the Nation. The gold and silver extracted from the hills form an important basis for business and for the credit of this Nation.

It furnishes employment to the citizen, a market for the product of the farm, and adds substantial wealth to the State and Nation without injury to anyone. It comes not in conflict with other industries, but rather aids them. Those engaged in the business of mining are constantly exposed to great hazards and risks, and, as I believe, are entitled to some consideration from the Government and should be fairly treated by it.

I can not forget that when, in 1862 to 1865, we were engaged in a civil conflict and the credit of the Government was much lower than it now is that it was the stream of gold and silver constantly flowing from the Western States and Territories to the Eastern States and into the war chest of the Government which contributed in no small degree to uphold the hands of the Government and its credit in its time of need and tended directly to the maintenance of credit generally.

It is even doubtful if specie payment could have been accomplished as promptly as it was but for the mines of the West. Why now abandon that industry, which has done so much for the Nation, its business and credit, by refusing to make this niggardly appropriation for its benefit and the benefit of the Nation as well?

The following table shows the amount of gold and silver, in value, produced in the State of Utah from 1877 to 1912, inclusive:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1877	$358,107	$5,321,643
1878	276,874	4,722,159
1879	325,180	4,105,471
1880	165,773	4,029,501
1881	144,317	5,502,762
1882	186,836	6,114,874
1883	144,503	4,984,939
1884	114,305	6,123,047
1885	184,025	6,211,596
1886	218,626	5,860,837
1887	235,369	5,976,884
1888	287,023	5,787,527
1889	516,233	6,656,249
1890	699,700	8,422,209
1891	747,427	8,759,206
1892	789,331	7,792,388
1893	1,117,668	5,233,965
1894	1,666,346	4,193,674
1895	1,362,190	5,368,032
1896	$1,940,830	$5,843,868
1897	1,663,262	4,522,058
1898	2,168,283	4,403,854
1899	3,581,408	4,612,351
1900	4,263,414	6,248,610
1901	3,945,303	6,243,491
1902	4,007,189	5,648,814
1903	4,904,660	5,886,157
1904	5,688,714	7,143,516
1905	5,140,920	6,127,999
1906	5,218,386	7,686,193
1907	5,121,646	7,459,987
1908	3,946,700	4,457,357
1909	4,313,300	5,376,572
1910	4,312,700	5,652,164
1911	4,696,998	6,511,108
1912	4,300,000	7,995,000
Total	77,643,526	213,075,062

I will not now take up the time necessary to recapitulate the other metals produced in the State for the above period of time, but suffice it to say that in the year 1912 the total value was in the sum of $44,414,000, inclusive of rare minerals, divided as follows:

Gold	$4,300,000
Silver	7,995,000
Copper	24,755,000
Zinc	1,069,000
Lead	6,300,000

In addition to the above, there is shipped annually to Salt Lake City from adjoining States a large quantity of such metals for assaying and sale, the exact amount of which I have not now at hand.

It would appear that the precious metals accumulated at that point would be sufficient to justify the maintenance of an assay office there to enable the miner to ascertain the value of his produce and dispose of the same, but this can not be done without the appropriation contained in the Senate amendment.

If it is the policy of this administration to strike a blow at the mining industries of the Western States by refusing to make the necessary appropriation for their continued operation, then abolish them by act of Congress enacted in the open and not by a miserable subterfuge.

Mock not the predestined victims with the delusive hope of a continued existence, when in your minds you have determined to accomplish their demise. And when the streams of gold and silver shall cease to flow from the mines of the West to the coffers of the East because of better accommodations elsewhere for their marketing, you will probably realize that the present demands of the western miners—that assay offices be maintained in close proximity to the mines where the metal is produced—were not unreasonable and should have been granted.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. B. THOMPSON,
OF OKLAHOMA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, October 11, 1913,

On the conference report to the bill (H. R. 7898) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes.

INCREASE OF POLICE FORCE.

Mr. THOMPSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I felt constrained on yesterday to vote against the adoption of the report of the conference committee, for the reason that it carried a provision increasing the number of the Capitol police by 14 and appropriating an additional sum of $11,925 for their pay.

The Democrats at the expiration of 16 years, in 1910, by the votes of the American people, were given control of this House largely because of the extravagance of the Republicans. Fresh from the people, one of the great reforms inaugurated by the Democratic Congress, a reform which met with instant and universal approval on the part of the country, was a reduction of $200,000 per year in the expenses of this House. I venture that no fact was more often referred to and none more eloquently dwelt upon by Democratic orators during the campaign of 1912 than this remarkable saving to the taxpayers by a Democratic House. Now that we have been trusted again on the splendid record of economy that we then made, are we to prove false to

our promises and begin an unparalleled course of useless expenditure and extravagance in the face of our campaign pledges? I for one am unwilling to do so. I know that I pointed out in my campaign this remarkable saving to the people; that I stated to the people that I approved of it at that time; and I say to the House that I approve of it at this time. I am unwilling to be put in the attitude of saying one thing to the people and another thing to this House.

A MEMORIAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER.

There are a number of other provisions in this bill which I oppose, and I am glad that the conference committee on the part of the House likewise opposes those provisions and disagreed with the Senate with reference to them, and that they have been brought back here and will be submitted to this House for a separate vote, so that every Member here can go on record and the American people may know exactly how he stands with reference to useless and extravagant appropriations. I am opposed to Senate amendment 82, which appropriates $25,000 for the purpose of investigating and reporting to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from the city of Washington to a point at or near the Arlington estate, in the State of Virginia. I do not believe the people of this country ought to be taxed for the purpose of erecting memorial bridges and memorial buildings in the city of Washington or elsewhere in the United States. The erection of private buildings and bridges with money wrung from the toiling masses of the American people I think is unnecessary, unwise, and in direct violation of the Democratic promises of economy in the expenditure of the public money.

It will be noted that the purpose of this amendment is the appropriation of $25,000 to investigate and report to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River. If that meant the end of this matter, it would not be such an important item as it is, but this appropriation is but the beginning, and if made it means that from five to ten millions of dollars will be taken from the pockets of the taxpayers and put into this proposition before the bridge is completed. Our people are burdened enough as it is, and I protest at this time against this small appropriation in order to save the millions that will necessarily follow.

It has been stated here that this bridge will be called the "Grant and Lee Bridge," and an attempt has been made to influence our votes by the patriotic pride we all share in these two illustrious Americans. I am satisfied if these distinguished men could be consulted with reference to this project that they would protest against the use of their names in connection with a scheme that means so much additional burden to the already overburdened people. It has been stated by the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which I am a member, that behind this whole proceeding—this propoganda for the erection of this bridge—was a real estate scheme on the part of certain Washington real estate men. My observation since I have been a member of this committee convinces me that the statement of the chairman is correct, and I am unwilling to vote for the enactment of any law that places a burden of taxation on the people of this country to enrich and make millionaires out of a few real estate speculators in Washington.

AN AUTOMOBILE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT.

I am also opposed to Senate amendment No. 93, which provides for the purchase of an automobile, including driving, maintenance, and care of the same, for the use of the Vice President of the United States, and appropriating $7,000 for that purpose.

I am a great admirer of the present Vice President of the United States. I have watched his course since he became governor of the great Commonwealth of Indiana with pride and admiration. I believe him one of the greatest disciples of the simplicity of Thomas Jefferson living in our country to-day. I can not believe that he sympathizes with this expenditure of the people's money. He is essentially one of the people of this country. By force of his genius, his ability, his integrity, and his great fund of common sense he has risen from a position of obscurity until he occupies the second highest office within the gift of the American people. He has always been a frugal and economical man, opposed to extravagance in government, and practicing economy in his own business affairs. He accepted the nomination to the high office which he now holds when there was no law on the statute books authorizing an appropriation of this kind. I do not think he expects it now, and I feel absolutely sure that he will not be disappointed if this item of expenditure is denied.

Two years ago, while a Republican occupied the high position of Vice President of the United States, a Democratic Congress refused an appropriation for this very purpose. I do not see how we can go before the country and claim to be consistent if we give to the Democratic Vice President that which we withheld from a Republican Vice President. We have heard no reason advanced why we should change our policy of economy on this subject, and inasmuch as I approved of the action of the Democratic Congress when this item was rejected two years ago, I shall vote to reject it at this time.

AN EXTRA MONTH'S PAY TO THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Speaker, I am also opposed to Senate amendment No. 97, which appropriates a sum equal to one month's pay at the compensation now allowed them by law to enable the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives and the employees on the maintenance roll of the Senate Office Building borne on the annual and session rolls on the 1st day of October, 1913, an extra month's pay.

If this provision is adopted we will have returned in full to the extravagant practices of the Republican Congress in the palmiest days of "Cannonism." The rejection on the part of the Democratic House elected in 1910 of this custom, which had grown up in the long misrule of the Republicans, was hailed by the country as a healthy sign of economy on the part of the Democratic Congress. Now that we have been twice trusted with power, is it possible that we have so lost sight of the burdened tax-paying masses of this country that we will vote a gratuity to a number of employees who are not compelled to accept these positions, but who, on the contrary, arduously seek them? These positions pay quite well. The salaries in practically all instances amount to $100 per month where the employment runs for 12 months of the year, and in the cases of session employees the period of employment will also be 12 months during the present session, so that each class of the employees will, without this provision, have received at the end of the year an annual salary on an average amounting to $1,200, some of them amounting to a great deal more and in only a few instances to a small amount less. Their positions are not affected by a scourge of grasshoppers nor subject to the depredations of the boll weevil. Too much rain does not affect it and a drought does not blast it. Their salaries are known and their checks come regularly. I assert, without any fear of contradiction, that if the power were mine to fill all these places I could do so many times over from the district that I represent in Oklahoma at a saving of 25 per cent on the salaries now paid by appointing splendid and competent men, with a guaranty that they would not ask an extra month's pay out of the Federal Treasury.

My opposition, Mr. Speaker, to this amendment does not arise out of any opposition to the officers and employees of this House, because for them and each of them I have the kindliest feeling and would be glad to see them prosper in every possible way, but I can not bring myself to the belief that the struggling taxpayers of this country ought to be burdened with an extra tax in order to give them an extra month's pay, which is not provided in their contract, which they have not earned, and which would be a mere gift or gratuity. We owe no duty to these officers and these employees. We have discharged our contract with them to the very last letter. We do owe a duty to the struggling working people of the United States—a duty to take just as few dollars away from their pockets as we possibly can in order to economically run this Government. It is not right to go into the cotton fields, the cornfields, and the wheat fields of Oklahoma and force the little barefooted girls and boys, shivering in the cold of the morning and writhing in the heat of midday, and exact from them an added tax to discharge this gift.

These employees are paid for 12 months' work whether Congress is in session or not, and, in addition, they are allowed one month vacation during each year. They are therefore paid for 12 months' work when they actually perform only 11 months of labor. If this amendment is carried they will be paid for 13 months' work, while they actually perform only 11 months of labor.

The acceptance by the House of this Senate amendment will add a quarter of a million dollars per year to the pay roll of this House—more than the Democratic House two years ago saved to the people by cutting down Republican extravagance.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN GOVERNMENT.

In 1909 the officials who were on the pay roll of the United States and whose salaries, not including expenses incident to their employment, were paid by the American people were 370,065—more than one-third of a million. The employment of extra policemen, the unnecessary appropriations for automo-

biles, the adding of an extra month's pay to the officers and employees of the House and Senate, however, is but in keeping with the history of this Government since its organization, but as it has grown older the extravagance has become more marked and noticeable.

In 1816 the number of officials on the pay roll of the United States was 6,327. They had increased to 49,212 in 1863, and in 1871 they had increased to 53,912. In 1881 there were 107,095 on the pay roll. In 1899 they had increased to 208,215, and in 1909, as I have just shown, they had increased to 370,065, an increase of 161,850 during the period between 1899 and 1909, or a little more than 16,000 per year. The expenditures of the legislative department of the United States as compared with the expenditures of the British House of Lords and House of Commons is as follows:

The appropriation for the support of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States for the year 1907 was $13,788,886, as against $512,000 for the support of the two Houses of Parliament of Great Britain. There was spent during the same year for the maintenance of buildings, furniture, fuel, stationery, printing, and general supplies in Great Britain $980,000, as against an appropriation of $6,394,810 to support the Public Printer in the United States; and this, Mr. Speaker, in the face of the fact that we are the people of a great Republic supposed to be free from useless extravagance.

EXEMPTING DEPUTY MARSHALS AND DEPUTY INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTORS FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Speaker, on last night I voted for the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT], which directed the conferees to recede from their disagreement with Senate amendment No. 8 and to concur therein with an amendment. This amendment provides that any deputy collector of internal revenue or deputy marshal required by law or by authority or direction of the collector of internal revenue or the United States marshal to execute a bond to the collector of internal revenue or the United States marshal to secure the faithful performance of official duty may be appointed by the collector or marshal without regard to the provisions of the civil-service act.

Mr. Speaker, if the civil-service law had been honestly administered in the past there would not be the great prejudice, in my judgment, against it that exists at this time, but it has not been administered in that way. It has been a mere subterfuge by which the Republican politician could place his "ward healer" in office and at the same time satisfy the demands of a large number of very splendid people in this country who are sincerely in favor of the merit system. Any man who has lived in the Southern States knows the hypocrisy of the Republican pretended friendship for the civil service. I think it will be admitted that the Democrats of the South are equally as intelligent as the negro population of that section of the country that largely constitutes the membership of the Republican Party; and yet throughout the South under the farcical enforcement of the civil-service law intelligent white Democrats in an examination have been surpassed by negro Republicans, who have been elevated to office over them. In a large number of cities in the Southern States practically all the mail carriers are negroes, appointed under what our Republican friends call the "beneficent provisions of the civil-service law," over intelligent and honorable white men. Then, again, the Republicans have had all executive offices, such as postmasters, United States marshals, and internal-revenue collectors, and by manipulation these chief executive officers have promoted Republican employees over such few Democratic employees as were able to stand the civil-service examination and secure a position.

If we are going to have the civil service, let us have a real civil service and not a farcical one. No more farcical enforcement of the provisions and intentions of the civil-service act can be imagined than the Executive order of President Taft covering all fourth-class postmasters, amounting to 35,000 in number, putting them into the classified civil service, and thus perpetuating them in office during the remainder of their natural lives without any examination or competition whatever. Be it said to the credit of the present administration that this order has been set aside in so far as it gave them a life tenure of office without a competitive examination, and the citizenship of this country, irrespective of party, will be permitted in a short time to take the examination, and it is hoped that a large number of Democrats will succeed in securing these appointments. I say "hoped" because it will be for the good of the public service. I am not one of those who believe that it is a discredit to a man to be a Democrat and to be a Democratic worker. If the principles of Democracy are right, then it is the duty of all good men to promote those principles and to assist in enacting them into the laws of the land. I do not belong to that class who are willing to accept the support of a Democrat before election and attempt to make capital and popularity for myself by abusing that Democratic worker after the election. I am opposed to "rings," "cliques," and "shell-game" performances in politics, because I have observed that the class of men who usually carry on those kind of performances are willing to give their allegiance to any party that promises the most in return; but for the honest, open, and fearless Democratic worker who in season and out of season carries the burdens of his party because he loves its principles, its history, and its traditions, and who earnestly and sincerely believes that the prosperity of this country will be promoted by the enactment of those principles into the organic law of the land, I have the highest regard, and I believe that he is entitled, like the veteran soldier, to the very best reward that his party can give him. I believe when the Democratic Party goes into power that the offices—not the offices where expert and technical training along a particular line is required, but executive offices, where a policy is to be enforced—should be filled by Democrats who are in sympathy with the Democratic administration, and that the execution of the policies and the ideals of an administration should not be trusted to hostile hands.

Since the present administration has been inaugurated we have had a very notable example of the advantage taken of the administration by leaving in office a man who was not in sympathy with the administration. The United States attorney for the northern district of California, Mr. McNab, was permitted to hold office after the inauguration of the present administration.

The administration made a suggestion to him with reference to the prosecution of a case. He immediately refused to follow the suggestion, resigned his office, took advantage of his agency, exploited his resignation before the public, and did everything he possibly could to embarrass those who had permitted him to continue in the public service. This course was followed in order to promote his own personal welfare and the welfare of the Republican Party. It would not have occurred had the office been occupied by an appointee who was in harmony with the administration. The subsequent conduct of the administration and the final result of the prosecutions illustrate the wisdom of the course pursued by the administration and the clear purpose on the part of District Attorney McNab to make political capital out of his position.

I do not believe that an internal-revenue collector or a deputy marshal who can stand the best examination in geography, arithmetic, spelling, and grammar is the best qualified man to make arrests of desperate criminals. Our Republican friends are preaching what they never practiced when in office. When the oleomargarine law was passed it provided that the force to carry into effect its provisions should be selected without regard to the civil service. When the denatured-alcohol bill was passed it provided that its provisions should be carried into effect by a force selected without regard to the civil service. When the Payne-Aldrich bill carrying the corporation-tax section was passed it provided that the provisions of that section should be enforced by employees selected without regard to civil service. All of these acts were passed during a Republican administration and when the Republicans were in complete control of the executive and both branches of the legislative department of our Government. We heard no cry from the Republicans at that time, and the Democrats, be it said to their credit, did not make the hypocritical fight that we are witnessing at this time.

Mr. Speaker, the fact that 95 per cent of the positions which have been filled by the civil service are occupied by Republicans shows that the Democrats were right when they said in the Baltimore platform:

We favor a reorganization of the civil service.

CONTINUING THE TERM OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Speaker, this bill as originally passed by the House abolished the Commerce Court created by the act of June 18, 1910, and legislated out of office the five additional circuit judges created by that act. Senate amendment No. 61 agrees to the provisions of the act as it passed this House originally, with the proviso that the circuit judges should continue in office and continue to draw the salary until they resign or are removed by death or otherwise. This amounts to a gratuity to these judges. The offices that they were appointed to fill have been abolished. The Senate amendment places us in the peculiar attitude of abolishing the office and continuing the judge for life on the pay roll of the United States. I am opposed to this. It is clearly within the power of Congress, in my judgment, to abolish these positions and to legislate these judges out of office.

Congress, by creating this court and providing for the appointment of these judges, is in a most peculiar and awkward position if it now finds itself without authority to recall them.

I do not believe that the creature is ever greater than the creator. I believe that the people who constitute the Government of the United States should have the power at all times and under all circumstances to recall any official whose services are not satisfactory.

The principle of the recall is neither unrepublican nor unfair. In this Republic we take the Declaration of Independence as a fairly good expression of democratic principles. Thomas Jefferson said in that document expressive of the hopes and aspirations of an oppressed and liberty-seeking people:

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principle, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Mr. Speaker, if the power were mine I would not stop at abolishing the Commerce Court and legislating out of office the five judges that constitute that court, but I would abolish every inferior Federal court in the United States and legislate out of office every inferior Federal judge. I would not do this because of any hostility to the courts, because I believe in law and order and the orderly administration of the law. It has been my observation that judges appointed for life often lose sympathy for the great struggling masses, and when a man loses sympathy for and interest in the welfare of the people and the great problems of life which daily they are compelled to meet, he is not a fit person to hold any position, much less a high judicial position. I am more disturbed and more anxious to stay the arbitrary power of the Federal judge than I am to keep down a large army. I believe there is less danger to the people of the country in a large army than there is in life tenure in office for inferior Federal judges. The Army can not be used for oppression unless it is so directed by the executive department of the Government. The Executive is elected every four years by the people and is responsible to the people, and for this reason the occasions will be rare where wrong or oppression grow out of a large army. Federal judges appointed for life, who make reports to no one and are responsible to no one for their official conduct, who are sometimes wined and dined by the special interests and carried over the country in the palatial private cars of monopoly, will occasionally believe that their friends and associates are correct in their views and that the people—the struggling people—are wrong.

I would transfer the jurisdiction of these inferior Federal courts to the State courts, where a case could be tried in the county of the residence of the parties, and if a Federal question were involved I would permit a final appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for settlement of that question. We have all in our experience seen cases where suits were brought against corporations in the State court for damages by reason of personal injury or otherwise. We have seen these cases transferred to the Federal court on account of diversity of citizenship, and we have seen the plaintiff, by reason of his poverty, compelled to dismiss meritorious cases because he was unable to take his witnesses and go many hundred miles to the seat of the Federal court in order to try his cause.

Down in my State the Federal courts have been lavish with writs of injunction. Our 2-cent-rate provision in the constitution was enjoined, our tax laws were enjoined, the orders of our corporation commission fixing freight rates were enjoined, and the corporations went glibly on while the people paid the bill, and all because of the action of inferior Federal judges who, without notice and without a hearing, tied up the laws of a sovereign State.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] when charged by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] with favoring the recall denied it. Unlike the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT], I am in favor of the recall. I believe this Government will be a better Government; I believe that the officers and agents of the people will be better officers and better agents if they understand and know that the people at all times have the right and power to remove them if they fail to discharge with fidelity the duties of their positions. There is no reason in contending that a private individual should have the right to discharge his agent or employee at any time and in withholding this same right from the public. No man would employ an agent and turn over to him the conduct of his business affairs for the period of two or four years without a provision in the contract that the employer might discharge the agent at any time his services were unsatisfactory. If it is a wise provision in a contract for private employment, why is it not a wise provision in a contract for public employment?

We have the recall now, except the people do not exercise the authority. Under the law the President of the United States can recall a postmaster, United States attorney, or a United States marshal, and the Senate of the United States can recall a Federal judge. The same is true of the governor and senate of the States with reference to State officers. Is it possible that these officials, who under existing law have the power to recall, are better prepared and more capable of determining whether the services of an official whom they never met, and who resides many hundred miles away from them, are satisfactory to and for the best interests of the people than are the people themselves? Is it possible that a few men have more judgment and are better able to determine what the people need and what they want than are the people themselves?

The right to recall will do away with the necessity for a recall.

When a public servant knows that the people have a right to discharge him if he fails to render satisfactory service he will be sure to see that his services are satisfactory.

Mr. Speaker, the Democrats were trusted by the people and given control of this great Government on certain promises made in the Baltimore platform. Among these promises we said that we would reduce taxation so as to take from the people only what was necessary to run this Government on an economical basis. We further said that we would restore to the people the control of this Government. If we do what we promised; if we strike down all useless appropriations; if we relieve the people of the unjust burdens imposed upon them by special interests and enact laws that will insure equal opportunities to all the people, we will continue in power for the next generation. If we fail to do what we promised we will be, as we ought to be, hurled from power by an outraged and disappointed people.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER I. McCOY,

OF NEW JERSEY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 10, 1913,

On the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7898) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCOY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] for not objecting to my request for leave to extend in the RECORD my remarks in regard to this very important amendment of the Senate, because of the fact that being paired my vote will not stand recorded against it.

A distinguished Democrat, writing in the year 1888 about the "spoils system," stated that it has been—

an evil second only to slavery, and from which we are only now recovering.

Another straight-seeing and clear-thinking Democrat, Thomas H. Benton, said in the early fifties:

I consider "sweeping" removals as now practiced by both parties a great political evil in our country, injurious to individuals, to the public service, to the purity of elections, and to the harmony and union of the people. Certainly no individual has a right to an office; no one has an estate or property in a public employment. But when a mere ministerial worker in a subordinate station has learned its duties by experience and proved his fidelity by his conduct it is an injury to the public service to exchange him for a novice, whose only title to the place may be a political badge or a partisan service. It is exchanging experience for inexperience, tried ability for untried, and destroying incentive to good conduct by destroying its reward. To the party displaced it is an injury, having become a proficient in that business, expecting to remain in it during good behavior, and finding it difficult, at an advanced age and with fixed habits, to begin a new career in some new walk of life. It converts elections into scrambles for office and degrades the Government into an office for rewards and punishments, and divides the people of the Union into two adverse parties, each in its turn, and as it becomes dominant, to strip and proscribe the other.

More than 80 years ago a Federal officeholder, writing about removals, said:

I turned out six clerks on Saturday. Several of them have families and are poor. It was the most painful thing I ever did, but I could not well get along without it. Among them was a poor old man with a young wife and several children. I shall help to raise a contribution to get him back to Ohio.

I need not add anything further to show that the "spoils system" is brutal, demoralizing, and dangerous and that the "merit system" is founded on true democracy and a desire to

give the country the best that can be given in the way of public service. The pledge of the Democratic Party, frequently reiterated, is based on this belief and is not a declaration made in a single instance to meet a passing whim of the people.

I am sorry to think that Members of Congress belonging to the Democratic Party are willing to take the risk of creating the belief that the "merit system" is to be broken down, for even the suspicion of such a possibility generally entertained by the voters of the country would result in disaster to our party. So I hope that, notwithstanding the inconvenience which might be caused by a veto of the urgent deficiency bill, the President will see his way clear to take that action should it contain the Senate amendment which to me is so objectionable. In my opinion nothing that he has done or shall do can add greater strength to his already strong hold upon a large majority of the people of this country.

Vocational Education, Freight Rates, and Parcel Post.

"Who saves his country saves all things, and all things saved bless him;
Who lets his country die lets all things die, and all things dying curse him."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE J. KINDEL,

OF COLORADO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 2, 1913,

On the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) providing for the appointment of a commission to consider the need and report a plan for national aid for vocational education.

Mr. KINDEL. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be understood as opposing vocational education or opposing any plan whereby the Federal Government may aid the States in training their children in a manner to make them better and more prosperous citizens. I am strongly in favor of vocational education, and I do not think any part of the Federal revenues could be better spent than that part which I hope will be spent in the future to make our people of the South better farmers, fruit growers, and stock raisers, our people of the East better manufacturers and merchants, and our people of the West better in every line of commercial and industrial endeavor, for there is no vocation from mining to manufacturing in which the West will not lead the country when we get equitable transportation rates.

But I want to take this opportunity to urge the importance of vocational education in transportation and transportation rates. I want to see every possible avenue opened for increasing the efficiency of the American farmer, but the American farmer can never be prosperous unless he enjoys reasonable and fair freight rates. The manufacturer may improve his machinery and his business organization until he can produce his goods at the lowest possible cost and with the highest degree of perfection, yet he must fail inevitably if he is not given fair transportation rates to reach his markets. There is no line of endeavor in which a man or woman can engage that is not dependent to a greater or less degree upon transportation rates.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] has referred to the thoroughness of the Germans. He has praised them for their methods, and has praised them very justly. They have given attention to vocational education and have not neglected the important subject of transportation and transportation charges. Germany's vast shipping business is done, it is said, on a tariff scarcely larger than a bill of fare.

In the United States, with an Interstate Commerce Commission costing the people $1,500,000 a year, the tariffs under which our shipping business is done cover several city blocks and could not be carried in a freight car. It is safe to say that there is not a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate or the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House who can read and interpret our freight tariffs, much less justify the "crazy-quilt" system of transportation rates under which we are compelled to try to do business.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is composed of 21 lawyers. The members, though none of them is a shipper or a manufacturer, are accustomed to work out intricate problems in connection with our very complicated laws, and I am informed that all of them have been remarkably successful in this particular. Yet there is not one among them who can reconcile our present parcel-post rates, which have been given the rubber-stamp approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or interpret the intricate tariffs that our merchants, manufacturers, and other shippers must use. Even our learned President, than whom there has never been a more able and honest man at the head of our Government, does not pretend to comprehend present transportation conditions and knows nothing of the intricacies of our freight tariffs. In the very nature of things he can not personally take up such matters, but must leave them to the proper departments and bureaus. In this case we are compelled to look to the Interstate Commerce Commission for relief, and I regret to say, as I shall prove further on, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has failed to furnish the relief to which we are entitled.

It would be futile to try to point out any large percentage of the discrepancies and harmful discriminations that enter into this system of tariffs. The very fact of the complexity of the system is one of the strongest impeachments against it. When you have studied it for 25 years, as I have done, and discover new complaints to lodge against it almost every day, you will be as thoroughly convinced as I am that the system is indefensible. Recently the Interstate Commerce Commission has published rates for the express companies, which are contained in one comparatively small volume. I think the volume can be made much smaller and be all the better for it. Why, then, should the freight tariffs be so voluminous that it would require almost a lifetime to read them?

But let me give just an example or two, in passing, of the sort of rates contained in these tariffs. If the Capital Traction Co., which charges a 5-cent fare from the Capitol to Georgetown, should charge two fares for the passenger riding only as far as the Treasury—half the distance to Georgetown—you would pronounce the company a robber or its officials insane. Yet on goods from the Atlantic coast, such as carpets, boots, and shoes, Colorado pays 100 per cent higher freight rates than are charged on the same goods from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast, though they pass through Colorado en route and travel from 1,000 to 1,500 miles farther.

While participating recently in the dedication of the tallest building in the world—the Woolworth Building, in New York—I conceived the idea of calculating how much more it would cost to ship the material required in its construction from New York to Leadville, a city in the congressional district from which I was elected, than to ship it through Leadville to the Pacific coast, over 1,000 miles farther. I insert here a table showing the penalty that would have to be paid by the people of Leadville on a part of this material in the way of excess freight rates over the Pacific coast if those people desired to erect such a building in Leadville.

What it would cost to take materials in Woolworth Building from New York to San Francisco and from New York to Leadville, Colo.

	Pounds.	Freight rate to San Francisco.	Freight rate to Leadville	Penalty against Leadville.
Structural steel	48,000,000	$384,000	$528,000	$144,000
Terra cotta	60,000,000	450,000	579,000	129,000
Glass	640,000	5,760	7,680	1,920
Red lead	383,000	3,255	4,404	1,149
Wire and machinery	780,000	9,750	13,650	3,900
Machine tools	80,000	1,400	1,840	440
Electric fans, etc	200,000	3,200	3,860	660
Total	110,083,000	857,365	1,138,434	281,069

Tersely stated, here is the condition this table reveals:

From New York to San Francisco the distance is ___ miles ___	3,148
From New York to Leadville the distance is ___ do ___	2,192
From New York to San Francisco the total freight charge is ___	$857,365
From New York to Leadville the total freight charge is ___	$1,138,434

Distance to Leadville is 30.3 per cent less than to San Francisco.

Freight charge to Leadville is 32.8 per cent greater than to San Francisco.

This remarkable rate adjustment is charged to water competition to Pacific coast points. Here is another remarkable case of rates from the Atlantic seaboard to interior points west of the Mississippi River which is laid at the door of water competition:

The rate per 100 pounds, first class, from Fort Worth, Tex., to Clayton, N. Mex., is $1.71. The rate from Fort Worth to Omaha is $1.62, 9 cents lower, though the distance is about one-third greater. Now, on goods shipped from New York via Galveston through Fort Worth to Clayton the rate is $2.34. On the same goods shipped from New York via Galveston, also through Fort Worth, to Omaha the rate is $1.38, or 96 cents less.

Here is another way of stating the situation:

Fort Worth to Clayton	$1.71
Fort Worth to Omaha	1.62
Excess charge for shorter distance	.09
New York to Clayton via Galveston and Fort Worth	2.34
New York to Omaha via Galveston and Fort Worth	1.38
Excess charge for shorter distance	.96

Why should Clayton pay 9 cents higher rate from Fort Worth than Omaha, when the distance to Omaha is one-third farther? Certainly there is no good reason for such a discrepancy against Clayton. But there is little objection to this small discrepancy in goods that originate in Fort Worth. The real ground for complaint is on goods that originate in New York. Why should the rate from New York to Clayton via Galveston and Fort Worth be 96 cents higher than to Omaha, or more than ten times as much higher as on goods that originate in Fort Worth?

Here is an example of so-called market competition, showing commodity rates to Denver and Salt Lake City:

Books.

Chicago to Denver	$1.40	
Denver to Salt Lake	1.54	
Total combination on Denver		$2.94
Chicago to Omaha	$0.80	
Omaha to Salt Lake	1.20	
Total combination on Missouri River		2.00
Penalty for handling goods via Denver		.94

Oilcloth and linoleum.

Chicago to Denver	$1.00	
Denver to Salt Lake	.96	
Total combination on Denver		$1.96
Chicago to Omaha	$0.32	
Omaha to Salt Lake	.80	
Total combination on Missouri River		1.12
Penalty for handling goods via Denver		.84

Soap.

Chicago to Denver	$0.67	
Denver to Salt Lake	.40	
Total combination on Denver		$1.07
Chicago to Omaha	$0.27	
Omaha to Salt Lake	.40	
Total combination on Missouri River		.67
Penalty for handling goods via Denver		.40

Why should not the Chicago to Denver rate be the same as Chicago to Omaha if it is right to make rates from Omaha to Salt Lake the same as and lower than the rates from Denver to Salt Lake?

I present here a table of commodity rates, being carload and less-than-carload rates on boots and shoes, both leather and rubber, from Boston and New York to various western commercial centers, including Denver. I present these rates only as an example of the hundreds of commodity rates in effect to the points named, the relation between the rates to the various western cities being much the same in all cases. It will be seen that the lowest rates applying to Denver are higher than the lowest rates applying to any other city named, though El Paso, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco are all farther from New York or Boston than is Denver.

Rates per 100 pounds on boots and shoes.

BOSTON TO ST. LOUIS.

	Leather.		Rubber.	
	Less than carload.	Carload.	Less than carload.	Carload.
All rail	$0.88	$0.88	$0.88	$0.76
Sea and rail	.83	.83	.83	.72

BOSTON TO OMAHA.

All rail	$1.43	$1.43	$1.43	$1.31
Sea and rail	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.27

BOSTON TO DENVER.

All rail	$2.50	$2.50	$2.50	$2.50
Sea and rail	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.22

Rates per 100 pounds on boots and shoes—Continued.

BOSTON TO EL PASO.

	Leather.		Rubber.	
	Less than carload.	Carload.	Less than carload.	Carload.
All rail	$2.47	$2.47	$2.47	$2.35
Sea and rail	1.84	1.59	1.84	1.59

BOSTON TO SALT LAKE CITY.

All rail	$3.15	$3.15	$3.15	$2.40
Sea and rail	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.03

BOSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Commodity rate	$2.75	$2.75	$2.00	$1.50

NEW YORK TO ST. LOUIS.

All rail	$0.88	$0.88	$0.88	$0.76
Sea and rail	.83	.83	.78	.68
Canal, lake, and rail	.58	.58	.58	.52

NEW YORK TO OMAHA.

All rail	$1.43	$1.43	$1.43	$1.31
Sea and rail	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.23
Canal, lake, and rail	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.07

NEW YORK TO EL PASO.

All rail	$2.47	$2.47	$2.47	$2.35
Sea and rail	1.84	1.44	1.84	1.44

NEW YORK TO DENVER.

All rail	$2.50	$2.50	$2.50	$2.38
Sea and rail	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.22

NEW YORK TO SALT LAKE CITY.

All rail	$3.15	$3.15	$3.15	$2.40
Sea and rail	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.03

I have calculated the ton-mile rate on these two commodities from Boston to all the western cities named. It will be seen by examination of the table inserted below that Denver is, as I have charged many times, the apex of rates. St. Louis, which has been favored by the Interstate Commerce Commission in being permitted to remain a basing point, having the through rates to points beyond equal to the local rate to St. Louis plus the local rate to destination, is here shown to have an exceptionally low ton-mile rate when its short distance from Boston, compared with the other cities named, is taken into consideration. It will be noticed that the ton-mile rate begins to decrease as the distance increases when Denver is passed, the lowest being to San Francisco:

Ton-mile rates, in mills, on boots and shoes, Boston.

To—	Leather.		Rubber.	
	Less than carload.	Carload.	Less than carload.	Carload.
St. Louis	13.49	13.49	13.49	11.62
Omaha	18.07	18.07	18.07	16.63
Denver	22.80	22.80	22.80	21.63
El Paso	15.24	13.17	15.24	13.17
Salt Lake City	22.90	22.90	22.90	15.84
San Francisco	16.60	16.60	12.07	9.05

Why should the rate on rubber boots and shoes be different from that on leather boots and shoes? It can not be argued that the commodity is less valuable and should therefore take a lower rate, else the same rate would not apply on less-than-carload shipments to every point named except San Francisco. But it will be noted that there are carload rates granted on rubber boots and shoes lower than are granted on leather boots and shoes to every point except El Paso. Even Denver, which is seldom given anything but the highest possible rates, gets a lower carload rate on rubber boots and shoes than on leather boots and shoes.

But look at the rates that apply to San Francisco. On rubber boots and shoes the ton-mile rate for less-than-carload ship-

ments is lower than for any other point in the list, even including St. Louis, while the carload rate is but 9 mills, one of the lowest rates applying any place in the country on any commodity that ordinarily takes first-class rates in less than carload lots.

What is the reason for such a rate adjustment as this? Can anybody explain it? Why is Denver given a higher rate on rubber boots and shoes than Salt Lake City, both being inland cities, and Salt Lake City being more than 500 miles farther from Boston than Denver?

It is just this sort of rate adjustment against Denver that I have been complaining against for more than 20 years. I have not satisfied myself with complaining, but have been fighting against it before the Interstate Commerce Commission almost continuously since 1892. Since that year, now more than 21 years, I have been constantly before the commission or in the courts in an effort to correct the discriminations that have been pointed out. The attention of the commission has been brought to this condition in commodity rates through a case brought by Denver shippers and we are hoping for an early adjustment of this one evil at any rate. But we have been hoping for it a long time. Will our hopes be realized?

We have had an Interstate Commerce Commission since 1887. From time to time the interstate-commerce act has been amended and strengthened so as to give the commission greater authority to regulate transportation rates and to give to all sections of the country equal commercial advantages so far as equitable transportation rates will effect that purpose. Yet it can be shown by comparison of the tariffs in effect to-day with those in force in 1887 that we are suffering in many cases worse discriminations than we suffered when the commission was created.

There is another matter I have complained of frequently, which the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads tell us they have been trying for a number of years to remedy. That is the matter of freight classification. Acting perhaps upon the theory that the tariffs would be too simple if freight were classified the same in all parts of the country the railroads have adopted three classifications—the official, southern, and western. Roughly, official classification territory is bounded on the south by the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and on the west by the Mississippi River to the northern boundary of Illinois, where the boundary line shifts eastward to Lake Michigan. Southern classification territory lies south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River, and western classification territory lies west of the Mississippi River and includes that territory east of the Mississippi River lying north of the northern boundary of Illinois and west of Lake Michigan.

The railroads admit that there is no reason except to serve their purpose for this puerile system. The Interstate Commerce Commission admits that it should be changed. No doubt the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House will agree that it should be changed. But why isn't it changed? A committee representing the railroads has been trying to work out a new system for several years. The Interstate Commerce Commission has occasionally threatened to take a hand if the railroads did not hurry up and remedy the evil. Occasionally one of the lawyers on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House has had a word to say about it when he found time; but, nevertheless, we have the threefold system with us to-day.

Perhaps there is a reason why the shippers in official classification territory would rather have the three classifications remain. I shall introduce a table further on in the course of my remarks which shows that official classification territory enjoys preferential rates, in many cases less than one-half the rates paid in western and southern classification. I challenge any member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House or the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate to justify these rates.

I contend, and the contention is borne out by the facts, that all the education, vocational or otherwise, you can crowd into the minds of any people can not overcome such frightful transportation handicaps. Nothing can save the people of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain West from the baleful influences of these discriminations except the correction of the tariffs. Without fear of successful contradiction, I say that there is no State in the Union so lavishly endowed by nature with the gifts necessary to make it a great manufacturing State. Yet we have very little manufacturing compared with what we should have. Discriminatory freight rates is the reason. It was discriminatory freight rates in the main that were responsible for the loss to my own city of Denver of two woolen mills, paper mill, cotton mill, rolling mill, tannery, cooper shop, match factory, white-lead works, cement works, stove works, boiler works, medicine plant, tin-can factory, hardware factory, knitting factory, saddle factory, envelope factory, and several other factories.

Some years ago I published a little pamphlet in which I referred to Colorado as the "superlative State," and cited several examples in which Colorado surpasses all States. To-day it is still more the "superlative State" despite transportation handicaps. Colorado's climate is the finest in the world; her scenery is beyond comparison; her supply of high-grade coal is larger than that of any other State; her natural water power is sufficient almost to turn the wheels of the factories of the Nation; she has the largest and finest deposits of pure white marble in the world; she leads in the production of sugar beets; her potatoes, cantaloupes, peaches, and apples are the finest grown; she still leads all States in the combined production of gold and silver. There is no soil richer than Colorado soil, no climate more kindly and encouraging to the manifold crops she produces. Colorado is indeed the "superlative State."

Yet, with the handicap of discriminative freight rates, Colorado can never thrive as nature intended she should thrive. What profits it that the sun of heaven kisses Colorado's people and Colorado's products 300 days every year, and water from her snow-clad peaks moisten the roots of her crops at the will of the farmer, if the railroads persist in making Colorado the apex of high rates in every direction, the very climax of transportation discrimination?

I do not undertake to say that Colorado alone has been chosen by the railroads as the dumping ground for all unjust, unreasonable, and discriminatory freight rates that can not be unloaded on any other section of the country. The South does not get what it is entitled to, but it is the great Rocky Mountain region that is the particular prey of the transportation monopoly. I submit here a table which illustrates graphically the discriminations of which we complain:

2371.—St. Louis.

To—		Distance.	First-class freight rate.	Ton-mile rate.
Postal unit.	Station.			
		Miles.		*Mills.*
3138	Austin, Tex.	845	$1.47	34.79
3405	Bismarck, N. Dak.	1,021	1.63	31.92
464	Boston, Mass.	1,230	.94½	15.36
2115	Chicago, Ill.	284	.433	30.49
1820	Cincinnati, Ohio.	341	.41	24.04
3819	Denver, Colo.	916	1.62	35.37
1664	Detroit, Mich.	488	.46	18.85
2555	Duluth, Minn.	728	.78	21.42
3985	El Paso, Tex.	1,245	1.59	25.54
1538	Jacksonville, Fla.	975	1.18	24.20
1727	Knoxville, Tenn.	559	1.09	38.99
3017	Lincoln, Nebr.	473	.65	27.48
2378	Memphis, Tenn.	311	.65	41.80
2877	Muskogee, Okla.	504	1.15	45.63
2386	New Orleans, La.	699	.90	25.75
767	New York, N. Y.	1,065	.87½	16.43
2916	Omaha, Nebr.	413	.60	29.05
1227	Raleigh, N. C.	959	1.26	26.27
1073	Richmond, Va.	918	.84½	18.40
4517	Salt Lake City, Utah	1,450	2.27	31.31
5573	San Francisco, Cal.	2,199	3.30	30.01
2819	St. Joseph, Mo.	327	.60	36.69
962	Syracuse, N. Y.	879	.73½	16.72

The accompanying table should be studied in connection with a parcel-post map, on which the stations given may be located by use of the postal units. The three classification territories should be outlined according to the description I have previously given, for much of the significance of the table is found in comparison of the rates in the official territory with those in southern and western territory.

It will be noted that the ton-mile rate has been calculated in each case. Recently, in the petition filed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to obtain lower through rates from the Atlantic seaboard to Colorado and Utah common points than the combination of rates on the Mississippi River and Chicago, it was contended by the petitioners that the rate per ton-mile shall decrease as the distance increases. In deciding this case the commission said with regard to this contention:

The second reason urged by the complainants is that a fundamental maxim of rate making requires that the ton-mile rate shall decrease as the distance increases. This undoubtedly is a rate-making maxim which ordinarily is and ought to be applied where conditions admit. It is not, however, a rule of such universal or imperative application that every shipper is as a matter of right entitled to the benefit of it, nor can it be said that to disregard this rule creates of necessity a discrimination.

Let us examine our table to see where this well-established rule breaks down.

It will be noted that all the rates are calculated from St. Louis. This point is taken because it is near the center of the country, and, further, because it is at the point where the three classification territories come together. As a result, the rates out of St. Louis are seldom made up under two classifications, but are wholly official, southern, or western classification.

The ton-mile rate from St. Louis to Cincinnati is 24.04 mills; to New York, where the shipment may move by way of Cincinnati, being in the same general direction, the rate is 16.43 mills; and to Boston, still farther on in the same direction, the rate is 15.36 mills. It will be seen that the rule holds good in this case, where the points are all in official classification territory.

Now, take Knoxville, Tenn., Raleigh, N. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., three points in southern classification territory, whose distances from St. Louis are in the order they are named, Knoxville being the nearer. The ton-mile rates are: Knoxville, 38.99 mills; Raleigh, 26.27 mills; Jacksonville, 24.20 mills. It will be seen that the rule holds good here.

Take Memphis and New Orleans. The rate to Memphis figures 41.80 mills, an abnormally high rate. To New Orleans it is 25.75 mills, the same rule again holding good. By comparing the rates to Muskogee, Okla., Austin, Tex., and El Paso, Tex., it will be seen that the rule applies as elsewhere.

But it all changes when you ship to Denver, the queen city of the Plains, the metropolis of the Rocky Mountain region. Note that the rate to St. Joseph is 36.69 mills; to Lincoln it is 27.48 mills; but to Denver, nearly twice the distance to Lincoln, the ton-mile rate is 35.37 mills.

Now, look what happens when you pass Denver. The ton-mile rate to Salt Lake City is 31.31 mills. When you get to San Francisco the ton-mile rate is 30.01, but more than 90 per cent of the business to San Francisco moves under commodity rates, which are, on the average, about one-third as high as the class rates.

Here again we have an example of the application of the rule referred to in the Boston case. It applies before you reach Denver and begins to apply again as soon as you pass Colorado. It continues to apply clear on till you reach the Pacific coast. Why does it not apply in Colorado? In this connection I desire to

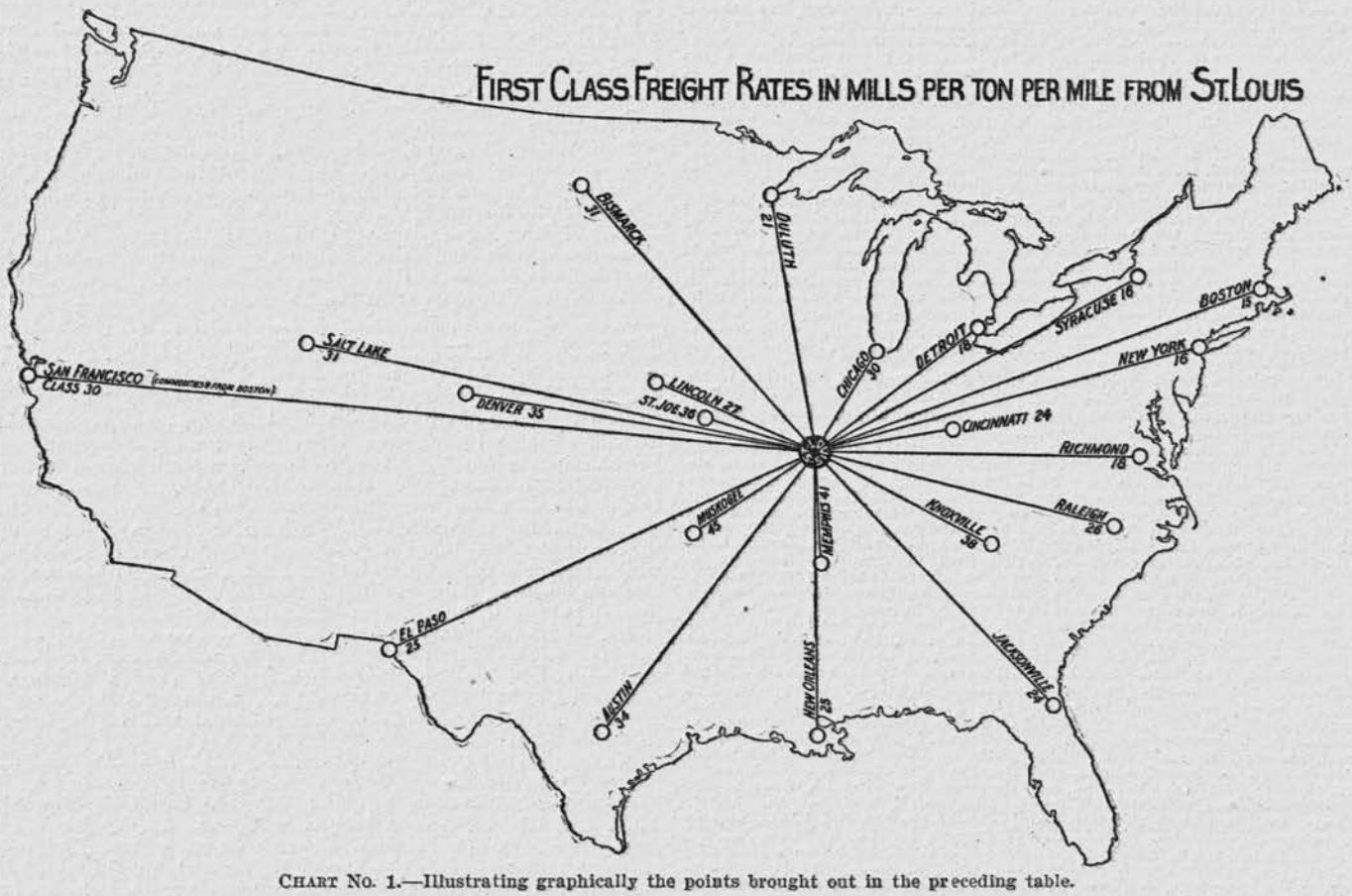


CHART No. 1.—Illustrating graphically the points brought out in the preceding table.

call attention to Chart No. 1, showing the ton-mile rates given in the table and showing relative distances and direction of the points from St. Louis. To avoid complexity as much as possible the ton-mile rates have been given without decimals. It will be found that the argument of the table is made much clearer by reference to the chart.

In the Boston Chamber of Commerce case the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to grant a through rate to Denver lower than the sum of the locals on Chicago and the Mississippi River. To have done so would have reduced the ton-mile rate to Denver. Why is it that the commission sees that the rule requiring that the ton-mile rate shall decrease as the distance increases is applied to practically all sections of the country except the Rocky Mountain West? Why are we beyond the one hundredth meridian denied commercial equality? Why does the Interstate Commerce Commission give the railroads license to rob us, on the pretext that the railroads must pay interest on their securities, one-half of which are based on water, yet permit the same railroads to make rates to the Pacific coast, right over our heads, one-half as high as our rates, and so low that the railroads lose money on the business?

I shall insert here a letter I received a short time ago from one of my constituents, a well-known Denver shipper, giving his views of the decision of the commission in the Boston Chamber of Commerce case and my reply thereto:

THE DANIELS & FISHER STORES CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Denver, Colo., September 20, 1913.

Hon. GEORGE J. KINDEL,
Congressman First District of Colorado, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. KINDEL: I to-day secured a copy of the decision by Commissioner Prouty relative to case No. 4895, opinion No. 2418, between the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Santa Fe Railway. This decision was made June 9, 1913. It is self-explanatory, and is one of the oddest decisions I have ever seen. They practically admit, to my way of reading it, that the through rate should be less than the

combination of the locals; yet as it would upset things and be rather trying on the railroads to readjust their tariffs, they do not think it worth while to bother the railroads.

This is the sort of decision Denver has been receiving of late, and to my mind this one alone would give you a beautiful opportunity to bring to the notice of Congress the sort of deal Denver is getting. You are the one man who could do this and make it stick, and the way that the people of Denver are beginning to feel at the present time you would certainly strike the right chord.

* * * * * * *

Thank you again for the manly interest that you are taking in trying to right the wrong against Denver in the way of freight rates, the one thing that is holding the city back to-day; and if such raw decisions continue to be handed down to Denver from the Interstate Commerce Commission, it seems to me there is a day of reckoning coming.

Sincerely, yours, A. B. TROTT.

—

WASHINGTON, *September 24, 1913.*

Mr. A. B. TROTT, *Denver, Colo.*

MY DEAR MR. TROTT: As I stated in my last letter to you, I was so busy with another matter at the time the Interstate Commerce Commission announced its decision in the Boston Chamber of Commerce case that I did not have the leisure to go into it minutely. I read it cursorily, noted that it was a very strange and apparently unjustifiable decision, and decided to take it up more in detail when I could find the opportunity.

Since last writing to you I have found that opportunity. In many respects I regard the opinion, after considering it carefully, as the most unreasonable and inexcusable that the commission has ever rendered.

The commission was asked to make through rates from Atlantic seaboard territory to Colorado and Utah common points lower than the combination of locals on Chicago and the Mississippi River. Here is what it says about the justice of such a rate adjustment:

"Ordinarily the through rate is and should be less than the sum of the intermediates, for the reason that the cost of the through movement is less, and the present instance is no exception to the rule.

"This (that the rate per ton-mile shall decrease as the distance increases) undoubtedly is a rate-making maxim which ordinarily is and ought to be applied where conditions admit.

"In the Burnham-Hanna-Munger case the commission established a rate from the Atlantic seaboard to the Missouri River less than the combination upon the Mississippi River. In the Nevada case rates were prescribed from the Atlantic seaboard to Reno and other Nevada points which were less than the Mississippi River combination. It appears, therefore, that there are now in existence tariffs upon both sides of these points in question which recognize the principle contended for by the complainants. There is certainly no good reason why, if this principle should be applied to the Missouri River and again to the Nevada points, it ought not also to be recognized in making rates to Colorado and Utah.

"On the whole, the complainants, we think, show a condition which ought to be corrected, if it can.

"They (the complainants) show an unnatural and unreasonable rate condition."

There is no reason given for refusal to grant the petition except that it will reduce the income of the carriers. The railroads make the defense that the cost of transfer on a through shipment at Chicago or St. Louis is actually greater than the cost of delivering the goods to a consignee at either of those points and receiving them again from a new consignor. The commission holds that this contention is not proved. Yet the commission, after stating in language of half a dozen varieties that the reduction in rates asked for should be granted, states finally "We are of the opinion that no action should be taken at this time."

It will be recalled that the commission did not consider loss of revenue to the railroads a sufficient argument to prevent its ordering rates from the Atlantic seaboard to the Missouri River lower than the combination upon the Mississippi River. Neither did the commission consider loss of revenue to the carriers an argument weighty enough to dissuade it from ordering rates from the Atlantic seaboard to Nevada points lower than the combination on the Mississippi River.

And it will be long remembered by the people of Denver that the commission did not consider loss of revenue to the railroads a sufficient argument to prevent its ordering rates from Chicago and the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Salt Lake City and Utah common points far lower than the combinations upon Denver. The commission makes a point of the fact that it established the rates now in effect from Chicago and the Mississippi River to Colorado and Utah common points. It also made the rates from the Missouri River to Denver and Utah common points.

And look what it has done to Denver in establishing those rates. The through rate, first class, from Chicago to Salt Lake City is 89 cents lower than the combination on Denver. Denver also pays a penalty of 89 cents over the Mississippi River for a reload on a first-class shipment of 100 pounds to Utah common points. The combination of rates on Denver from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City is 79 cents higher than the through rate.

When does the commission believe it should make the through rate less than the sum of the locals? Obviously, when to do so would be of no benefit to Denver and might work hardship to the commercial interests of Denver. When does the commission believe it should refuse to grant a through rate less than the sum of the locals? Just as obviously, likewise, when to make such a rate might result in some advantage to the business interests of Denver. It is difficult to arrive at any other conclusion after considering the rulings of the commission on rates that affect Denver in the past five years.

Let us return just a moment to the contention of the railroads that it would result in loss of revenue to them to grant the petition of the plaintiffs. That reminds me of a conversation I had with Commissioner Harlan a few days ago. I was protesting against the raw deals Colorado has been receiving from the commission for a great many years.

"Well, we have kept the railroads running, haven't we?" he said.

"You certainly have kept the railroads running," I replied, "but look what you have done to Colorado."

I feel like repeating my end of that conversation every time I see a member of the commission.

Look for just a minute at some of the rates now in effect, most of which the commission itself fixed. The through rate from New York to Salt Lake City is $3.15. The rate is exactly the same if the goods are shipped first to the Mississippi River, unloaded, reloaded, and then shipped on to Salt Lake City. When the goods are reloaded the rate is made up as follows:

New York to Mississippi River	$0.88
Mississippi River to Salt Lake	2.27
Total	3.15

But look what happens when the goods are reloaded in Denver:

New York to Denver	$2.50
Denver to Salt Lake	1.54
Total	4.04

Now compare the two rates—one where the goods are reloaded at the Mississippi River and the other where they are reloaded at Denver:

New York to Mississippi River to Salt Lake	$3.15
New York to Denver to Salt Lake	4.04
Penalty against Denver	.89

The commission has refused to consider the claim of the railroads that it costs more to handle through business by way of the St. Louis terminals than it costs to deliver it to a consignee there and receive it from a new consignor. It contends that the through rate should be less than the sum of the locals if conditions will permit. What conditions are there, in the name of all that is fair and decent, that would justify the commission in maintaining an 89-cent reload charge against Denver and no reload charge against St. Louis?

I have decided to visit Denver about the middle of next week. I will have an opportunity then to talk freight rates with you in detail.

Sincerely, yours,

GEO. J. KINDEL.

Only gigantic trusts like the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the Standard Oil Co., the Sugar Trust, the Beef Trust, and similar organizations are given preferential and differential rates to Colorado points as low as 75 per cent of the Chicago rate to Pacific coast points. Smaller institutions are not even allowed relative rates for the much less distance.

Judge Prouty, a recognized pillar of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has long since admitted the fact that freight-rate discrimination is one of the most potent factors in the formation of monopoly. He puts it in this language:

> Freight-rate discriminations are the most potent factors in the establishment and continuance of great combinations of capital at the present time. It may be doubted if a single one of those monopolies which have fastened themselves upon the country in recent years could have done so in the face of absolute equality in the freight rates.

Yet the recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to which Judge Prouty was a party, in indorsing without investigation the indefensible parcel-post graduate that was submitted by the four assistants to the Assistant Postmasters General, and again when he announced the decision of the commission in the recent Boston to Denver rate case, legalizing the arbitrary and imaginary line at Chicago and St. Louis, which gives the mail-order and other houses there an advantage of from 50 to 90 cents per 100 pounds over Colorado points, is inexplicable in the light of the language quoted.

The factors of transportation and rules of equity that govern transportation in the progressive European countries are often ignored and despised by our Government, railroads, and express companies. Bulk, value, insurance, distance, and dispatch should constitute the basis of equitable and progressive transportation.

Fair transportation, like free circulation, means life; discriminative transportation, like impeded circulation, means death.

We are at last coming to realize that the Post Office Department, through the parcel post, is to become one of the truly great transportation agencies of the country. Since the Government can not long exist except through giving equal rights and advantages to all it is peculiarly necessary that the transportation rates adopted by the Government should be fair, equitable, and as nearly as possible scientific. The Government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be in a weak position in its efforts to regulate the rates charged by the railroads if the Government's own transportation rates are improperly adjusted.

But there is no railroad in the country that would for a minute think of establishing so unscientific, unrelated, and utterly silly a system of rates as is now in effect for the transportation of parcel post. Yet this foolish rate system has the rubber-stamp approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, an approval given without investigation, and amounting to no more than if some office boy employed by the commission had signed to it the names of each member of the commission with a rubber stamp.

I insert here another table which illustrates something of my complaint against our parcel-post rates, prepared by four assistants to the Assistant Postmasters General, and given the rubber-stamp approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

767. NEW YORK NO. 1.

150-mile radius.			300-mile radius.		
Postal unit.	Station.	Freight rate.	Postal unit.	Station.	Freight rate.
820	Dover, Del	$0.34	1213	Buffalo, N. Y	$0.39
613	Greenfield, Mass	.30	1318	Greensburg, Pa	.45
965	Towanda, Pa	.35	361	Portland, Me	.40
			1073	Richmond, Va	.37

1820. CINCINNATI NO. 2.

1973	Hardinsburg, Ky	$0.65	1878	Chattanooga, Tenn	$0.70
			1318	Greensburg, Pa	.41
1967	Logansport, Ind	.32	1325	Rocky Mount, Va	.68
			1712	Saginaw, Mich	.43
1570	Pomeroy, Ohio	.33	2319	Springfield, Ill	.41

2820. KANSAS CITY NO. 3.

3071	Abilene, Kans	$0.51	2929	McAlester, Okla	$0.95
2766	Greenfield, Iowa	.52	2319	Norton, Kans	.49
2924	Independence, Kans	.52	2912	Sibley, Iowa	.80
2571	Jefferson City, Mo	.52	2319	Springfield, Ill	.70

3819. DENVER NO. 4.

3570	Burlington, Colo	$0.58	3711	Custer, S. Dak	$1.11
4119	Newcastle, Colo	1.40	3576	Dalhart, Tex	1.47
			4175	Farmington, N. Mex	1.80
3616	Sidney, Nebr	.55	4213	Lander, Wyo	1.70
			3319	Norton, Kans	1.18
3823	Walsenburg, Colo	.67	4419	Price, Utah	1.54

5573. SAN FRANCISCO NO. 5.

5519	Chico, Cal	$0.47	5765	Crescent, Cal	(1)
5375	Madera, Cal	.47	5330	Santa Barbara, Cal	$0.60
5321	Markleeville, Cal	(1)	5071	Tonopah, Nev	2.50

4555. HELENA NO. 6.

4254	Lewiston, Mont	$0.78	5101	Colville, Wash	$1.63
4708	Salmon, Idaho	1.71	4009	Sheridan, Wyo	1.53
			4763	Twin Falls, Idaho	1.72

4579. PRESCOTT NO. 7.

4379	Holbrook, Ariz	$1.16	4336	Bisbee, Ariz	$2.15
			4175	Farmington, N. Mex	3.75
4829	Needles, Cal	1.28	4571	Richfield, Utah	3.61
			5080	San Bernardino, Cal	1.65

3138. AUSTIN NO. 8.

3134	Granbury, Tex	$0.80	3097	Brownsville, Tex	$0.96
2889	Houston, Tex	.61	3179	Lawton, Okla	1.06
3340	Uvalde, Tex	.71	3585	Odessa, Tex	.96
			2734	Shreveport, La	1.05

[1] No railroad.

This table will also be best understood if studied in connection with a parcel-post map, on which the various stations can be located readily by reference to the postal units. As an illustration, take the first of the eight groups given. With New York as a center two circles, the first with a radius of 150 miles and the second with a radius of 300 miles, may be drawn for convenience in studying. It will be found that the three cities in the column marked "150-mile radius" fall on or near the smaller circle, while those in the "300-mile-radius" column fall on or near the larger circle. The same is true of all the groups.

Chart No. 3, though it does not contain the postal units, is drawn as suggested above, and shows the relative position of the various cities referred to.

To cities in the first column the parcel-post rate from the central city in each case is 24 cents for 20 pounds, the maximum weight, or 15 cents for 11 pounds. In five packages 100 pounds can be shipped to the cities in this column from their respective central cities for $1.20.

But it is very different in the case of the cities in the second column. Eleven pounds is the largest package that can be shipped to them by parcel post from their respective central cities, and the rate is 57 cents. A shipment of 100 pounds can be made only in 10 packages and the cost is $5.20. Twenty pounds can be shipped only in two packages and the cost is $1.04, as compared with 24 cents for the cities in the first column.

Is there not need for a little vocational study of parcel post in this country? Would the people accept a parcel-post system so manifestly unscientific and discriminatory if they understood it? And would the Post Office Department have adopted such rates as it did had the heads of the department studied transportation conditions in all parts of the country? Or would the Interstate Commerce Commission have given its rubber-stamp approval if it had thought the people would understand what was being done?

I have been fighting in season and out of season for more than 21 years for fair freight rates for the Rocky Mountain West. In all that time I have complained on only one or two occasions of too low rates. But it appears to me that Uncle Sam is not going to get rich on the parcel-post business in the Rocky Mountain West with the low rates his Postmaster General has established, if the people make such use of it as I am informed they are beginning to make. By reference to the table it may be seen that the Postal Department will transport 100 pounds, in five packages, from Helena to Salmon, Idaho, and deliver them all to consignees there for $1.20, since Salmon falls within the 150-mile radius from Helena. But note that it costs $1.71 to transport 100 pounds by freight from Helena to Salmon, though the goods are handled less expensively and are not delivered.

If the United States postal service, which carries a letter from the Atlantic to the Pacific for 2 cents, should adopt a rule that the rate should be 4 cents when the letter went straight through, but only 2 cents if it were addressed to Denver, halfway, and then readdressed to San Francisco, you would call such action idiotic and unjust. Yet that is in principle just what the postal service is doing under the new parcel post recommended by Postmaster General Burleson, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and put into effect August 15, though the attention of the Postmaster General and the commission was called to the utter folly of the rates, weights, and zones proposed. The following figures will illustrate the point I make:

	Cents.
Rate on 11 pounds, 150 miles	15
Rate on 11 pounds, 300 miles	57
Rate on 11 pounds, 300 miles, reshipped once	30
Saving over through shipment	27

The Interstate Commerce Commission, until it gave permission for the new parcel-post rates to be put into effect, had been consistent in at least one thing. It had maintained always that

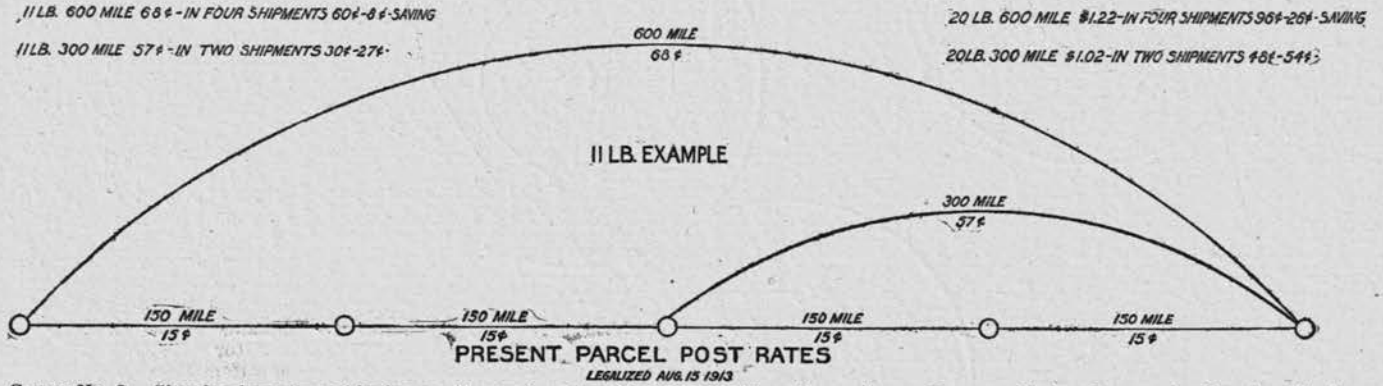


CHART NO. 2.—Showing how, by reshipping an 11-pound package from one to three times, the sender can obtain a lower rate than by shipping it straight through to destination.

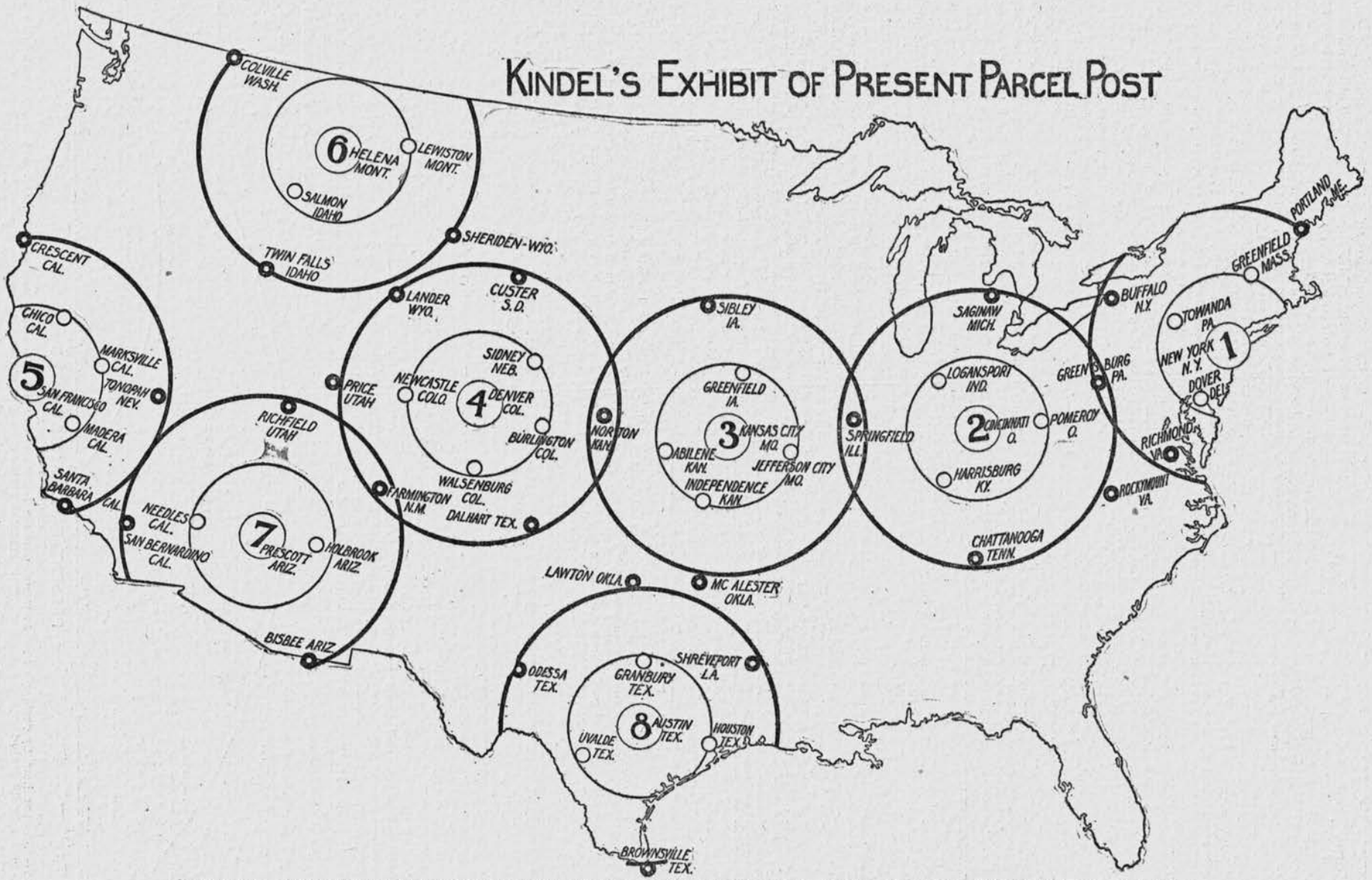


CHART No. 3.—Illustrating the arguments presented in the accompanying parcel-post table and showing the location of all points referred to.

the through rate should not be more than the sum of the local rates. By so doing it had refused always to sanction any rate arrangement where goods could be shipped and reshipped under local rates the combination of which would be less than the through rate between the point of origin and destination of the shipment.

But in sanctioning the new parcel-post rates it upset one of the best-established rate-making principles. It sanctioned a rate system where goods may be reshipped three times, and still the sum of the original rate and the three rates for reshipping will be less than the through rate.

Chart No. 2 shows graphically the point brought out above. The through rate, which the Interstate Commerce Commission has held should where possible be lower than the sum of the locals, is here shown to be actually greater than the sum of the locals.

My study has convinced me that the local rate as it has been made by the four assistants to the Assistant Postmasters General and given the rubber-stamp approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission is made with especial attention to the needs of the great department stores, mail-order houses, and express companies, which are well able to take care of themselves. They are using it to make their deliveries, putting the cost of this service on Uncle Sam. The first and second zone rates are especially suited to the great mail-order houses, which may transport goods in bulk to distributing houses established in various sections of the country, break the bulk, and distribute by parcel post to all territory within the 150-mile radius.

But why burden the record with further examples of official ignorance of the transportation question? Undoubtedly there is need for vocational education on that subject, to the end that future public officials whose duties demand knowledge of transportation shall understand it better than do many present officials with similar duties.

Parcel-post rates are just the same all over the country. Uncle Sam is no respecter of persons, at least so far as the parcel post is concerned. He does not favor any section of the country to the detriment of any other section, as do the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

But look at the freight rates. Remember that the distances from the central cities to the places named in the first column are approximately the same in each group as are the distances to places named in the second column. Why, then, is the rate from New York to Greenfield, Mass., 30 cents per 100 pounds first class, while the rate from Denver to Newcastle is $1.40? Why is the rate from San Francisco to Chico, Cal., 47 cents, while the rate from Prescott to Needles, Cal., is $1.28? Why is the rate from Cincinnati to Springfield, Ill., 41 cents, while the rate from Denver to Price, Utah, is $1.54? Why is the rate from Kansas City to Norton, Kans., 49 cents, while the rate from Denver to Norton is $1.18? Norton is just halfway between Denver and Kansas City.

These are but a few of the discrepancies and not the most flagrant ones, as you will note by consulting the table. By reference to a railroad map you will be able to discover a partial reason for some of them, as, for example, the high rate from Prescott to Farmington, N. Mex., where the route is very circuitous, or from Denver to Farmington, where goods must be transferred from standard-gauge to narrow-gauge cars and back again to standard-gauge cars en route. But I challenge anybody to offer an explanation that really explains the Denver, Helena, and Prescott rates.

I would advise all advocates of vocational education to make careful study of this table, referring freely to postal and railroad maps. I think those so studying it will be convinced before they have puzzled many hours over the discrepancies and discriminations it reveals that there is serious need for vocational study of transportation rates in this country. No doubt we are very poor farmers when we compare ourselves with the Germans, who are experts. Certainly we are inefficient in some lines of manufacturing when we compare our methods with those of some of our more-practiced European rivals. But I venture the assertion that no other nation which makes any pretension to commercial excellence would tolerate for a year so ill-adjusted and discriminatory a system of transportation rates as we have permitted to be established through the machinations of the railroads and the quiescence of State legislatures, Congress, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] on the floor of this House recently belabored Senator BRYAN and myself for criticizing the Postmaster General and his assistants. He did not dare to criticize the remedial graduate and zones I had offered, nor could he deny the charges I made against his illogical and inconsistent graduate and misstated comparison of European parcel-post rates. Why did the gentleman from Maryland stop at the tenth zone with his parcel-post rate exhibit of one-half cent per pound per 100-mile zone? Why was this graduate adopted only in part? Why did the Post Office Department not adopt the entire Lewis scheme? We of the trans-Mississippi West would prefer the adoption of Mr. LEWIS's entire 10 zones to any other offered to date. I dare the administration to adopt it. Under Mr. LEWIS's rate, zone, and weight scheme the West would blossom commercially as the proverbial rose. It would solve our present terrible transportation handicaps with one stroke. It would put us on the map and out of reach of eastern competition.

I have prepared a chart, here called Chart No. 4, which shows still further reasons why I have objected to the schedule of rates adopted by the Postmaster General and, with the rubber-stamp approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, put into effect August 15.

The first increase, from the local to the first zone, is 9 cents. There is no increase between the first and second zones, the new schedule providing a flat rate for the first and second zones. The shock comes when we jump from second to third zone. Why is there an increase of 78 cents, or nearly nine times as much as the increase between the local and first zone? Stated differently, one can ship 20 pounds under this system a distance of 150 miles for 24 cents; but to ship the same package 151 miles it would cost $1.02, or 78 cents more. Why?

Now, note how the increase varies between the zones in the remainder of the schedule. Note, too, that the zones are each 400 miles in length beginning with the fifth. I offer a reward

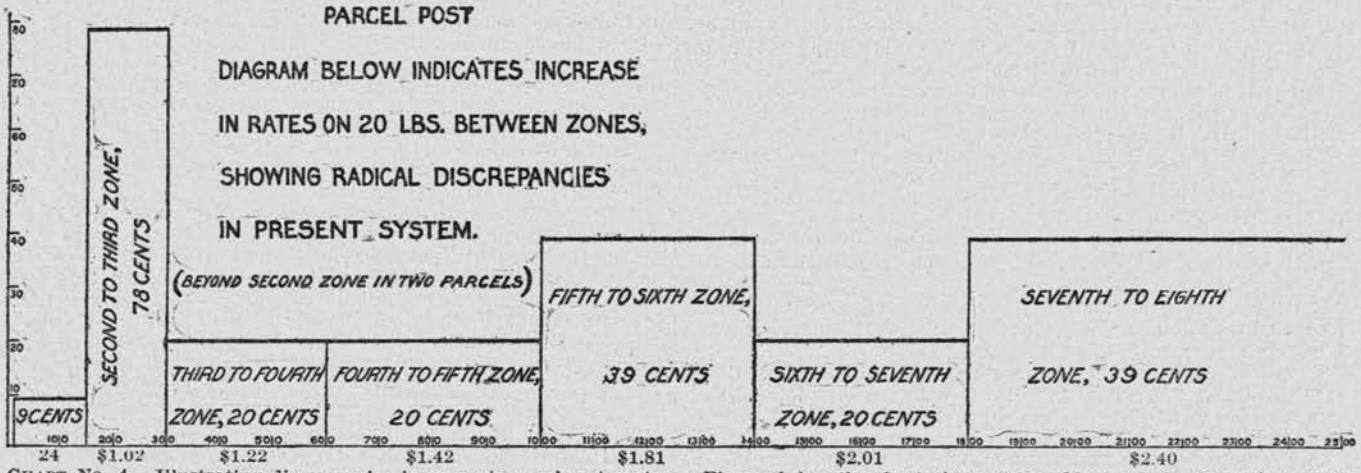


CHART NO. 4.—Illustrating discrepancies in present parcel-post system. Figures below the chart give rates on 20 pounds in the various zones. They are not obtained by doubling the rates for 10 pounds, but are calculated on the same basis as the rates in the present schedule are calculated up to 11 pounds.

of $100 to anyone who can reconcile these discrepancies to the satisfaction of President Wilson.

We of the one hundred and fifth meridian, who are not seeking for patronage or honors but only for a square deal, can not understand why we are treated in manifestly stepchild fashion. In the House there are 57 committees, like Heinz's "57 varieties." Not a single chairmanship has been allotted to Members of the House west of the one hundredth meridian. On the important committees—such as Ways and Means, Appropriations, Agriculture, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Post Office and Post Roads—not one Democratic Member west of the one hundredth meridian has been placed. I was consigned to the District of Columbia Committee, which assignment I refused. I could not afford to be diverted from my predetermined purpose of acquiring commercial equality—a square deal for my section of the country—by being hamstrung or bottled up on a committee with which I am not in sympathy.

Lest we forget just how this parcel-post graduate, prepared by the four assistants to the Assistant Postmasters General, with the aid of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS], was given the rubber-stamp approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, I shall insert it here.

The following table shows the parcel-post rates as they are since August 15 last. The discrepancies between the rates in the second and third zones should be noted, as well as the discrepancies that would exist on larger weights if they were permitted under the system beyond the second zone.

Present parcel post graduate.

Pounds.	Local zone.	First zone, 50 miles.	Second zone, 50 to 150 miles.	Third zone, 150 to 300 miles.	Fourth zone, 300 to 600 miles.	Fifth zone, 600 to 1,000 miles.	Sixth zone, 1,000 to 1,400 miles.	Seventh zone, 1,400 to 1,800 miles.	Eighth zone, 1,800 miles and over.
1	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.10	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.12	.14	.16	.19	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.17	.20	.23	.28	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.22	.26	.30	.37	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.27	.32	.37	.46	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.32	.38	.44	.55	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.37	.44	.51	.64	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.42	.50	.58	.73	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.47	.56	.65	.82	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.11	1.32
Increase	.....	*.05*	.....	*.48*	*.11*	*.11*	*.21*	*.11*	*.21*
12	.11	.16	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.11	.17	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.12	.18	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.12	.19	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.13	.20	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.13	.21	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.14	.22	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.14	.23	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.15	.24	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Why 20-pound instead of 25-pound limit? Because, forsooth, the United States Post Office was possessed of 42,000 second-hand scales, which originally cost 90 cents each and which are only capable of weighing 20 pounds. One hundred dollars reward to anyone who can reconcile this "crazy-quilt" graduate to the satisfaction of the President.

Here are some of the reforms and improvements that we believe should be made in the parcel-post system and schedules, in addition to a simple and automatic graduate:

A zone system that covers the entire country, avoiding the flat rates that occur under the present system.

A zone adjustment that insures the same rate in each direction between points.

A rate graduate which provides declension of rates; that is, that the rate per ton-mile shall decrease as the distance increases.

A graduate rate for fractions of a pound. At present an ounce attached to a pound pays the pound rate. A 17-ounce package takes the 2-pound rate.

A graduate of insurance rates, the rate increasing regularly as the value of the goods to be insured increases. I have suggested a charge of 2 cents for $10 and an increase of 2 cents for each $10 in value.

The system should under no circumstances permit of reshipping under a combination rate less than the through rate.

The weight limit should be increased to at least 25 pounds and ultimately to 100 pounds.

The size of the package permitted to be shipped should be increased with increase in weight. Size of the package should be graduated with a definite cubic-weight rule.

Third-class matter should be abolished, and articles now included in third class should take parcel-post rates.

It will be suggested that the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is authorized to make the changes proposed. In reply I will state that I have called the attention of both the Postmaster General and the commission to the alterations needed. An old saying runs, "You can lead a horse to water, but you can not make him drink." Perhaps it might be wise for Congress to revoke the authority given the Postmaster General and the commission and set about making the necessary improvements itself.

For the purpose of comparison I will insert here the parcel-post graduate I have prepared and submitted to Postmaster General Burleson.

Proposed Kindel graduate.

SIMPLE, AUTOMATIC, AND EQUITABLE.

Pounds.	Local zone.	First zone, 50 miles.	Second zone, 50 to 150 miles.	Third zone, 150 to 300 miles.	Fourth zone, 300 to 500 miles.	Fifth zone, 500 to 800 miles.	Sixth zone, 800 to 1,200 miles.	Seventh zone, 1,200 to 1,700 miles.	Eighth zone, 1,700 to 2,300 miles.	Ninth zone, 2,300 miles and over.
1	$0.03	$0.04	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.10	$0.11	$0.12
2	.04	.05	.07	.09	.11	.13	.15	.17	.19	.21
3	.04	.06	.09	.12	.15	.18	.21	.24	.27	.30
4	.05	.07	.11	.15	.19	.23	.27	.31	.35	.39
5	.05	.08	.13	.18	.23	.28	.33	.38	.43	.48
6	.06	.09	.15	.21	.27	.33	.39	.45	.51	.57
7	.06	.10	.17	.24	.31	.38	.45	.52	.59	.66
8	.07	.11	.19	.27	.35	.43	.51	.59	.67	.75
9	.07	.12	.21	.30	.39	.48	.57	.66	.75	.84
10	.08	.13	.23	.33	.43	.53	.63	.73	.83	.93
11	.08	.14	.25	.36	.47	.58	.69	.80	.91	1.02
Increase	.....	*.06*	*.11*	*.11*	*.11*	*.11*	*.11*	*.11*	*.11*	*.11*
12	.09	.15	.27	.39	.51	.63	.75	.87	.99	1.11
13	.09	.16	.29	.42	.55	.68	.81	.94	1.07	1.20
14	.10	.17	.31	.45	.59	.73	.87	1.01	1.15	1.29
15	.10	.18	.33	.48	.63	.78	.93	1.08	1.23	1.38
16	.11	.19	.35	.51	.67	.83	.99	1.15	1.31	1.47
17	.11	.20	.37	.54	.71	.88	1.05	1.22	1.39	1.59
18	.12	.21	.39	.57	.75	.93	1.11	1.29	1.47	1.65
19	.12	.22	.41	.60	.79	.98	1.17	1.36	1.55	1.74
20	.13	.23	.43	.63	.83	1.03	1.23	1.43	1.63	1.83
21	.13	.24	.45	.66	.87	1.08	1.29	1.50	1.71	1.92
22	.14	.25	.47	.69	.91	1.13	1.35	1.57	1.79	2.01
23	.14	.26	.49	.72	.95	1.18	1.41	1.64	1.87	2.10
24	.15	.27	.51	.75	.99	1.23	1.47	1.71	1.95	2.19
25	.15	.28	.53	.78	1.03	1.28	1.53	1.78	2.03	2.28

GEORGE J. KINDEL'S copyrighted graduate of parcel-post rates and zones, which he presents to the people of the United States.
[The system admits of extension to any weight.]

The rate is found by multiplying the pounds by the zone and adding 3, the overhead charge, except in the local zone, where the rate is found by dividing the weight in pounds by 2 and adding 3. Thus the rate on 10 pounds in the local zone is $10 \div 2 = 5 + 3 = 8$. Fractions are disregarded. The rate on 10 pounds to the eighth zone is $10 \times 8 = 80 + 3 = 83$. If it is found necessary to reduce rates, cut off the highest rate zone and spread the remainder.

Our section of the country, the trans-Mississippi West, is the recognized bread basket of the Nation. We demand a square deal; a 2-cent postage stamp instead of a 4; relative if not differential transportation rates.

Interstate-commerce laws now in effect are, in my opinion, contrary to the Constitution, as they discriminate between States. The Constitution provides:

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

This square deal is pledged to us in the Democratic national platform. What the people of Colorado demand in this direction at the hands of the national Democracy is set forth in the following plank in the Colorado State Democratic platform:

We favor the opening of the Galveston gateway and equalizing of freight, passenger, and Pullman rates, and that all rates be made "between," instead of "to" and "from," in order to facilitate the development of our inexhaustible resources and materially reduce the high cost of living.

The voters of my State, believing we meant what we professed before election, sent a full Democratic representation to both Houses of Congress by an overwhelming plurality.

Yet all these things I have pointed out have happened to us in Colorado in this good year of our Lord 1913, with an In-

terstate Commerce Commission since 1887, under a Democratic administration, which pledged an equal opportunity, commercial and otherwise, to all. Why should we longer celebrate the Fourth of July in this boasted "land of the free"? Why wave the Star-Spangled Banner, that emblem of a square deal and equal rights to all men and all sections of our country, when we of the Rocky Mountain section are not given a square deal and are denied commercial equality?

Shall we, then, longer submit to the abuse of the Constitution, which was originally ample for the purpose, or shall we insist upon such equitable adjustments as shall give to all sections of our country an equal advantage?

We of the trans-Mississippi section protest against being compelled longer to furnish fodder for Senator TILLMAN'S allegorical cow, only to provide good milking for the railroads and money sharks of Wall Street. (See the cow, Appendix 2.)

We have been unable to get the square deal to which we are entitled at the hands of the Republican Party The Democratic Party has pledged us that square deal, and we believe that pledge will be made good. It was largely because of the pledge of the Democratic Party in Colorado to fight to the last ditch for a square deal for commercial equality for the State that the party was successful in the last election. We assisted to some degree in that success. Now, if justice is denied us here, if the national Democracy does not take cognizance of our pledge in the Colorado State platform, we shall be compelled to carry on the battle in such manner as seems to us most certain to insure success, and, like our insurgent forefathers of seventy-six, to continue the fight for commercial equality for Colorado regardless of party affiliations.

It ill becomes us to assume the management of the parlors of the Philippines, Panama, and Cuba while we indulge at home so disgracefully neglected a kitchen.

Why not change the old cry of "Cuba libre" to "Colorado libre"?

Protection of Our Food Fish.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. CHARLES LINTHICUM,

OF MARYLAND,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1913.

The House granted Mr. LINTHICUM leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the bills H. R. 7774 and H. R. 7775, relating to the conservation of our food fish.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, we Americans are an extravagant people, although our forefathers, who came to this country in its early days, were not. They came from European States crowded with dense populations whose natural wealth had been divested by centuries of civilization. The watchword of living had been economy, so it was inborn with them to be frugal with the riches of the new land. Their offspring, however, had no such object lesson or salutary experiences to restrain them, for the possessions to which they were born were so bountiful, so manifest on every hand, that they naturally assumed them to be unlimited.

Indeed, in the early part of the eighteenth century the North American Continent presented a vision of natural wealth that taxed the imagination and staggered the eye. People counted land not by acres, but by square miles; they measured wood not by cords, but by acres. They saw wild birds so numerous that they darkened the heavens; the forest game was so bold that they were compelled to destroy it in order to protect their gardens. The rivers teemed with fish in such numbers that the favorite diversion of Izak Walton was nothing more than the mechanical act of casting the line and drawing the catch. Great bodies of valuable ores lay unsought in the ground over which they trod, while watercourses and waterfalls, the future economic value of which they never dreamed, abounded on every hand.

It is not remarkable, therefore, that in the face of such dazzling opulence the descendants of these early settlers should have been extravagant with the great natural assets to which they were heir. It would have been more remarkable had they been otherwise.

Two centuries of practically unrestrained attack by civilization upon the magnificent natural resources of the North American Continent has brought us face to face with the consequences of our profligacy. Our public forests have been nearly destroyed, our lands despoiled of their richness, our game almost exterminated, while our ore bodies and waterfalls, which by their very nature could not be obliterated by the ruthless onslaught of our extravagance, have to a great extent passed under control of private corporations.

But no sooner did we awaken to our folly than the cry went up to "save what's left." Large areas of our forest domain were withdrawn from entry, ore lands were removed from the danger of private aggrandizement, concerted action was taken by the various States to save the remaining wild life, followed after a number of years by national legislation on the subject which has given to the birds more effective protection than any they have hitherto enjoyed.

We have paid a bitter price, but the lesson we have learned has been a valuable one, for now we appreciate from a practical viewpoint the worth of restraint and conservation.

It is strange, however, that though we have begun to protect and conserve our forests, our mines, our streams, our waterfalls, and our birds, we have so far ignored the importance of effectually protecting through national legislation our food fish. As an economic factor in the cost of living fish are of as much importance to the majority of our people as the birds; and in habits they are equally as migratory.

DECREASE OF OUR FOOD FISH.

Year after year our National Bureau of Fisheries has directed attention to the steady decrease in the catch of food fish, pointing out the abuses that existed and urging upon the various States the importance of enacting laws to remedy these abuses. It seems that these warnings have been generally ignored, and now we are reaping the consequences of our wastefulness. As an object lesson of the enormous decrease of food fish in our bays and rivers, consider the case of Neitzey Bros., of Washington, D. C., handling a seine 7,200 feet long, which requires 45 men and 2 steamers to operate it, who report to the Bureau of Fisheries that their entire catch for the two seasons of 1912 and 1913 did not equal more than one day's catch in former years.

One of the most valuable assets of my beloved State of Maryland is the beautiful Chesapeake Bay. Upon this bay thousands of Marylanders make their living navigating its waters, gathering its sea food, and capturing its wild game. The fishing industry is a business of great importance on this bay, and I am sure that no other State watches more carefully or guards more jealously their great natural assets than do the people of my State.

Many months ago Hon. Peter J. Campbell, of Baltimore, my former associate in the State Senate of Maryland, who has done so much for the protection of the fishing industry of our State in certain localities, finding the necessity for wider legislation, directed my attention to the constant depletion in the supply of the food fish in our rivers and bays, and I became interested in the subject.

The fisherman, like the farmer, has his good years and his bad years, his years of plenty and his years of scarcity. When years of scarcity occur at irregular or remote intervals they indicate no serious or permanent trouble, for any one of a dozen different causes may have conspired to keep the fish out of those particular waters in which the fisherman operates for a living. But when year after year his catch steadily and unfailingly diminishes, this decline indicates beyond any reasonable doubt the presence of agencies destructive to the fish beyond his normal rate of reproduction to overcome. Then it is merely a question of time when fish become extinct in those waters.

NEED FOR NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

I found that Maryland and Virginia had many good laws on their statute books, but that for some reason these laws were not always enforced. Being a Marylander, quite naturally my views at first were those from a Maryland viewpoint, but after I went further into the subject I found that a view from the Maryland standpoint was just about as correct or as wrong as a view from the Virginia standpoint. I then became aware that neither the Maryland viewpoint nor the Virginia viewpoint covered the whole of the situation, and that what was needed was legislation framed from a national viewpoint.

I understand the same situation was faced by those gentlemen who drafted the law for the protection of our migratory birds. Almost every State had protective laws of some kind, but in nearly every case those laws had been drawn in the interests of the hunters of the State and not in the interests of the birds. Those men discovered that what was needed was a law drawn from a national standpoint, that would afford the birds protection in their migrations through every State, and thus enable them to increase. And so I discovered soon after

taking up this fish question that what was required was legislation from a national viewpoint to protect the fish.

I had not proceeded far with my investigation when I became aware that the depletion of our fish could be traced to two principal causes:

First. The deliberate sacrifice of good food fish by the fertilizer factories in the manufacture of oil or fertilizer compounds; and

Second. The lack of regulations as to the time, manner, and conditions under which fish are taken.

I have therefore sought to remedy these abuses by the introduction of two bills.

H. R. 7774.

The first, H. R. 7774, seeks to regulate the interstate transportation of fish or products or compounds thereof when intended to be used for fertilizer or oil or in the manufacture of fertilizer or oil.

Now, the fish-fertilizer factories contend that they do not deliberately catch any fish other than the menhaden, because the menhaden is the ideal fish for their particular purposes. The bill which I have drawn, as you will note by reference to the same, excepts the menhaden, which in some localities is also known as the pogie or fatback or mossbunker. It places no restraint upon their unlimited use of the menhaden. It also permits them to use sharks, dogfish, skates, rays, sea robins, and sculpins, so it can not be said that this measure is inimical to or would inflict hardship upon the fish-fertilizer factories, because the men controlling those factories violently protest that the fish they principally use are the menhaden.

There are many industries, such as those engaged in the canning of salmon and fish roe, that use some particular part of the fish and regard the balance as refuse. Under an exception in my bill this refuse may be disposed of to the fish-fertilizer factories, and these factories would be guilty of nothing unlawful in using this by-product in the manufacture of fertilizer. The bill merely seeks to discourage the deliberate use of food fish for fertilizer by prohibiting the shipping of such fertilizer in interstate commerce.

In order to give to the Department of Commerce, which would have charge of the administration of this law, a convenient means by which to enforce the same, my bill provides that every interstate shipment of fertilizer or oil shall bear a label certifying that such shipment contains no fish except such as are permitted under this act.

PENALTIES.

It also provides that anyone who falsely labels any such shipment shall be fined not more than $200 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year for the first offense, and if again found guilty, be fined $500 or suffer imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to make such regulations as he may deem necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act, and it is specifically stated that in order not to interfere with those industries which have been established in the Territory of Alaska, they shall not fall within the provisions of this bill until the last day of January, 1917.

USE OF FOOD FISH BY FERTILIZER FACTORIES.

It is strange that although the fish-fertilizer factories assert that they do not use food fish to any great extent in the manufacture of fertilizer; would consider it a wrong to do so; that none of their vessels are allowed to deliberately catch food fish for fertilizer purposes; they nevertheless appear to be vigorously opposed to this law.

Since the introduction of this bill I have received letters from various parts of the country in approval of this effort to save our food fish. One of these correspondents says:

When I was a boy you could buy the nicest spots for 10 cents a hundred and everyone was salting them up for winter's use. Now if you get them for 60 cents a dozen you get them cheap. This is one of the causes of the high cost of living, for they used to put up enough fish in the summer to last them all winter. The menhaden fish boats say they do not take any edible fish. This I deny, for all fish that come to their nets, and even the menhaden, alewives, or fatbacks, as they are called by different people, are good edible fish, and how glad some of our people in the large cities would be if they could get some of them, and yet they are made into fertilizer.

Another correspondent writes:

Senator ——— alleged that they (the fertilizer factory boats) caught no food fish, but only alewives or menhaden. Schools of menhaden are rarely seen in schools at the surface of the water until they are being chased by tailors, bluefish, rock, and other large food fish, and it would be a most discriminating net which could catch the menhaden without catching a large number of food fish, and in bringing in the large hauls that they do it is impossible to select and throw overboard all of the food fish and save them alive for the benefit of the community.

Another thing about it is, the indiscriminate catching of these fish leaves nothing for the food fish to live on. There are plenty other sources of ammonia than fish scrap. It is true it is a little more expensive, but it is also of a better quality and produces better fertilizing results.

The real situation regarding the use by the fish-fertilizer factories of food fish is, I believe, clearly and fairly set forth by Mr. Talbott Denmead, president of the Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association, in a letter to the Baltimore Sun under date of June 19, 1913.

His letter to the Sun follows:

SIR: I have noted with interest the many letters in your open-letter columns lately concerning the fish question in Maryland, and it is very pleasing to note that some interest is being taken in the question.

I think some of the information contained in these letters is misleading, because the situation as to the catching of menhaden and the laws relating to the same are not generally known, and with your permission I should like to give a little résumé of the situation as the Maryland State Game and Fish Association finds it:

First, the laws of Virginia absolutely prohibit the use of all food fish for fertilizer excepting herring; again, they absolutely prohibit the taking and catching of small-sized food fish of any kind for any purpose and require such little fish to be immediately returned to the water when caught.

The State of Maryland, on the other hand, does not prohibit the use of any kinds of fish for fertilizer, nor does it prohibit the taking of small fish.

Now, when the gentlemen from Virginia write to the Sun and say that they do not violate the laws of Virginia they are probably correct. When they say they do not catch food fish with their menhaden outfits outside of the Chesapeake Bay they are again correct. When they say that they do not use food fish for the manufacture of fertilizer they are mistaken, for, first, they use tons of herring for the same, which is a food fish, but used legally when turned into fertilizer; and, second, their boats regularly visit the head of the Chesapeake Bay and purchase scowloads of fish from the fishermen there during the entire spring run. These scowloads of fish are for the most part herring, but anyone who has seen them and examined their contents will tell you that there are quantities of small white and yellow perch and other food fish mixed in with them. This can not be controverted; contracts are made for these fish by those in charge of the fertilizer factory boats with the Maryland fishermen in advance of the season; everybody in Havre de Grace sees these boats arrive every two weeks or so, load the decayed fish on their boats, and sail south with them.

I have had many invitations to accompany the menhaden boats which fish for the fertilizer factories and see that they do not catch food fish on these trips, but it is not necessary for me to accept, for I already know that on such trips they catch few food fish; but that they get food fish in other ways and at other times, especially from the head of the Chesapeake in the spring, can not be denied by any person who is familiar with the situation. And by food fish I do not mean herring alone, but white perch and yellow perch as well.

Your correspondents of your representative will have no difficulty in ascertaining this fact, if they will journey to the Susquehanna Flats, from the fishermen themselves, many of whom will admit that they had contracts with and sold and delivered to the Maryland and Virginia fertilizer factories fish of all descriptions at so much per barrel.

Fishermen who have sold these fish for fertilizer have come to me and told me they believed it wrong and wished it could be stopped by law in this State, knowing that they were injuring themselves by thinking only of the present, with no thought of the future, but while it was lawful and others did it they would continue to do it also.

VIRGINIA FERTILIZER FACTORIES.

According to the census of manufactures of 1910, which covers the calendar year 1909, Virginia ranked fourth among the States in the manufacture of fertilizers. Fish was the principal material used, in respect to cost, representing 30.2 per cent of the cost of all materials in that year as against 6 per cent in 1904, and only 2.7 per cent in 1899. There were 45 establishments in the State engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers, of which number 13 reported fish as the only material used. The statistics of these 13 establishments show that there are 698 persons engaged; that the capital invested amounted to $1,042,861; and that they turn out products to the value of $1,180,816. In addition to these 13 establishments which use fish exclusively in the manufacture of fertilizer, there were a number of others that reported the use of some fish as material to be mixed with other ingredients in the manufacture of their products.

I have no desire to do these factories the least injustice, for I admire honest industry. But when one beholds a business of this character accumulating wealth so rapidly that it is able to pay enormous dividends; when one stops to reflect that these dividends are amassed through taking from the waters of the earth the fish that belong to us all; when in the reckless pursuit and inordinate desire to acquire this free-gotten wealth these wealthy corporations are prone to ride rough shod over the common rights of everybody to rob our waters of their fish, to deprive our fishermen on a smaller scale of the means of a livelihood, to influence higher the already increasing cost of living, I submit that it then becomes the imperative duty of our National Government to extend its strong, protecting arm.

H. R. 7775.

Unfortunately our scandalously wasteful destruction of our food fish is not confined solely to the fish-fertilizer factories. It was to cover other abuses that I introduced H. R. 7775. That bill, which aims to give the protection of the Federal Government to fish not remaining the entire year within the waters of any State or Territory, authorizes the Department of

Commerce to define the seasons and regulate the manner under which they may be taken. It would enable the Department of Commerce to regulate seining, prescribe open and closed seasons, etc.

An important provision in this bill specifies that it shall not apply to fish when they may be in waters solely within a State or Territory, which waters are not the outlets of streams having their sources beyond the borders of said State or Territory. In other words, I have taken care to frame these measures so that not the least possible protest can be made upon the ground that they infringe upon the rights of any State.

Under this exception only those rivers or bays which extend through one State into the jurisdiction of another would fall under this act. Where a river is solely within a State, it is expected that that State will protect the fish within that water.

To those familiar with the nature and extent of present abuses in connection with seining, the need of a law of this character is apparent. If you come in between the capes of Charles and Henry and follow up the west shore of Chesapeake Bay, you will be so astonished by the intricate maze of nets which dot the waters that you will think it remarkable that any fish are ever able to get as far as the mouth of the Potomac. Some of these nets extend 7 or 8 miles out in the bay and so overlap one another that it is a wise fish indeed that is able to get by them. In some instances, that of Mobjack Bay being a noteworthy one, they so cover the mouth of a body of water as to render it nearly impossible for a fish to get in.

The inevitable result of such conditions has quickly followed, as is attested by the following statement issued by the Commissioner of Fisheries July 15, 1913:

Memorandum for the Secretary.

JULY 15, 1913.

We have just received from Neitzey Bros., old and experienced fishermen of the Potomac River a comparative statement of the catch of shad and herring in their haul seine at Ferry Landing, Va., for a period of five years, ending in 1913. The figures are so suggestive and so confirmatory of the position of the department that I think you will be interested:

Number of fish taken.

Year.	Shad.	Herring.
1909	9,000	1,400,000
1910	4,200	517,000
1911	1,450	310,000
1912	900	145,000
1913	700	60,000

The seine used in this fishery is 1,200 fathoms long and requires 45 men and 2 steam engines to operate it. The entire catch of the two seasons of 1912 and 1913 was not more than one day's catch in former years.

——— ———, *Commissioner.*

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

Much light is shed upon the condition of the fish industry in the Chesapeake Basin by a recent bulletin of the Department of Commerce. This bulletin is entitled "Serious Condition of the Fisheries of Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries," and was dated June 4, 1913. The bulletin is as follows:

Inquiries conducted by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, show that the present fishing season has been the poorest in many years in most parts of the Chesapeake Basin, and the aggregate catch of the principal spring fish—shad and herring—will be much less than in recent years. The effects of the diminished run of fish will be seen from three to five years hence, when the reduced progeny of this season's supply comes back to spawn.

The conditions in the Potomac River, which may be taken as typical for all the major streams, are in some respects the worst in 40 years. The upper reaches of the river have been almost barren of fish during the entire season, and nearly all the shad and herring fishermen have failed to meet expenses. At Ferry Landing, the largest seine on the river, 1,200 fathoms long, has discontinued operations in the middle of the season, owing to the scarcity of fish. In former years this celebrated fishing shore, with a smaller seine, sometimes yielded 200,000 or more herring at a haul, and up to 10 or 15 years ago took probably 15,000 to 30,000 fish at a haul on an average. Only a few years back from 1,000 to 1,500 shad were frequently taken at one set of the seine. This year the largest haul was 3,000 herring and 100 shad, while many times only 6 to 20 shad were taken.

The shad hatcheries operated by the bureau on the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers have had a very unsuccessful season. Their operations afford a good criterion of the condition of the fishery in the fresh waters, because the whole field is covered and nearly every ripe fish that is caught by the fishermen is stripped of its eggs by spawn takers sent out from the hatcheries. At the shad hatchery on the Potomac River the egg collections amounted to 29,988,000, as compared with 88,727,000 in 1912. The hatchery at the mouth of the Susquehanna River has been able to secure only 6,000,000 eggs to date, as compared with 10,000,000 in 1912, which season was regarded as an absolute failure

Shad culture on a scale that is entirely feasible can, with minor protective legislation, maintain the shad fishery in almost any stream; but shad culture under existing conditions is deprived of one very essential requirement, namely, an adequate supply of ripe eggs for hatching purposes.

The immediate cause of the failure of the shad and herring fisheries this year is the diminished run of spawning fish into Chesapeake Bay from the sea and the enormous quantity of apparatus among which a very limited catch had to be divided. Inasmuch as the great bulk of the yield is taken in salt water, the remnant that was able to reach the spawning grounds in the streams was insignificant and wholly inadequate to maintain the supply.

The remote cause of the present condition is excessive fishing in former years and the lack of even the minimum amount of protection that is demanded by regard for the most elementary principles of fishery conservation Fish entering Chesapeake Bay have to run through such a maze of nets that the wonder is that any are able to reach their spawning grounds and deposit their eggs. The mouth of every important shad and herring stream in the Chesapeake Basin is literally clogged with nets that are set for the special purpose of intercepting every fish whereas a proper regard for the future welfare of the fisheries and for the needs of the migrating schools would cause the nets to be set so as to insure the escape of a certain proportion of the spawning fish.

Adequate protection of the fishes is compatible with great freedom of fishery and with a large and increasing yield. A very slight curtailment of the catch, perhaps as little as 10 per cent in any given year, may be sufficient to perpetuate the species and result in increased production in a few years To disregard a requirement so small and to permit the continuance of an evil so serious simply invites and encourages the destruction of a most valuable food supply.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF MEASURES.

Assuming that there may be some gentlemen in this House who might feel that these measures were unconstitutional and invaded some right which belonged solely to the various States, I submitted these bills to my colleague, Judge TOWNER, of Iowa, for his opinion, and after going over them carefully I understand it to be his view that they are practically on all fours with the migratory bird bill; that if the bird law is a constitutional measure, these measures are likewise constitutional. Judge TOWNER has given special attention to the study of constitutional questions, having been for a number of years a lecturer on constitutional law in the State University of Iowa. I am therefore inclined to believe that his opinion of the constitutionality of these measures is worthy of the most careful consideration of this House.

I am a firm believer in the rights of the States, and do not excitedly flag the Federal Government for help unless I am pretty sure that no help will be forthcoming from other sources. My views along this line cordially agree with those of Mr. Oregon Milton Dennis, of Baltimore, formerly State game warden of Maryland, who, in an address before the Fourth International Fishery Congress, held here in Washington in September, 1908, said:

I am a State rights man, and am jealous of any action of the National Government which would deprive the State of a single right. But when I consider that the great bodies of water which produce natural food run through and by different States; when I consider that petty political influences, jealousies, and other equally silly reasons prevent a State from protecting from extermination a natural food product, I am convinced that the only solution of this question is in rational control of the fish by the Federal Government. I hope this Congress will put itself on record to that end, for I believe that not until this is done and the Federal Government legislates for fish protection and supplies its powerful backing to the enforcement of such laws will the question of fish protection be solved.

SECRETARY REDFIELD'S CONFERENCE.

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, is fully alive to the importance of fish protection. His knowledge of the subject is not confined to the information he has secured through the official bulletins of the Bureau of Fisheries, which is under his department, but is also based upon his own personal knowledge. Exhibiting unusual activity as the head of a department which brings to him many burdens, he made a personal trip of inspection and investigation. The result of that trip was to make him a more ardent advocate of fish protection than he had ever been before. He called a conference to consider fish conditions in the Chesapeake Bay, to which he invited the governors of Maryland and Virginia and the officers of those two States whose work gave them special knowledge on the subject. That conference was held in the Secretary's private office on September 23 of this year. There was a free interchange of views, the result of which was to impress many of those present with the necessity for the National Government going forward with its protective measures.

At that conference there was submitted by Secretary Redfield a bulletin prepared by the Bureau of Fisheries. The information it contains throws so much light on the subject that I reproduce it here in full:

CONFERENCE IN RE FISHING IN CHESAPEAKE BAY AND TRIBUTARIES.

Of late it has become increasingly evident that radical legislation is imperative if the fish in Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are to be saved and the great and valuable fishing industry is to be preserved. The past unsuccessful season has brought the authorities of the States of Virginia and Maryland and the Federal Government face to face with this serious and vital issue. The situation in brief is as follows:

The catch of shad in Virginia has declined, as shown by the following table:

1897. 11,529,474 pounds or 2,882,368 fish.
1909. 7,421,864 pounds or 1,880,466 fish.
1913. 2,752,321 pounds or 688,080 fish (unofficial).

Report of the catch of shad and herring by Neitzey Bros., of Washington, D. C.

SHAD.

1909	9,000
1912	900
1913	700

HERRING.

1909	1,400,000
1912	145,000
1913 (unofficial)	60,000

The entire catch for the two seasons of 1912 and 1913 was not more than one day's catch in former years. We operate a seine 1,200 fathoms long (7,200 feet), requiring 45 men and two steam engines to operate it. The business was so poor that we did not pay expenses.

Statement of Mr. Haywood, of Gloucester County, Va., formerly agent for the Old Dominion Steamship Co., identified with steamship interests since 1901:

"The fish in Chesapeake Bay and tributaries is very much on the decrease. In 1901 I shipped 6,000 barrels, and from that year until the present time there has been a steady decrease. In 1912 we shipped only 1,700 barrels. I attribute this to three primary causes: First, that pound nets should not be set so close that fish can not get by to their spawning grounds; second, the mesh is too small; and, third, the fishermen around York Spit, Mobjack, and York Rivers are setting their nets in 40 feet of water, practically stopping up Mobjack Bay from S. E. Bar of Newport News to York Spit. No nets should be set at a greater depth than 25 feet."

THE YIELD OF SHAD IN MARYLAND.

1890. 7,127,486 pounds, or 1,781,872 fish.
1900. 3,111,181 pounds, or 777,770 fish.
1912. 1,912,249 pounds, or 478,062 fish (unofficial).

CATCH OF SHAD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

1908. 3,942,000 pounds, or 985,500 fish.
1910. 5,184,868 pounds, or 1,296,217 fish.
1912. 7,250,000 pounds, or 1,812,500 fish (unofficial).

In 1902 the amount of fish taken in North Carolina waters was 67,584,734 pounds of food fishes. Ten years later, 101,422,000 pounds.

(Note the increase in North Carolina waters compared with the decrease in Virginia and Maryland waters.)

It is a fact that the States of Virginia and Maryland have not been able to get together in the past to make and enforce laws that would properly protect and assure the perpetuation of the fishing industry in these waters. Virginia enjoys an advantage in that the shad, herring, and other migratory fish entering Chesapeake Bay on their annual run into fresh water first come within the jurisdiction of Virginia and remain there for some time, even when bound into Maryland waters. These fish are attracted by fresh water, and hence are drawn to the western shores of the bay, where the principal streams discharge. These shores are lined with nets that almost prevent even a small number of these fish from getting to their natural spawning grounds, foremost of which are the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers.

One object of this conference is to consider the Linthicum bill, which places all migratory fish under Federal jurisdiction. The fact that the States of Virginia and Maryland have never agreed upon cooperative laws protecting the fishing industry is the strongest argument why this bill should become a law. The further fact that the existing laws can not be or are not effectively enforced is still another point in favor of the bill.

Shad and herring are defenseless species, but other valuable varieties which are predatory are also getting scarce. The striped bass, a real marauder, is losing ground and is in great danger. In the past tons of these fish of immature years, far too small to kill, have been marketed or caught and wasted until the resources are reaching a low ebb. The sturgeon is scarce now—in fact, may be considered rare in some waters—owing to the shortsighted greed of the caviar hunter and the apparent indifference of the States. The only salvation and the last resort to save this valuable species is an absolutely closed season for a period of years. Are the States in position to grant this?

It would seem strange if for the sake of a few hundred dollars revenue derived from the granting of licenses promiscuously to the net fishermen, regardless of the number set or the consequences to the fish supply, an industry worth millions of dollars is to be sacrificed. Restrictive legislation that will adequately conserve the supply is entirely compatible with active fishing and will in time lead to an increased catch. But little disturbance to the industry would ensue even at the outset if, as the result of a new cooperative policy, the food fishes of the Chesapeake region were given even the minimum degree of recognition that wisdom dictates.

In the prosecution of any fishery the first and most important consideration should be to make it certain that a sufficient number of spawning fish are allowed to escape to maintain the supply. But no such consideration has ever been observed in the fisheries of Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, where the object has been the capture each year of the maximum number of fish obtainable.

Assuming a catch of 2,000,000 shad in a given year, one-half of that number would be females filled with spawn. If only 10 per cent of them are allowed to escape the nets and reach the spawning grounds, over 2,000,000,000 eggs would be laid. This output plus the work of the hatcheries would go far to keep up the supply and the result would be an increased catch in a few years.

It is not necessary now to consider the details of legislation that is demanded. The important thing is to determine whether a policy can be adapted which will meet the situation. Lines along which legislation should go are:

(1) Close season.
a. Close season on sturgeon for a term of years.
b. Close season on all fishing sunset Saturday night to sunrise Monday morning.
(2) Restriction of amount of netting in a given area.
(3) Keep clear the way to spawning grounds.
(4) Prevent avoidable waste.
(5) Allowing no food fish to be caught except for food purposes.

EXTERMINATION OF THE STURGEONS.

Our wasteful and indifferent course toward our food fish is fast leading to a state in which their destruction exceeds their reproduction. This means nothing less than inevitable extermination and the sacrifice of this great industry, which is increasing as an important economic factor in the cost of living. I am told by a gentleman of Ocean City, Md., familiar with the fish industry, that 46 boats off the coast fishing for menhaden is not an unusual sight. To clear expenses each of these boats must catch at least 1,000,000 fish a day. Assuming that each catches only the minimum number, a grand total of more than 46,000,000 fish are taken each day for fertilizer purposes. When the day's catch is poor, it is a natural temptation to take anything that looks like fish.

The great decrease in the catch of shad has been referred to. Unless we soon change our present policy it will not be long before the shad will become comparatively as rare a species as is now the sturgeons. The wanton and criminal sacrifice of the sturgeons, whose delicious steaks probably many of you have often enjoyed, presages the future of our other food fish unless we adopt conservative measures.

Here is the story of the sturgeons as given me by Dr. Hugh M. Smith, the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, who is already winning an enviable reputation through his vigorous efforts for the protection of our food fish:

THE STORY OF THE STURGEONS.

(By Hugh M. Smith, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.)

The story of the sturgeons is one of the most distressing in the whole history of the American fisheries. These large, inoffensive fishes of our seaboards, coast rivers, and interior waters were for years considered to be not only valueless, but nuisances, and whenever they became entangled in the fishermen's nets they were knocked in the head or otherwise mortally wounded and thrown back into the water. I have seen the shores of the Potomac River in the vicinity of Mount Vernon lined with the decomposing carcasses of these magnificent fishes, witnesses to the cruelty, stupidity, and profligacy of man, and the same thing has been observed everywhere in our country.

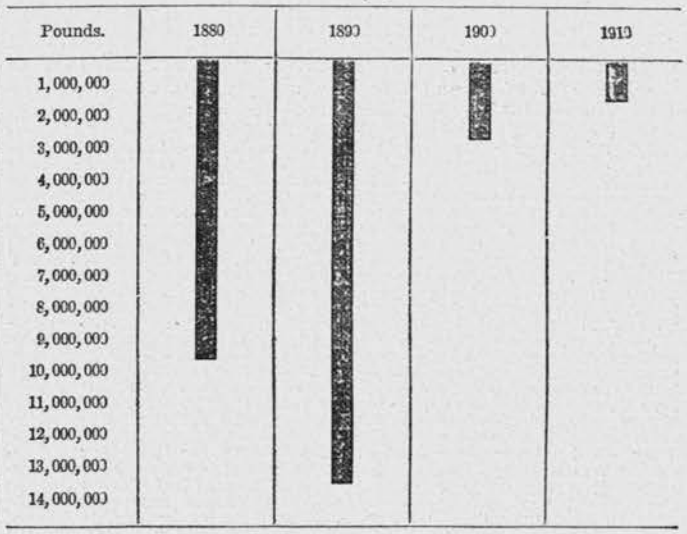
The next chapter in the story was the awakening of the fishermen to the fact that the eggs of the sturgeons had value as caviar and that the flesh had value as food. Then followed the most reckless, senseless fishing imaginable, with the result that in a comparatively few years the best and most productive waters were depleted, and what should have been made a permanent fishery of great profit was destroyed. Even after the great value of the sturgeon began to be appreciated by everyone no adequate steps were taken by the responsible authorities or insisted on by the fishermen, and the fish-eating public remained callous.

For a long time after the failure in the fishery had begun and was apparent to everyone the immature and unmarketable fish incidentally caught in seines, gill nets, and pound nets received no protection whatever in most waters, and were ruthlessly destroyed as nuisances, the decline thus being doubly accelerated.

On the Atlantic coast the catch of the sturgeon fell from 7,000,000 pounds to less than 1,000,000 in 15 years; on the Pacific coast the same meteoric history was enacted, a catch of over 3,000,000 pounds annually in the early nineties being followed by a few hundred thousand pounds in later years of the same decade, with no improvement since that time, while on the Great Lakes the yield declined more than 90 per cent in 18 years. In the American waters of the Lake of the Woods, one of the most recent grounds for the exploitation of the sturgeon, the catch decreased over 96 per cent in 10 years, notwithstanding a more active prosecution of the fishing.

The approximate sturgeon catch of the entire country at 10-year intervals, beginning in 1880, is shown in the following diagrams:

Approximate sturgeon catch of the United States.



Everywhere there is a steady downward trend in the catch. Some rivers that formerly supported a flourishing fishery are now absolutely depleted. The scarcity of the sturgeon and the demand for their flesh and eggs have run up the price to an extraordinary figure, never attained by any other fish, either in America or anywhere else. A mature female sturgeon often brings the fisherman more than a hundred and fifty dollars, and it is a poor fish that can not be sold for twenty to thirty dollars on the rivers of the east coast.

The most serious aspect of the sturgeon fishery is that, owing to the decimation of the schools of breeding fish and to peculiarities in spawn-

ing habits it has been impossible as yet to inaugurate sturgeon culture anywhere in America. Attempts at artificial propagation have proved utter failures on the Great Lakes, Lake of the Woods, Lake Champlain, Delaware River, and other waters, and the expenditure of considerable sums of money by the Federal Government has sometimes failed to yield a single batch of eggs suitable for incubation.

Everywhere in America under existing conditions the sturgeons are doomed to commercial extinction, and it requires no prophet to foresee that in a comparatively few years sturgeons will be as scarce as the dodo.

What is demanded in every State in which these fishes exist or have existed is absolute prohibition of capture or sale for a long term of years, certainly not less than 10. Any less radical treatment would be only trifling with the situation.

INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF FISH FOODS.

For generations the people of the United States have been the world's champion meat eaters. Possessing grazing land measured in square miles and innumerable cattle, fresh meat daily has been obtainable at the lowest possible price. Despite the fact that we possess the world's richest fisheries we have disdained to include fish as an important part of our diet. For this reason the development of the fisheries of the United States was undertaken in the face of national apathy toward the subject. Probably more owing to the tenets of the Catholic faith than anything else fish as an article of food gained national recognition.

Under the economic readjustment now going on the popularity of fish as a staple article of diet is increasing. The placing under cultivation of vast stretches of our prairie lands has so restricted the grazing area for cattle that the stock raiser of the West finds it no longer possible to avail himself of the rich pastures which were once his. This has resulted in a decrease in the supply of cattle with a consequent increase in the price of those which are butchered. This means that the American people must change their mode of living, and that instead of serving fish as an adjunct to the meal it must begin to constitute the meat portion of the repast.

INTEREST OF THE FISHERMEN.

In this day of widespread cooperation and conservation it behooves us to consider whether we are protecting those blessings which have been given us for our enjoyment and sustenance. Is it not self-evident that it is our duty to use with prudence, frugality, and care these gifts which nature has bestowed upon us?

Are we not the trustees for these great natural assets with a duty devolving upon us not to squander the property or principal, as it were, but to hand it down for the use and enjoyment of those to come? Is it fair that we who have within our control a vast storehouse of nature capable under proper care of feeding millions to allow it to be destroyed? Do we not owe it to posterity to maintain this valuable asset, thereby providing employment for those engaged in the industry and furnishing an economical source of food for the people of this country whose food problem is becoming more serious each day?

I would not advocate anything which would injure those whose livelihood depends upon their fishing privileges, and I am firmly of the opinion that it would be to the permanent benefit of all persons engaged in the fish industry to assist in securing legislation by which that industry can be protected and fostered and yet not unnecessarily hamper those engaged in the business. As yet it is within our power, through the observance of sensible laws and regulations, to prevent the total destruction of our food fish and bring the industry back to its prosperity of old.

Unless we check present abuses, it will not be many years before the fish industry will be destroyed. The manifest importance, therefore, of cooperation, of the necessity for restrictive measures, is apparent. The success of this reformatory policy holds within its keeping the salvation of the fish industry, now employing thousands of people and feeding millions. No particular class of people are more vitally interested in the success of this effort than those now engaged in that industry, for no people employed in a dying industry can be truly happy with the constant dread always before them that in the eventide of their lives their source of employment will have ceased.

Therefore we owe it to ourselves, to the thousands of fishermen to whom the fish of our rivers and bays furnish employment, to the millions of our population to whom fish is a part of their daily food, to enact into law the measures I have submitted for fish protection. The Bureau of Fisheries has approved these measures, for they are legislation along the lines desired by it, the only legislation which will effectually cover the situation, that will enable us to protect and preserve this immensely valuable national asset.

Columbus, the World's Benefactor—The Man of Destiny, Who Conquered Through Faith in an Overruling, Guiding Providence.

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLEMENT BRUMBAUGH,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 13, 1913.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. Mr. Speaker, as Columbus Day is now very properly and fittingly observed everywhere throughout the Nation, and as the House of Representatives of the United States is now in session on the day that such exercises are being held, I ask unanimous consent of the House to be permitted to address the House and submit some words of praise in honor of and in commemoration of the life, services, and fame of Christopher Columbus, the world's great benefactor, the man of destiny, who conquered through his sublime faith in an overruling, guiding Providence.

Representing a congressional district that has within it the largest city of the world bearing the honored name of Columbus, I have thought that I might appropriately ask the time and attention of this great legislative body of the Nation to present a few remarks in commemoration not only of Columbus Day, now so fittingly observed throughout the Nation, but also to commemorate the life and fame of this great and good man.

Mr. Speaker, there are some great benefactors whose services to mankind have been so transcendently great that we honor ourselves by remembering to honor them. This is eminently true of Columbus.

Christopher Columbus was one of the greatest souls that ever wore the clay of earth about him. To rightly estimate the superb dimensions and nobility of this great character we must study his life in connection with the beliefs and prejudices of the age in which he lived.

Because he lived on the mountain top of faith and vision, above the fog and ignorance of his age, he was misunderstood, maligned, and often persecuted.

With supreme courage, heroic endurance, and with an unfaltering faith in God he combated the superstitions of his day, became the benefactor of the ages, and bathed his name in immortality.

COLUMBUS, THE GREAT STAR IN THE HEAVENS OF FAME.

Every age has her great characters, every land her great heroes. Backward across the centuries of the past we can see yet a few sunken mountain peaks jet out from oblivion's sea.

The telescope of time as it sweeps the historical heavens still shows here and there those great stars whose magnitude is unabating through the cycling ages. Among the greatest is the name of Christopher Columbus.

The greatest souls of all history are those who, like Columbus, have conquered in the face of every adversity—those who have defied fate and all that fortune, death, and danger dare—throwing all in the balance, have hitched their chariots to the star of hope, led victory captive, and snatched immortality from the ruins of ceaseless time. This did Columbus.

Few men win immortal fame, or even respect, admidst the applause of the people of their age, but this does not condemn them in history:

> Seven cities claimed Homer dead
> Through which the living Homer begged his bread.

The world yet ponders over the witticisms of Diogenes, yet Diogenes had no better bed than his ever-present tub.

The eloquence of Cicero still thrills the world, yet Cicero lost his life while pleading the cause of right and justice for the people who slew him.

Moreover, the greatest events of history have been accomplished by men out of touch with their times and not only in the face of ridicule, but contrary to the wisdom and teachings of their age.

They were always doing the impossible.

Hannibal did the impossible when he crossed the Alps.

Cæsar conquered contrary to all military rules of his time.

Thus lived and died and became immortal Demosthenes, Socrates, Plato, Galileo, and the One who was greater than man—the Christ—the Savior of men.

THE FALSE CONCEPTIONS AND TEACHINGS CONCERNING THE FORM, DIMENSIONS, MYSTERIES, AND SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT THE EARTH.

Columbus sailed in the face of all the learning of his age, contrary to the religious thought of the world and against the accumulated wisdom of mankind.

No one can understand the propelling purposes in the life of Columbus, the supreme courage and faith of the man or even the history of the age in which Columbus lived, without first thoroughly understanding the conceptions and teachings the people of the world held, both before and at the time Columbus lived, concerning the form, size, and dimensions of the earth, and also the superstitions that filled the minds of all men concerning the powerful, mysterious forces that governed the earth, the lives of men, and even determined the destiny of the souls of men.

It is most interesting and also necessary to notice the conceptions the people held concerning these things to understand the struggle through which Columbus passed and the great work that he accomplished for all men of all times.

CHINESE CONCEPTION OF THE FORM OF THE EARTH.

The Chinese geography taught that China was the center of the world and covered the face of the earth, the other lands being small islands in the seas. The sky was held up by seven pillars in the center and rested down on the land at the rim of the horizon.

HINDU THEORY OF THE EARTH'S FORM.

The Hindus taught that the world rested upon four elephants. The elephants stood upon the back of a huge world-wide tortoise. To carry the investigation below the tortoise was profanity.

Plato at first taught that the world was a cube—a six-sided figure. And so each nation of antiquity had its own peculiar view of the earth, to dispute which stamped the offender as impious to the gods and a heretic in religion.

THE CONCEPTIONS OF THE ANCIENTS AS TO THE FORM OF THE EARTH.

And here, as throwing a flood of light upon Columbus and his times, as well as explaining the religious and scientific theories concerning the earth's form, shape, and dimensions, let us digress to notice the teachings of the ancients in regard to our earth from the time of their first crude conceptions of its form and dimensions till the truth blossomed forth centuries later in the knowledge of the earth's rotundity.

Doubtless the first man, as he stood alone upon the earth and looked into the face of the silent stars, speculated as to what this world was, its extent, and its sustaining force.

THE FIRST CONCEPTION—THE EARTH A PLANE.

The first and oldest conception of the world's shape, as taught by the ancients, was that the earth was a plane. The first theory was something like this: They looked upon the earth as a plane stretching away beyond the Ægean Sea. Around the plane ran the broad, deep River Oceanus. Beyond Oceanus was the region of fire and the abode of the spirits of the dead and the realm of darkness. Here Hemera, Earth, joined his brother, the heavens, and here beyond the river was the dreary house of death. This conception of the earth was substantially the common belief of the people for centuries and must be noted to understand Columbus and his time. This was the conception of that wonderful people, the Greeks.

There is preserved to us a tale told by the satyr Salinus to the King of Phrygia. This speech was made 400 B. C. It is such a vivid description of their conception of the earth and contains sentences of such surpassing beauty and full of such historic suggestiveness that I shall take the privilege of repeating it here. The satyr delivered himself as follows:

> The ocean sea circumscribeth and surroundeth the island named Europe, Asia, and Liberia. Beyond this ocean there is a continent of dry land infinite and unmeasurable, with green meadows and pastures, sundry big and mighty beasts. In the borders adjacent to the country is a perilous place; a gaping gulf, a bottomless pit, and the ground openeth like the mouth of insatiable hell. It is neither perfectly lightsome or absolutely darksome, but the air hangeth over with a certain kind of cloudy redness. Here two floods set their courses that way—one of sorrow and one of joy—and about each stream grow trees. The tree which grows by the flood of sorrow yieldeth its fruit, and if any man taste thereof a stream of tears flows from his eyes like a river and the whole race of their lives is turned into lamentations insomuch that weeping and wailing he knitteth his carcass in winding sheets for the greedy grave to swallow and devour.
>
> The other tree, which prospereth upon the banks of the flood of pleasure, bears fruit clean contrary to the former, for whoever tasteth thereof he is presently weaned from the power of his ancient appetite and desires so that the remembrance of them is quite abolished. But also, little by little, he recovers the years of his youth and becomes young again. The forwardness and crookedness of old age is first shaken off. The amiableness and loveliness of youth begin to bud, insomuch that they presently put on the estate of striplings, then become boys, then change to children, then reenter infancy, and at length, in great happiness, death maketh a final end of all.

Such was their conception of the earth and the spirit land beyond. What a picture! This was their theology, their geography, their view of the after life—the tree of good and evil, a material hell to shun and a glorious eternity to gain. Such was the belief that filtered down through the minds of the ancients down to Columbus's time. Ancient literature and mythology are full of such conceptions of the world and of the future life.

Mythology taught that somewhere in the plains of the valley of death was a little stream, a sip of whose waters caused all forgetfulness of all sin and pain to the troubled spirits of the departed souls.

THE RIVER OF FORGETFULNESS AND THE SPRING OF YOUTH.

Moreover, all the world believed that somewhere was the spring of youth, where you would bathe and not only be whole but young again. Just where this spring was no one knew, but it was the duty of the good to search for it. Popular imagination of Columbus's day said it was in that marvelous diamond-robed India. These views were not idle imagination, but thoroughly believed by the people.

Later we find the repenting old man, Ponce de Leon, searching for this spring of youth among the evergreen foliage of Florida. About the time of Plato and Aristotle they began to conceive of a different shape for the earth.

THE SECOND CONCEPTION OF THE FORM AND SHAPE OF THE EARTH—THE EARTH A SPHERE.

The second conception of the earth was that of the sphere. This was a natural outgrowth of the idea of a plane. Who first promulgated the theory that the earth was a sphere is not known. Pythagoras we know believed it; Aristotle taught it and made it orthodox among the learned of his age, while Hipparchus and Ptolemy made it at last a part of the religion of the Greeks. The Greeks transmitted it to the Romans, and Rome, through the teachings of Pliny, Virgil, Ovid, and Cicero, impressed it upon barbaric Europe. It passed into the books of the Middle Ages and filtered its way down to Columbus's time, and thus made possible the invention of the magnetic needle, the navigation of the world, and the discovery of America.

THE NEXT GREAT STEP—THE EARTH'S DIVISIONS AND INHABITANTS.

After this belief became settled the next step in the development naturally came in the form of the questions which they asked themselves. If the earth is a sphere, first, how is it divided; second, are the unknown parts of it inhabited? You will see at once that these were momentous questions. Upon their answer depended the destiny of the world. First, is it divided? How was this question worked out?

The Arabs upon the plains of Assyria were our first astronomers. In their silent tents at night they had watched the stars in their courses and listened to the music of the spheres. They had divided the heavens into circles. It was a near thought to transfer these circles to the earth and divide the earth by circles into five zones. This great thought is credited to Pythagoras.

THE MYTHOLOGICAL FABLES.

The Greeks believed then in two temperate zones, each capable of sustaining life, but that no life existed in the other zones. As to the division of land and water, some held that one ocean covered the whole earth, and that the land was an island. The other theory was that the earth was so large that it held the sea in a hollow form. To this latter theory belong those beautiful fabled stories of Atlantis holding the heavens up; the Pillars of Hercules; the golden apples in the gardens of Hesperides; the feats of Hercules, who held up the heavens for Atlantis while Atlantis went off on a ramble for the golden apples watched over by the fair goddess in the gardens of Hesperides.

THE UNKNOWN INHABITANTS.

Was the unknown earth inhabited? Columbus was not the first, of course, to believe that it was inhabited.

Pythagoras held that the whole world must be inhabited.

Aristotle proved that the Southern Hemisphere must have its temperate zone.

Pliny taught that there were antipodes on the other side of the globe.

In Cicero's Republic the younger Scipio, long since dead, is made to relate a dream. The hero of that name, Scipio Africanus, dead centuries before, takes Scipio the younger up to the Milky Way of the sky to show him the vanity of human fame. He tells him that there were places where his authority could never reach although he should conquer the whole known earth. "Dost thou see in how few places the earth is inhabited and that tribes live directly off from you on the other side?"

THE MARVELOUS INDIA.

Such was the Greek thought of the world.

To the north was the happy land of the Hyperborians, beyond the blasts of Boreas. To the east was wondrous India. To find a waterway to this marvelous India became the mainspring of

all of Columbus's actions. To the south was Ægean, which ran into unknown Oceanus. But the west! What was it? The west was all the world beyond the Pillars of Hercules or the Straits of Gibraltar. There was the great land of fables. Here the great Atlantis held up the curtains of the sky. Here were the Elysian fields, the home of heroes exempt from death, and those dying in battle—a thought very like the Indians' happy hunting ground. Of these fields the poet, Pindar, sang thus in beautiful strains:

Those who have had the courage to remain steadfast and to keep their souls altogether from wrong pursue the road of Zeus to the castle of Cronas, where o'er the isles of the blest ocean breezes blow, flowers gleam with gold, and with these they entwine their hands with bracelets and make crowns for their heads.

Such was the song. Illustrious Pindar! Magnificent barbarian!

EARLY LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

Such in brief was the conception of the earth when Columbus came on the stage of action.

In his early life and up to the age of 35 there is nothing of importance or promise of greatness. His father was a poor wool comber; some of his kindred sea rovers. These sea rovers were pirates and robbers. They hired themselves out to fight and plunder for any potentate who wished to employ them. With these desperate characters Columbus was sometimes forced to associate. From the age of 14 to 35 his home was a ship; his life was that of a rover of the seas.

It was with these sea robbers that the great captain learned the art of navigation; learned the power of control; learned how to carry himself in fight when with sword in hand he sprang over the board of the hostile vessel. The story of one of these sea fights off the coast of Portugal is preserved to us by Columbus's son, Ferdinand. The fight lasted, we are told, from morning till night. Early in the engagement the fighters had linked their ships together with iron grapplings never meant to be loosened. No quarter was ever asked or given. Late in the day both vessels became enveloped in a sheet of flame of fire and the only escape was to jump overboard. Columbus plunged into the sea and, being an expert swimmer, swam by the help of an oar 8 leagues to land.

Such was the life of Columbus up to his thirty-fifth year; wild and roving, but more humane always than the companions with whom fortune and circumstance forced him to associate.

GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY HIS WONDERS TO PERFORM.

Mighty forces were converging, and Columbus was the man upon whom, by past training and the decree of Providence, these mighty forces were to converge. Columbus, by that destiny that shapes our ends, was changing with it, destined to play his part in the world's greatest drama since the life of Christ on earth.

THE RELIGIOUS PERIOD OF COLUMBUS'S LIFE.

At the age of 35 a sudden change occurred in Columbus's life. He suddenly left his seafaring life, settled down to deep study concerning the earth and the religious condition of the Holy Land, then in the hands of the infidels. An Italian by birth, he accepted the religious faith of his land and age and became a devout Catholic.

A great religious impulse now seized him and never left him. He believed that the world would come to an end in about 100 years; that before that time the Scriptures must be fulfilled; that the Gospel must be carried to the heathen; that he was the chosen agent of Heaven to do that work. Moreover, to do this work Columbus reasoned that the Holy Land and the sepulcher of our Savior, Jerusalem and Palestine, now all in the hands of the Turks, must be taken and redeemed to Christianity. To do this he must lead an army to India.

THE TRADE WITH INDIA.

It will now be necessary to note the condition and enterprises of the world at this time, when Columbus's great purpose was moving his soul. All the courts of Europe were one giddy round of extravagance. The court ladies demanded the precious jewels, perfumes, and spices of India, and a brisk trade between every court in Europe and India sprang up to meet this demand. But the voyage could only be made by a long and perilous journey—a journey through deserts and mountain cliffs beset by desperadoes and robbers.

Yearly the caravan of travelers, with their camels, made this perilous journey, and yearly these mountain desperadoes, who made a business of murder and piracy, grew more desperate. But the demand was great, and many companies of men lost their goods, their camels, and their lives in the efforts to supply that demand. At last Constantinople, the last natural passway, fell into the hands of the Turks, and the last gateway to India was closed. The problem now arose whose attempted solution finally led to the discovery of America.

A WATER ROUTE TO INDIA.

The burning question now arose how to reach India by water. Columbus, by his study, had come to the conclusion that he could reach India by a sea route due westward. Should he do this, he knew that he would become the greatest benefactor of the world; for, according to his conception of the size of the earth, he would then have carried the Gospel all over the earth and have prepared the earth for the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven. Besides, according to the customs of the times, whoever opened up the way to India would not only redeem its people, but be the rightful possessor not only of the people but of all the marvelous wealth of fabulous India. To this end Columbus devoted his life with a perseverance which nothing but death could stop.

Columbus's mistake was not in the form, but in the size, of the earth. Aristotle states that the mathematicians of his day placed the circumference of the earth at 400,000 stadia. Later Strabo figured it down to 180,000 stadia.

Columbus accepted the views of Strabo. He believed that Europe covered four-fifths of the earth's surface and that only a narrow sea separated them on the west. The thought that between India and Italy to the west was the great Atlantic, then the great American Continent, and then still the vast Pacific Ocean, never entered his head. He was sure that it was only a short trip from Italy to India through this western sea of horrors; that the way could be found by any navigator with the courage to defy the terrors of the western seas and steer due westward to India. India, then, by his conception, completed the circuit of the earth. The thing seemed so feasible and plain that Columbus became possessed with the idea to do it. He always believed that he had done it, and went down to his grave in that belief.

FINDING A WAY TO INDIA.

And why should all the nations of the earth desire to find a waterway to India, a desire which was not only manifest in Columbus's life, but in that of every sailor for 300 years after him? I have already alluded to the great demands of trade for precious gems, perfumes, and spices, and the perils of the journey and the final stopping of the last passway by the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

But, beyond all this, India was believed by the people to be a veritable paradise, a land of wealth and pleasure beyond the loftiest imagination of the mind of man to conceive.

About this time Sir John Mandeville and Marco Polo had written some wonderful stories of India, which had stirred the popular mind to feverish excitement. It is necessary to see what they thought India to be in order to understand Columbus or the history of the times. Take the story of India as given by Polo, a brief part of which I here relate:

POLO'S STORY OF THE KINGDOM OF FABULOUS WEALTH, INDIA.

First, to start with, he affirmed that in the Far East had reigned for centuries a line of mighty monarchs of the race of Kublai-Khan. Their Kingdom was made up of many Provinces or States, one of which was Mangi, bordering upon the sea. Let us for our purpose just consider this one Province. In this Province, Marco Polo said, were 12,000 cities, all within a few days' travel of each other. As a sample of what the people believed of all India let us take the description of one city of the 12,000 cities of this one Province of the Kingdom, Quinsai. Quinsai was 100 miles in circumference; 30,000 soldiers guarded it; 100,000 police were on duty within it; the main street of the town was 40 paces wide and 33 miles long; at the distance of every 4 miles were market places, each 2 miles in compass, and 40,000 to 50,000 people met here to trade daily. The streets were all paved with pure stone. The waterworks were so arranged that twice a day the river was conducted through the streets sweeping the filth into a great pool beyond and then into the sea. The city had free hot and cold baths and trained fire department. The palace of the King, with its wide terraces and courts, filled a space of 10 miles, and here on the days sacred to the gods 12,000 guests were feasted at a time. The people of Quinsai were so wealthy that a part of each day was spent on the lakes in pleasure barges for banqueting, a part in driving through the parks, and a part in resting under inviting bowers, whose branches sent off perfumes at every sway.

INDIA A PARADISE.

Such was the description of this one city of the 12,000; "a city for the excellence whereof," declares Polo, "the world hath no equal. It hath so many pleasures a man would think he were in paradise." The description of the whole Kingdom was in keeping with the above.

Polo continues: "Throughout the Kingdom radiated roads all magnificently paved. Out of the soil sprang waters which cured all diseases." I shall not weary you with a description of the

King's winter palace of pure white marble, roofed with gold; 10,000 picked soldiers always acted as bodyguard, and his army was like the sands of the sea and the generals sat in chariots of solid silver. Such was the description of this wonderful India. The people believed this story. The people believed that in India priceless pearls were scattered like pebbles. Mountain peaks of jasper pierced the sky; palaces were roofed and floored with gold. In India rivers of healing for all diseases sprang out of the ground. The climate was so luxurious that every tree, as it swayed in the breezes, sent off an incense that filled the air with sweetest perfume. Such was in part the fairy story of the traveler and such was the belief of the people of the world in the age Columbus lived.

And now, after the blockade of the pass at Constantinople, commenced that great movement to find a water route to this rapturous India that resulted in the discovery of America, for that nation which should discover this route could, by the customs, claim the people and their riches for the service of God and the true church.

THE TWO GREAT UNKNOWN FRIENDS, PRESTRELTO AND PRINCE HENRY OF PORTUGAL.

The great truth, the invaluable information which became his, was furnished Columbus and worked out in the gallant, patient struggles of two men hardly known to the pages of history.

Prestrelto had been a brave sailor under Prince Henry. He had braved the western sea of horrors; had made charts, maps, and journals of his trips. Columbus, by his marriage to Dona Prestrelto, on the death of her father came into possession of these invaluable maps. It was this that gave Columbus his first conception of a water route to India and explains the great change in the life and habits of Columbus.

PRINCE HENRY OF PORTUGAL AND THE WESTERN SEA OF HORRORS.

The other man was the gallant Prince Henry of Portugal, who built his home by the sea where its roar, as he said, would ever be in his soul. He called all the wise men about him. He had rejected the teachings of the wise men regarding the possibilities of navigating that fearful western sea of horrors. And what and where was this sea of horrors that played such a part in the world's development? It was all the unknown waters beyond the Pillars of Hercules, or the Straits of Gibraltar—our Atlantic. The wise men taught and the people believed that in this western sea of terrors was a heated region beyond the boundary line of which no one could breathe the air and live.

THE WESTERN SEA OF HORRORS—THE SEA OF FIRE AND DEATH.

The poet, Pindar, had said beyond its gates no man, however brave, might navigate. Only a god might voyage these waters. The people believed this sea to be presided over by the spirits of fire, death, and darkness. Such was the belief that chained and bound navigation for centuries and which played such a great part in the world's development, whose terrors kept sailors for centuries in the Mediterranean, blocked the progress of the world, and all but made the sailors on the voyage with Columbus compel him to turn back when almost in sight of America. But Prince Henry said, "We'll cross that line," and he did. And in doing it he gave the world, I think, its greatest example of physical courage and broke one of the greatest cords of bondage that ever bound the human mind in the darkness of ignorance. Prince Henry liberated the world from its greatest superstition. Columbus got the benefit and praise of the completed work of this great heroic deed.

From these two sources Columbus got all his practical valuable information. From his conception of the size of the earth the shortest way to India would be to the west. He now became thoroughly satisfied that the kingdom of the great King Khan and all that wonderful India could be reached by any navigator bold enough to defy the fancied terrors of this sea and sail for 30 or 40 days to the west, and for the accomplishment of this he dedicated his life. The western sea of darkness had no terrors for him. Prince Henry had smashed that superstition.

THE ONE OBJECT OF COLUMBUS.

Columbus, in the words of Shakespeare, now realized that—

There is no darkness but ignorance.

He felt and realized that the blackest darkness is ever the superstitions of ignorance.

He now became a man wrapped in only one thought. His conception was first and foremost to carry the Gospel to India, and, second, to take the riches of India to equip an army which should take and redeem Jerusalem, the Holy Land, and the sepulcher from the hands of the infidels, the Turks, and thus bring the whole earth under the saving influence of the church. This was the sublime conception that filled his mind and thrilled his soul. This is what he thought he had done when he discovered America.

He held on to his purpose through 18 years of disappointment, starvation, and ridicule with the faith and determination of a martyr. For this great work he believed God had singled him out and set him apart. He said:

My name is Christopher, which means Christ bearer. Therefore I am to bear the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

He was a diligent student of the Bible and studied its prophecies. He believed that the end of the world would come when the Gospel had been carried to these lands. Moreover, he believed that the time of the end was close at hand; that in one century the end would arrive.

Listen to the following. I quote his own words. Speaking after his voyage to America, in profound ignorance of what he had done, he says:

God made me the messenger of the new heavens and the new earth spoken of by St. John in the apocalypse after having spoken of it by the mouth of Isaiah, the prophet.

And he adds:

He showed me where to find it.

Further, as showing his belief, he says:

Our Lord wished to do a miracle by my voyage to India.

It was necessary to hasten his purpose, for—

By my calculations there only remained 100 years till the end of the world.

THE HEROIC, PATHETIC, STRUGGLING PERIOD OF HIS LIFE.

This purpose once conceived, nothing but the hand of death could still that great determination which beat in his soul. For 18 years he tramped all over Europe talking to anybody and everybody who would listen to his wonderful scheme. Every court was harangued and bored by this enthusiast of his age talking to them what they termed "unintelligible stuff." Defeated in one court, footsore and weary, he took up his tramp to another.

His method of procedure was something like this: With his charts, maps, and drawings he would tramp to the capital of a kingdom. There he lived partly by drawing and selling maps and partly by begging his bread, talking all the time to everybody who would give him attention, until gradually he got nearer to the King. When the circle of interest he had generated reached the King, Columbus would be admitted to his presence.

With a new ray of hope Columbus presented himself before the monarch. Here he made the same eloquent plea, describing in glowing terms both the honor and wealth that would come to that kingdom which should send him forth. The monarch, usually ignorant, but always moved with interest, would then submit the question to the learned men of the court. Before the court of the nation's collected wisdom Columbus next appeared to tell the story that burned in his soul, and here Columbus was always sure of defeat. In regard to him the wise men differed, as wise men always do; some believed him crazy, others thought him a harmless crank, while others thought him a smart impostor hatching out some heretical scheme.

In regard to his theory that the world could be sailed around they were all of the same opinion. It was too absurd for consideration. The idea that the world was round, that on the other side were men who went about with their heels over their heads, the wise men declared to be positively funny, and they held their sides as they roared in derision at this sad-eyed, pious, determined crank. But, further, said they, if the world is round, there is another sky where snow and ice fall upward, and that, cried they, is blasphemy. So they all advised the King to have nothing to do with this ridiculous, absurd scheme and to invite this pest of the court to move on. And thus, with a perseverance which nothing could wear out and a patience absolutely unconquerable, Columbus waited, toiled, and suffered for 18 years.

He first asked aid of Genoa, his native city, and was refused. Next he turned to King John of Portugal, the successor of the great Prince Henry. He told John of the nearness of time, his heavenly mission, and assured him that he could give him India in two months.

After having been made a football of ridicule by the wise men of the court, Columbus left Lisbon and went back to Cordova to lay the matter before Ferdinand and Isabella, but they were then engaged in a civil war driving out the Moors and had no time for his scheme. Columbus, to gain their favor, joined the army and was a soldier at the fall of Granada. At last he gained a hearing and suffered defeat at the hands of Ferdinand and Isabella. It was with a sad heart that he turned away from his last hope. Now occurred one of the darkest hours in Columbus's life. There are hours so dark in human life that even

hope seems to have left our breast. Such an hour had come to Columbus.

THE TURNING POINT.

There are times when the success of human life and destiny of the world hangs upon a straw. I propose to show that it was the happening of the most insignificant event that not only decided the destiny of Columbus's life, but the fate of the world in the discovery of America.

Columbus, on his journey from the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, stopped, footsore and weary, at the gates of a convent to get a morsel of food for his starving little son, whom he led by the hand. This is not an event history would stop to note, you say. Aye! But that determined the future life of the great discoverer. With Lowell we may say: "How small an arm may turn the iron helm of fate."

"Give me food and drink for my starving boy," cried Columbus. The good monk, touched to the heart with pity, gave him food and insisted that Columbus stay for the night.

There are times so full of bitter disappointment that we long for a place and friend, that we may lay open our very heart. Columbus had found such a place and such a friend in the presence and at the fireside of the good monk.

Columbus, as he sat by the fire and talked the night away, seemed inspired. He wrapped the monk in wonder. Some of that light that never was on sea or land shone about him. As he told this religious man of the coming of the Kingdom his face lit up with angelic brightness. But what of the outcome? It was a turn of the wheel of fate. Little knew Columbus that upon this talk this night fortune would smile upon him and mark him for her own. This convent became Columbus's home henceforth in all his dark and trying hours, but vastly more important than this was the seed sown and the later harvest.

THE PINZON BROTHERS.

Now, there lived by the convent three remarkable brothers, very pious and very wealthy. They were learned, wealthy, religious, and influential. They took up Columbus's scheme with as much zeal as if it had been their own.

It was the Pinzons that made Columbus's success possible.

It was the Pinzons that got him the ear of Ferdinand and Isabella again.

It was the Pinzons that furnished Columbus his money; and when at last he sailed it was the Pinzons that commanded the other two ships in which he sailed.

The Pinzons lived at Palos, and now the schoolboy knows why his history has this sentence:

Friday, the 3d of August, 1492, Christopher Columbus set sail from Palos, Spain, with three ships, manned by 120 sailors. He knelt on San Salvador October 12, 1492.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It was after the Pinzons became sponsor for him that Isabella said: "Call him back; he shall sail if I have to pawn my jewels." "Honor to whom honor is due." The honor is due the Pinzons. Columbus returned to court with all haste. The articles were soon drawn up, the Pinzons furnishing Columbus's part of the expenses. Now began the search for ships. But who would rent a ship to go upon that western sea of horrors? No one but the Pinzon brothers could get the ships. When he finally succeeded in getting his ships the question arose, Where are you going to get your crew? Who would be such a fool as to peril life in certain death upon the sea of darkness, death, and fire? The people looked upon the intended trip as the wild vagaries of a madman or a crazy lunatic.

THE CREW FOR THE VOYAGE.

There were only two men in all the Kingdom who could be depended upon.

Martin Alonzo Pinzon would take the ship *Pinta*.

Vicente Yauze Pinzon would take the ship *Nina*.

Columbus himself would take the *Santa Maria*.

But where is the crew? That was the burning question. Who for pay or the love of fame and glory would sail out into a sea guarded over by the spirits of the dead, whose atmosphere of fire no one could breathe and live? No one. Criminals were offered their liberty if they would go. They refused, but were at last pressed into service. When those ships left Palos there was weeping and wailing, for even bad men have hearts and feared the pictured sea of terrors.

THE VOYAGE.

Volumes of thrilling interest have been written about that voyage, that first trip of Columbus and his three crude ships, battling with death in the briny deep; the criminal crew, the hardships, the mutiny, the dangers to Columbus, his prayers, and his Christian faith in God that held him true to duty in the face of every danger.

I have read of these things with unabating interest. I should like to tell something of them, but for want of time I can not go into that thrilling subject now.

We only know this: The stars must have looked down in wonder on this brave man on that strange scene, and we know that God looked down upon it with divine approval.

As descriptive of this trip, as well as the sublime purpose of the great Columbus, the wonderful poem on Columbus from the pen of that grand old poet of the Sierras, Joaquin Miller, has always seemed to me both very beautiful as well as very appropriate. I always love to quote it, because it always seems to me to breathe the breath of faith and inspiration. Here it is:

Behind him lay the gray Azores;
Behind, the gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores;
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said, "Now must we pray,
For lo! the very stars are gone;
Brave Admiral, speak; what shall I say?"
"Why say, 'Sail on; sail on; and on!'"

"My men grow mutinous day by day;
My men grow ghastly, wan, and weak"—
The stout mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day,
'Sail on; sail on; and on; and on!'"

They sailed and sailed as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave Admiral, speak and say"—
He said, "Sail on; sail on; and on!"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spake the mate:
"This mad sea shows its teeth to-night.
He curls his lips; he lies in wait;
He lifts his teeth as if to bite!
Brave Admiral, say but one good word.
What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leaped like a leaping sword:
"Sail on; sail on; sail on; and on!"

Then pale and worn, he paced the deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! At last, a light!
It grew. A starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world. He gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On; sail on!"

THE RETURN TO SPAIN.

Six months later Columbus entered the same port amidst a halo of glory, such as had never shown around any other mortal man. Columbus advanced to court with his sailors amidst shouts and over strewn branches and garments.

The King and Queen hesitated as to whether they should receive him as a human man or as a messenger from Heaven, for Columbus came back to tell that he had sailed around to India; had opened the water route; had three strange-looking men, whom he said he had picked up off the coast of India; had redeemed the world and prepared the way for the coming of Christ. This is what Columbus always believed he had done and this is what the people for a while believed he had done. Aye, fickle fortune, this same conquering hero must come again in this same port in disgrace and in chains.

The people went wild with joy. All India is ours. Acres of jewels are ours. Everybody who could sell property sold all and put to sea, and when the spell broke saw that they had lost all. They came back paupers, their homes gone.

They sat around the court wretched indeed. When the King appeared they held up their rags and cursed the King for being imposed upon by a man whom everybody had suspected of being a fool. When Columbus's sons appeared they stoned them.

With cursing they demanded the arrest of the man whose lies had brought them from wealth to want. Isabella being dead, the weak Ferdinand yielded and signed that warrant for the arrest of Columbus, which throughout all times must ever stand a blot upon his name. But while the truth became apparent to the people, with Columbus the spell never broke. He never so much as suspected that he had discovered the great American Continent; that thought never entered his mind.

HIS GREAT BELIEF.

When we consider his great, noble conception, we see how cruel it would have been to have undeceived him. A merciful Providence, who patiently deals with all our follies, let him go down to his grave in the sublime faith that he had carried the Gospel all over the earth and prepared the world for the second coming of our Savior; that he truly was the great Christ bearer, spoken of in the Scriptures.

He required every sailor on board the ships before landing to take oath that he had been on the coast of Asia. Cuba he was positive was Japan. As he stepped upon San Salvador, he was sure that he had redeemed all Asia.

No wonder he fell prone on his face in the dust on San Salvador and gave thanks to Almighty God, who had, in Columbus's own words, "made him to conquer over his enemies and had given him India." When he saw the natives he at once said, "Here are the inhabitants of India." When he saw the rings in their ears he said, "A proof of their riches." When the natives pointed inland, said at Cabamacan was much gold, he was sure that Cab-a-ma-can was the Indian way of saying Kublai-Khan.

Before him arose the splendor and opulence of those thousands of cities of gold, those lakes of pearls, those rivers of healing, and the coming of heaven. What a dream! How cruel to disturb the sweet joy of the sleeper. It would have been like reaching up into the skies and pulling back the glorified spirit to dull and sinful earth. He never understood how he could have deceived anyone. When he asked for his fetters, after having been carried home like a villain in chains, he said he was determined to keep those fetters as a memorial of his reward for his many services. He hung those fetters on the walls of his chamber, and six years later they were laid with him in his grave.

But the prison was not destined long to detain this great spirit. His soul was soon to become a citizen of the skies; his soul was soon to leave the world he sought to redeem and stand in the presence of the Redeemer; his soul was soon to partake of that real stream of life and find the real spring of youth and find that real youth in immortality.

COLUMBUS, THE IMMORTAL.

Carlyle says that biography is the only true history as well as the most interesting study of history. Columbus believed in the guiding hand of a divine Providence. He also believed in astrology. He believed the stars foretold for him a glorious destiny.

Who of us shall dispute his faith? Who of us shall say that he did not, like Joan of Arc, hear the silent voices speaking to the listening soul down out of the skies—voices that have ever called to duty, to service, and destiny?

Whose blood does not run faster and warmer when he reads the faith and struggles of this great man?

Christopher Columbus! The storm-tossed life over which rolled all the bitter waves of hate; against which beat all the biting winds of persecution; whose ship of life sailed every sea of sorrow, through every night of despair, without a friendly star of hope.

By his supreme faith in Providence he became the divine instrument to blaze the pathway that marks the destiny of time.

His name is revered by all mankind. The very honor of having the resting place of his mortal body has been contended for by the nations of the earth.

His ashes rest in America, his fame walks the pathway of the stars, and his soul rests in the presence of God.

Banking and Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RUFUS HARDY,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 17, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, to a Member of Congress who knows full well that ever since the panic of 1907 all public men capable and desirous of thinking on the subject have been studying the banking and currency question, the delay urged by bankers for further hearing seems utterly unreasonable. It looks like the bankers design to prevent all action unless such a bill could be passed as would stultify the Democratic Party and placate the big bankers by giving them all they ask and tying the country more securely than ever to the wheels of their merciless power; that is to say, unless they could pass the Aldrich bill or one like it in substance and effect. Congress knows that the people will not stand for an Aldrich currency measure. The ridiculous reason given for urging delay is that they have not been sufficiently heard, yet since the creation of the Aldrich monetary commission and its world-wide investigations and hearings the subject has been presented from every possible angle—every possible interest has been heard from. The banking interests, big and little, have had interminable hearings. Bankers have written newspaper articles and magazine articles, and have even established publications of their own, such as Banking Reform, of Chicago, devoted to nothing but a discussion of the banking and currency question and latterly of the Glass-Owen bill. They have appeared before many committees of the House and Senate and testified at length; they have met in many conventions and made speeches and resoluted at large. Besides this, the Aldrich committee took the testimony of the managers of all the big banking concerns in Scotland, England, France, Germany, and Canada. In the name of common sense, what more information is there to gain, what more investigation to make? I do not mean what more argument and opinion may be given, but what fact connected with currency or banking is now hidden? If every fact is known and even every argument, as I maintain, has been made from one to a dozen times, what more is to be done except that the committee of the Senate which is to act must themselves begin finally digesting their own opinions, making up their own minds, and formulating their conclusions into a bill to report to the Senate? This is what, it seems to me, they ought to be doing now.

If a court trying a cause, however great, had patiently heard six witnesses on every point selected by the interests represented, had then heard six months of argument from the ablest attorneys representing every party at interest, would it not be time for the judges of that court to retire for consultation among themselves to endeavor to reach some conclusion? In reason there will be just as much ground for the full Senate, and every Member of it, asking that all these arguments be repeated before them when the committee reports as there is for the committee to go over and over the same ground. I do not charge it is the purpose, but certainly I believe the effect of much of this argument is simply to cover up and not uncover the great essential facts and reasons underlying the bank opposition to the House bill. I have before me a pamphlet review of that bill by James B. Forgan, the big banker of Chicago. It consists of some 16 pages of careful criticism and objections, yet no one reading it over would find in it any frank statement of Mr. Forgan's real and strong objections to the bill. They were stated in a newspaper interview given by Mr. David L. Forgan a week or so ago. This interview was perhaps not as deliberate as the pamphlet criticisms, but it was from the heart and brief, yet complete. It stated that the bill was undesirable to the big banks because it took away from them the three things that made the present national-bank system attractive to them. First, the Government's deposits; second, the deposits of 9 per cent of the reserves of country banks; and third, the right to control the issue of paper currency—that is, the bank notes.

The following is the newspaper interview:

BANKER SCORES CURRENCY BILL.

CHICAGO, *September 25.*

A bitter attack on the pending Owen-Glass currency bill was made by David L. Forgan, vice president of the Chicago Clearing House Association, at the opening session of the Illinois Bankers' Association to-day. He declared that if the bill becomes law every national bank in the State will be forced to do business under a State charter.

"The law," he said, "would destroy the only three advantages of national-bank incorporation—that they can hold reserves, handle Government deposits, and issue currency."

United States Senator L. Y. SHERMAN declared: "I would support a law to wind a watch with a crowbar as cheerfully as I would support any such bill."

Here is the "nigger in the woodpile," to such bankers as Mr. Forgan, in the House bill. Here is their real objection to the bill, however learnedly and long they may talk about other matters. They may seek to cover it up, but this I believe is the fact. I know these three things must be done and will be done, or we will have no banking and currency bill passed by this or any other Congress in this country. Mr. Speaker, while so many bankers are arguing I want to supplement my remarks by appending part of a letter to me from Capt. James Garitty, of my home city, and an address made by him before the Texas State Bankers' Association, at Fort Worth, Tex., June 5, 1908. I believe this address had much to do with the establishment in my State of a splendid "guaranteed-deposit" system of State banks, and I think they contain food for thought for every man who wishes to see the wisest and safest system of banking for our whole country. I append also a letter from another sound and able Texas banker, Mr. Alba Heywood, which commends the House bill in the highest terms.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Corsicana, Tex., September 20, 1913.

Judge RUFUS HARDY, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JUDGE: In reply to your favor of the 15th, beg leave to say that you may be and I trust you are right in your view that the burden to the banks has been greatly exaggerated in the bill now before Congress, but whether the burden is great or small, if the bill is in the interest of and intended for the general good, we should assume it without murmuring. I await receipt of your speech on the subject, and hope that you are able to show that the country bankers can avail themselves of the discount privilege to advantage. I am thoroughly acquainted with the character of the paper held by banks outside of large centers, and believe that they hold very little of the class of paper that would be readily discounted by the regional banks. Of course, if the bank seeking rediscount privilege was quite strong in proportion to its need, it could discount any sort of paper, and it can do so to-day. What is needed is a market for ordinary paper that is good, regardless of the bank's strength. And I can not see how the regional bank will be able to pass on the value of paper only known to be good locally. The big banks in large cities handle paper that is known to the business world and will sell anywhere where money is plentiful, and such paper will, I imagine, be about the only paper that the regional banks will consider in rediscounting.

I fully agree with you on the need of some guaranty of deposits, and to show how I stand on this question inclose copy of my address before the State bankers' convention in 1908, which gives my views of the financial situation generally more fully than I could spare time to give them at present. I helped some in framing the Texas banking laws by suggesting certain rules and regulations that I foreshadowed in this address, and I sincerely believe that we have the best banking laws in the United States, if not in the world. Up to the present the guaranty fund has never cost a cent, and I doubt if it ever will. There is just one thing that I would like to see changed in our laws, and that is the minimum of capital allowed, which is $10,000. This is too small, in my opinion, and should be at least $25,000.

There is one thing in the present bill before Congress that I am glad to see, and that is that the Democratic majority seems to be thoroughly committed to the idea that all money or currency, as it is called, shall be issued and controlled by the United States Government. The banks' claim that a central or regional bank should issue the currency, and they alone be responsible for its redemption, is in my opinion unsound and dangerous. Any number of men possessing the power to increase or decrease the circulating medium at their sweet will would have a grip on the people that nothing short of a revolution would ever shake off. The currency issued by any bank or number of banks is not as good as that issued by the Government of the United States, backed by the taxing power of the country and 100,000,000 of the most prosperous people on earth, and the people generally would never have the same faith in it that they have in the present Government-secured money. * * *

Sincerely, your friend,

JAMES GARITTY.

GUARANTEED BANK DEPOSITS.

(Address by James Garitty, president First National Bank, Corsicana, Tex., before the Texas State Bankers' Association at Fort Worth, Tex., June 5, 1908.)

Mr. President and gentlemen, in advocating the guarantee or insurance of bank deposits so that every depositor will be able to get his or her money on demand from a sound or unsound bank those who know me and the bank I represent will, I am sure, give me credit for not having any interested motive in advocating such guaranty. If we had solely in view the interest of the stockholder and the amount of his dividends, it would not be the best for some banks to have all banks fully guaranteed, but it would certainly be best for the interest of the depositors who furnish the banks the money out of which dividends are earned, and in my opinion is the very best that can be done now or at any time for the prevention of panics such as we have passed through of late. The cause of our late panic has been fully discussed in the papers and magazines, and as is usual in such discussions there are nearly as many opinions as there are writers on this subject, but I assert, without fear of valid refutation, that the only thing that ever has or ever will start a panic is the fear of the depositor that he will not be able to get his money when he demands it. If you satisfy him absolutely that he can get his money whenever he wants it, he will never withdraw any except for actual needs, and all bankers know that such demands can be met with very little actual cash. Many men of high financial standing and authority, whom we have heretofore looked to for information and guidance in such matters, ridicule the idea of insurance of bank deposits and attack it by putting up a straw man or plan that no one advocates, then proceed to knock down him or it with ponderous figures and financial plans that none but the great captains of high finance can understand or appreciate. If the plain depositors thoroughly understood these plans, which are, as a rule, in the interest of the few who are so strong that they do not need protection, they would repudiate the plans of the high financiers as the financiers do the insurance of bank deposits. They tell us that if deposits were insured rascals would be invited to become bankers and enabled to cover themselves with a mantle of credit that they could not otherwise acquire, just as if those who advocate the insurance of bank deposits were in favor of same without any proper regulation of the banks whose deposits were insured or guaranteed. I am as much opposed as anyone to the guarantee of deposits until such reasonable safeguards are thrown around the business as will reduce to a minimum the opportunity of the incapable or dishonest to take advantage of such guaranty. We have always had incompetent or dishonest men in all lines of business and always will, but the banking laws can be easily amended so that the number under the guaranteed plan will be less instead of greater than heretofore.

In outlining and advocating a general plan of deposit insurance I believe that it is at the present time useless to enter into details, though those necessary to put the plan in successful operation would be few and simple, from the fact that the financiers who control the party in power will be able to defeat any such law until the people become fully aware of the absolute need of same and the demand for it becomes too strong for the politicians to resist. The reform in this matter—and I believe it is a most necessary reform—will probably be inaugurated by the States.

Oklahoma has started the ball rolling, and if a few more join in it will be but a short time before the Federal Government will be forced to follow suit, else all national banks will be at a disadvantage compared with State banks whose deposits are fully guaranteed. If all bank deposits were fully secured there would under the plan I advocate be no more money panics and no piling up of money in the large centers when and where it is not needed for legitimate business, but is attracted by those who furnish money to gamblers on the stock exchange. Statistics furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency show that $400,000,000 of the $700,000,000 loaned by the national banks of New York is loaned on stocks and bonds. The insurance of bank deposits is the only remedy worth mentioning for the prevention of panics, and in my opinion, the only absolute remedy that will ever be found. The Aldrich bill, the Fowler bill, the American Bankers' Association plan, a large central bank, and so forth, are palliative only. A billion or two billion dollars of emergency currency will not satisfy the demand when depositors get scared. Only one thing will suffice, and that is to absolutely satisfy the depositor that he can get his money when he wants it. You all know the old story of the man who was anxious for his money until he found he could get it, then did not want it at all. That man still keeps an account with your bank, with my bank, and with every other bank on earth. With deposits absolutely secure we have all the currency we need now or are likely to need for a long time to come, for, as Mr. Wanamaker says, there is a plenty now hid under carpets that will go to the bank when they know positively that they can get it when needed, and whenever on account of expensive business we need more the Government can and should provide and furnish it to the banks on their putting up proper collateral until same is redeemed. A late report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that 53 per cent of the total money in the country is outside of the Treasury or banks. Money panics affect all business and all people, and though they may be short lived so far as the demand for actual cash is concerned, the bad effects on business and general prosperity often lasts for years after money is again, as at present, plentiful. Insurance of bank deposits is the only thing that will absolutely prevent panics, and it appears to me to be the height of selfishness on the part of large and strong banks to object to the absolute security of all banks, so far as deposits are concerned, for the reason, as they say, that it would reduce all banks to a level—the weak and incompetent the same as the strong and well managed. As a matter of fact, it would not do so, because the large banks will still have the advantage under the plan I advocate of larger deposits and larger loans, just as it has now; but if it did reduce all banks to a level, which it will not, the duty we all owe to the country at large and the special duty that we owe our depositors—the people who furnish us a living—should make all of us advocate the absolute guaranty of every dollar that is deposited in a bank. This guaranty would cost the banks very little. Indeed, forty-odd years of experience with national banks prove that one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the average deposits has heretofore covered all losses, and under the guaranteed plan it would be much less, less than most banks pay for advertising alone and less than one-tenth of the amount banks pay for interest on balances payable on demand. Have you, my fellow bankers, ever thought in connection with this question that you are, with few if there are any exceptions, depositors yourselves in other banks, and however careful you may be at home you are to some extent dependent on the solvency of many other banks for the protection of your depositors and stockholders? How comforting it would have been to know during the height of our late unpleasantness that all your correspondents were insured and you could get your balance whenever you ordered it. Every bank in the United States had the same tired feeling, and even the New York banks had, no doubt, money with other banks about which they had, to say the least, some anxiety. Even big names and big capital will not give depositors the feeling of absolute security such as insurance of deposits will.

When the lid was on, the best institutions in the country were looked on with more or less suspicion; and, if the truth must be told, banks were more scared of one another than the depositors were of them, perhaps because we were better posted than the ordinary depositor, if not more suspicious.

They say it is rank communism to tax good banks for the faults and ignorance of bad ones, yet we tax ourselves to provide a police force to protect us against crime and violence; a school tax for educational purposes; taxes for roads, bridges, canals, and so forth; and no one thinks it communism. Then why is it communism to tax banks for the protection of the people out of whom they make their living and to whom in justice, to say nothing of gratitude, they owe everything that can possibly be done for their protection? The matter of deposit insurance is so plain, simple, inexpensive, and desirable in every way that it seems to me little short of a crime to deny our depositors, the people out of whom we make our living, what they are justly entitled to, what they have a right to demand and will demand before long—a demand we should be foreseeing enough to meet before it is forced on us. If it is wrong to tax us in order that our deposits be secured, the United States Government is indirectly doing that very thing to-day. The 100 per cent liability of shareholders, restricting loans to 10 per cent of capital and surplus, amount of reserve to be held at all times, examinations by expert accountants, and frequent statements published under oath—all these matters are a partial guaranty to depositors, and are paid for by the banks, just as the full guaranty would and should be paid for.

In addition to the laws and regulations governing national and other banks at present, I would suggest the following:

1. Strict and frequent examinations by expert examiners.
2. Insured banks to pay no interest on insured deposits.
3. Total amount of loans, investments, or liabilities of any character whatever to never exceed from six to ten times the capital paid in.
4. Total reserve to be kept at home.

This would, I believe, make our system of banking the strongest in the world, would bring out every dollar now kept in hiding, and cost next to nothing. The amount of tax or fund to be raised in the beginning in order to put the plan in successful operation is a question of detail, but the States or the United States should be custodian of such fund, and the fund should be large enough at the outset to dispel all doubts on the part of the public.

The insurance of bank deposits is practically a mutual insurance, to which all banks should contribute in proportion to the amount that depositors trust them with; and in this connection I wish to call your attention to the great saving in such insurance as evidenced by the lumberman underwriters' insurance of this State. I am told by one of the members that this insurance has only cost them to date about 15 per cent of the current rate charged by regular insurance companies, and the rate now charged by regular companies is much less than it used to

be on account of the mutual insurance. This goes to show how little the insurance of deposits will cost the banks, and since it is not only a patriotic duty that we owe to the whole people, but a special duty that we owe to the people who trust us with their money and look to us for protection, I hope the time will soon come when to say you have money in the bank means that you have money that is absolutely safe so far as human endeavor can make it.

I ask from this body, most of whom are young men engaged in a business that from an ethical standpoint should occupy a higher plane than any other business, a due and careful consideration of the justice and equity of this plan, and I want to impress upon you not only the desirability of it from a business standpoint but the absolute right of the depositor to insist on such guaranty. I know that this plan will not be favored by the captains of industry and the great moneyed institutions that attract money by the magnitude of their capital, for when all banks are absolutely secure the crossroads bank will have the same power of attraction that big banks have up to the limit allowed by law; and they should have it, for, as a matter of fact, the small bank is often the safest and strongest so far as ability to meet liabilities on short notice is concerned. No bank should be allowed to do business unless it is willing and able to pay the small amount that it would cost to absolutely insure and guarantee their deposits, and the depositor in the smallest bank should feel as secure and be as secure as if his money was in the Bank of England or France.

In my opinion there is no question about the desirability of deposit insurance for all banks, and the only question is, Can it be accomplished without undue expense to the sound and well-managed banks? The record of our national banks operating under the national-bank laws for over 40 years goes to show that it can be done at a very small expense, and with some change in these laws, such as I have suggested, the expense will be less. Then, why hesitate to advocate and insist on this reform which will cost so little and be of immense advantage not only to the country at large, but especially to the people who furnish the money out of which all banks and bankers earn salaries and dividends? Banks that loan money to merchants or others who have perishable property insist on same being insured for their protection, then why not be willing to insure for the protection of the people who loan you their money without interest and on whom your success or failure depends?

In conclusion, I beg leave to submit some of my reasons for the changes that I suggest in the present laws and regulations governing national and other banks when deposits are guaranteed or insured. They are not by any means all the good reasons that can be given, but enough for the present.

1. Strict and frequent examinations by expert examiners.

Bankers and those who have a thorough knowledge of the cause of bank failures agree that in nearly every case the cause of failure is attributable to the misconduct of officers and directors, and strict and frequent examinations will eliminate to a great extent the people who are guilty of such misconduct. The law should be made plain and rigidly enforced.

2. Insured banks to pay no interest on insured deposits. Why? Because there will then be no inducement for depositors to put their money in a bank that has been organized more for the purpose of borrowing money than to transact a legitimate business in the interest of the whole community.

3. Total amount of loans, investments, or liabilities of any character whatever to never exceed from six to ten times the capital paid in. This will prevent reckless and excessive loans and investments—the cause of nearly all failures—by banks that have not sufficient capital to stand such losses. An individual or a bank has the right to risk their own money in whatever way they see fit, but have no right morally, and they should be denied the legal right to so risk other people's money. If such a law was rigidly enforced, there would be very little loss to the guaranty fund. I have probably made the figures too high, since the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency show that the total liabilities of all national banks in proportion to capital is only about 5 to 1, but this is a matter of detail that can be worked out by the expert, whose figures should be based on past experience. What I wish to emphasize is that a bank should never be allowed to hold or invest the money of depositors beyond a safe limit and in proportion to its actual capital paid in. In other words, the stockholders would have to lose a large proportion of such risks before the guaranty fund would lose any. It is dangerous for a bank to have deposits out of all proportion to capital, and should be stopped by law.

4. All reserve to be kept at home.

Reserve should be kept at home because the reserve in other banks is in times of stress no reserve at all. During the late panic what good was your reserve in other banks? You could not get a dollar of it. Your depositors knew this also, and it made them all the more anxious for their money. Only banks who were farseeing enough to keep a large cash balance at home were able to continue business without restricting withdrawals. Keeping a large part of your reserve in other banks has a tendency to pile up money in the money centers, and there is where panics invariably start. The failure of reserve banks to respond to the demands of their correspondents caused nearly all other banks in the country, though they were perfectly sound, to suspend payments or limit them to an amount that was the same as suspension. Again, when a large portion of reserve is kept in other banks, published statements are misleading, for where a dollar is drawn out of the country bank it diminishes the reserve the same amount in two or three other banks where reserves are kept.

Cash and only cash should be computed as reserve. Reserve cities, where the reserves of the country bank are kept, all have clearing houses, and I believe the department allows such banks to count checks on the clearing house as reserve. Such checks may mean cash or may mean nothing. Banks in such cities often have checks on each other amounting to hundreds of millions; and if all is counted as reserve, when said checks are handed over to the respective banks by the clearing house there may be a complete offset and no money coming to any of them. Then where is the reserve so counted? They say that they have paid off so much of their liability with the checks they have on the other banks, which is true, but it does not show the true proportion of reserve to liability, since $1 of reserve stands for $4 of liabilities.

I am not acquainted with the way in which the great banks of the world outside of the United States do business, but I am satisfied they do not count as reserve deposits in or drafts on other banks, but money only. On the other hand, the department does not allow our national banks to count national-bank notes as reserve, though they are just as good as any other kind of money in circulation and should be so counted. In my opinion the insurance or guarantee of bank deposits is the most important question that the banks and bankers of this country have ever had before them for consideration, and I hope and trust that this body will give the matter due consideration, and that their decision will be such as will benefit the whole people without doing injustice to anyone.

—

SAN BENITO BANK & TRUST CO.,
San Benito, Tex., September 25, 1913.

Hon. RUFUS HARDY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I am writing you to urge the early passage of the currency bill, and to urge that it be passed as near as possible in its present original form with as few amendments as possible.

I believe that the bill is the best work of the committee, and it is the nearest what we want of anything that could be devised at this time. I feel that any change in it would be a compromise of principles, and we hope for as few of them as possible.

Congress has done such splendid work on the revision of the tariff that we are all proud of it, and, like President Wilson, we feel that to make the tariff bill more effectual the passage of the currency bill is necessary. Personally I deem it vitally more important. I would have been glad to have seen it passed first.

The present financial system, or lack of system, is so vicious, illogical, inconsistent, and detrimental to the progress of the business of this Nation that it should be corrected at the earliest possible date.

I hope you will pardon me for presuming to write this appeal to you, but having to do with finance (even in the small way that I have had to do with it) I realize the need of this change.

With President Wilson in the saddle and Secretary Bryan leading the Democratic donkey, we people down here sleep soundly every night.

Yours, most sincerely,

ALBA HEYWOOD,
President.

Why Our Foreign Trade is Growing.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD W. AUSTIN,
OF TENNESSEE,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1913.

The House granted Mr. AUSTIN leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD on "Why our foreign trade is growing."

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I submit, on the subject named, an address delivered by Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, before the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, held in New York City on September 25, 1913. This address will be of interest and value to all Americans who rejoice in the extension and growth of our trade in foreign markets. Mr. Farrell is the best-posted man in the United States on this subject. Prior to his election as president of the United States Steel Corporation he was for many years at the head of the export department of that great corporation, and it was due to his able and efficient management that our iron and steel exports have so greatly increased, until last year they amounted to $304,605,797, out of a total of $1,187,000,460 of manufactured exports. Mr. Farrel has spent several years abroad in studying industrial conditions, investigating the methods of foreign manufacturers and exporters, and is to-day, in my judgment, the best-informed man in America on the tariff and on our opportunities for the extension of trade in foreign lands.

In this connection it is not out of place to state that the splendid record of our increase of sales last year in foreign markets was under the much-abused Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

The following is the address referred to:

"Gentlemen, the American Manufacturers' Export Association includes within its membership representatives of many of our country's industrial enterprises. The manufacturers of the United States are looking beyond its borders for markets wherein they can profitably dispose of their manufactures; and commensurate with our position as one of the foremost producing nations, substantial progress is being made, one reason being the improvement in quality and character of our produce as a result of systematic study of the requirements of foreign markets, thereby creating a permanent basis for a wider expansion of our already important commerce.

"The growth of our country's foreign trade furnishes a striking example of what can be accomplished by adapting our products to the requirements of over-sea markets. We have the courage and enterprise to compete with older manufacturing countries, and our banking and manufacturing institutions are acquiring a knowledge of the opportunities in foreign markets; and as a result of the increased efficiency of the productive establishments of the country, capacity for organization, and commercial development, American manufacturers are achieving success in foreign fields.

"Those engaged in conducting an export business appreciate the difficulties and almost insurmountable obstacles to be over-

come. However, they are not insuperable, and it is largely a question of adapting ourselves to prevailing trade customs, complying with requirements, adopting current systems of weights and measures, furnishing goods such as the buyer is accustomed to receive, and selling at competitive prices in the currency of the country to which the goods are shipped. These are some of the fundamentals to be considered in establishing a foreign trade.

"The struggle for a foothold in foreign markets presents many difficulties, but effort, if sustained, is eventually rewarded. England, at the zenith of her industrial career, is strong and powerful; Germany, with her wonderful facilities, is a leader in the struggle for commercial supremacy; Belgium exports over half of her production and France is increasing her foreign trade; Russia, with her vast territory and uncounted population, has to be reckoned with; Japan does not buy anything abroad which can be produced in her own country, but is producing largely for sale to other countries. If the United States is to occupy the place for which the bountiful resources of nature and the efficiency of her people have equipped her, the intelligence, enterprise, and cooperation of the people and Government must be applied to maintain and strengthen her position.

"The export commission merchants are valuable mediums to manufacturers. They are arteries, so to speak, with facilities in various markets, and their contact with buyers in distant countries insures constant knowledge of trade conditions. Selling and distributing is of paramount importance. The manufacture of goods is usually simpler than the determination of the proper channels through which to sell them, and the human factor and not alone the goods offered, is frequently responsible for results. The goods must be right, of course; but as a large percentage of exports is consumed by people whose ideas and requirements differ from ours, the proper effort must be made to reach and interest them.

"The motto of the American Manufacturers' Export Association is 'to foster and promote foreign commerce.' It is a representative commercial body, whose influence is expanding in the development of foreign trade. It is the aim of its officers and members to make it a useful and important factor in building up and increasing the exports of American manufactures and in advancing the commercial interests of our country. Its members come directly in contact with the markets of the world, and by dealing along broad lines and by showing each other the best that is in us a spirit of mutual helpfulness is cultivated in our commercial intercourse in the largest possible exchange of trade with other nations, which makes for industrial prosperity.

"To reach the goal for which we are striving it is necessary to acquire a knowledge of the requirements of foreign markets, and, while the problems are many, American manufacturers are making substantial progress in this direction. It is not by isolation that results are accomplished, hence the cooperative spirit manifested by the members of this body through interchange of ideas regarding matters of common interest.

"Its members are devoting their best efforts to the development of closer commercial relations between the United States of America and other nations. We belong to a class whose minds are open to the lessons of the world's progress. We are a nonpartisan organization, and consequently are able to deal with matters on an impartial basis.

"The members of this association represent industries located throughout the country, therefore any increase or expansion of foreign trade is considered a common growth and a common prosperity, irrespective of the class of goods, the size of the industry, the locality from which the business originates, or the port of clearance from which the products are shipped.

"The function of the association is to impart to its members, regardless of locality or size, such facts as are ascertainable with respect to foreign-trade opportunities and to assist each other in their efforts to increase business in foreign markets. It has been the fashion to criticize export methods, and there are, doubtless, cases deserving criticism; but my observation, extending over many years in the export business and based on direct personal acquaintance with the world's markets, warrants the statement that the products of our country and our methods of doing business are equal to, and in many cases superior to, the products and methods of our European competitors.

"By the use of special machinery capable of producing material which meets the diversified requirements of export markets, by the utilization of inventions, experiments, and improvements, American manufacturers are increasing the efficiency of their plants and are entering an era of expansion in the foreign commerce of the country. This is reflected in the large increase during the past few years in the exports of manufacture and equally large decreases in the exports of unmanufactured products.

"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, our total exports of domestic merchandise were $2,428,506,358. This amount included foodstuffs, crude, $181,693,263, about 7½ per cent; foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, $320,401,482, about 13 per cent; manufactured goods, $1,187,000,000, about 49 per cent; cotton and other crude materials for use in manufacturing made up the balance. The balance of trade in our favor for the year amounted, in round figures, to $653,000,000.

"That American manufacturers have made and are making progress is manifest. Time does not permit of a summary of these assuring evidences, but a few items are worthy of mention.

Exports of domestic manufactures, not including foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, 1913.

Agricultural implements	$40,572,352
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles, and parts of	54,585,888
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	26,574,519
Copper, manufactures of	140,164,913
Cotton manufactures	53,743,977
Explosives	5,267,566
Fibers, vegetable, manufactures of	10,963,946
India rubber, manufactures of	14,324,894
Iron and steel manufactures	304,605,797
Leather and manufactures of	63,893,351
Naval stores	26,471,292
Oils, refined mineral	129,666,995
Paints, pigments, and colors	7,681,938
Paper and manufactures of	21,779,303
Paraffin and paraffin wax	9,679,273
Soap	4,629,567
Wood manufactures	111,253,125
Miscellaneous	161,141,764
Total	1,187,000,460

"The older manufacturing nations are well intrenched in foreign markets, but that we are making headway is indicated by the fact that the total value of our exports of domestic merchandise for the 12 months ending June 30, 1913, exceeded by $258,000,000 our exports for the preceding fiscal year. These figures represent an enlargement of the foreign trade of the country; means of communication between the United States and foreign markets are being improved and increased.

"The growth of our export trade has resulted during the past few years in the establishment of several additional lines of steamers to Latin-American and other foreign ports, where insufficient facilities previously existed, and the continued increase in trade should be accompanied by a corresponding enlargement of ocean transportation facilities. American manufacturers suffer to a less extent than formerly in the matter of adequate shipping facilities, and while more frequent opportunities exist from European ports, it is chiefly because the business exists; and while lower freights are obtainable in some instances, steamship owners are gradually realizing that rates from the United States must be on a parity with those from Europe.

"Opportunities for commercial expansion in foreign countries exist, and while the field is largely occupied by European nations, the demands are large and opportunities many and what other nations have done the United States can do. As a rule, we are intent upon being merchants rather than investors, and up to the present investments of American capital in foreign countries have been of a limited character. Our capital has been employed at home rather than abroad, and when it is considered that England's investments in railways and industrial enterprises in Argentina alone yield $250,000,000 annually in interest return, it explains to some extent the hold that Europe has and will have for many years on business in various consuming markets.

"South American countries sell us annually nearly twice as much as they buy from us. Our Government furnishes facilities through consular reports, but the individual manufacturer must make an intelligent study of the requirements of the trade, since the efforts of consuls and commercial agents of the Department of Commerce are of little avail unless supported by individual action.

"The Department of Commerce is to be commended for its study of business and economic conditions prevailing throughout the world, and its daily bulletin of Consular and Trade Reports bring large numbers of trade opportunities to the attention of American manufacturers. The branches of our Government concerned with foreign commerce display a keen interest in its development.

"Our Consular Service is a valuable help to the exporter. Its efficiency is increasing, and the sincerity of consular officers

and the interest taken by them in extending trade has enabled American manufacturers to secure information of a reliable character. The retention of competent and experienced consular officials in the service is encouraging. The Pan American Union has rendered invaluable assistance to merchants, manufacturers, and producers, and through its efficient staff has done much to foster friendly relations between the Republics of North and South America.

"The importance of this association can hardly be overestimated as a factor in the economic development of the country. It deals with the multitudinous detail incident to exports and discusses matters of vital interest to American export trade. Dissemination of information, interchange of ideas, and cooperation tend to stimulate an intercourse which is of material as well as of educational value to its members, and place our manufacturing industries upon a more intelligent basis to meet the commerce of the world.

"The assembling of this body, comprising, as it does, manufacturers from nearly all of the States of the Union engaged in the manufacture of a great diversity of product, takes place at a time when the mind of the country is interested in the near approach of the opening of the Panama Canal, which will give an impetus to American trade and awaken the manufacturing, industrial, and agricultural interests of our country to the commercial possibilities not only in Pan America but in many other consuming markets."

Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE J. RUSSELL,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 20, 1913.

The House granted Mr. RUSSELL leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting the speech made by him before the Democratic caucus, Wednesday, March 5, 1913, placing in nomination Hon. CHAMP CLARK for Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the caucus, the pleasant duty has been assigned to me by the Democratic members of the Missouri delegation to present to this caucus as a candidate for Speaker of the Sixty-third Congress Missouri's best beloved and most distinguished son.

This privilege is to me a labor of love, made so by a lifetime of warm personal friendship, and doubly so by reason of the fact that 24 years ago he performed a like service for me in the legislature of the State from which we come, but especially so because of his peculiar fitness for the Speakership and his distinguished services to his party and his country.

You ask me from whence he comes. I answer that he comes from the heart of the Mississippi Valley, that produces three-fourths of the foodstuffs that feed the Nation and that furnishes the great majority of the farm products that are exported to other countries. He comes from the imperial State of Missouri, the wealthiest and the most populous of the 13 States carved out of that great domain known as the Louisiana Purchase, acquired through the wisdom and statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the party we all love. He comes from one of the wealthiest and most enlightened districts represented in the American Congress, bordered upon the south by the Missouri River and upon the north and east by the Mississippi—a district that he has long honored by his faithful services as its Representative and a district that will continue to honor him, without Democratic opposition, as long as he lives, unless he should be promoted by his countrymen to a place of higher honor in his country's service.

You ask me if he is worthy of this distinction. I point you to his life's history. First as a farmer's boy, later as a clerk in a store, teacher, country editor, city attorney, prosecuting attorney of his county, member and leader of his party in the Missouri State Legislature, 18 years' service in Congress, and in the last Democratic national convention receiving on nine ballots a majority vote for nominee of that great party for President of the United States. Any American boy of humble birth who by his own ambition, his own industry and efforts, accomplishes so much is worthy of any honor our party or our country can bestow.

You ask if he deserves this honor at the hands of the Democratic Party. I point you to his lifetime of faithful and uninterrupted services to that party by pen, voice, and vote and his unwavering devotion to its principles. He has made more speeches in more States in support of his party, its platforms, and candidates, with one exception, than any other man living or dead.

You ask me if he is capable. I point you to his well-known ability as a Member of Congress, and to his invaluable services as the leader of our party in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses. He did more than any other one man to bring together all the Democratic Members of Congress into one united and harmonious body that contributed so much to the election of a Democratic House, to be followed by our great national victory, and the election to the Presidency of the able and brilliant Woodrow Wilson.

I point you to his record as Speaker of the Sixty-second Congress that has won for him the plaudits of the American people, and the confidence, the respect, and the universal praise of the entire membership of this House regardless of political affiliations.

You do not ask me if he is honest. The world knows that. During his public life of almost a quarter of a century no man, either political friend or foe, has charged, or even insinuated, that he has ever been insincere, unfaithful, or dishonest, and no one in public life has ever more perfectly had the confidence of the whole people. His private life is spotless, his fidelity to his public trust is proverbial, and his public life is free from blemish or reproach. He loves his friends and trusts them with perfect confidence, and never doubts their sincerity or loyalty until their disloyalty has been established by a positive injury.

As a presiding officer he is able, just, and impartial. On one occasion in rendering a decision from the chair he said that when he finally lays down the gavel as Speaker of the House he would rather have it said of him that he has been the fairest Speaker who has presided over the House than that he has been the greatest Speaker.

Mr. Chairman, without underestimating the good qualities or the abilities of the many great men who have preceded him as Speaker, I can with perfect confidence say that his name will go into history both as one of the *fairest* and as one of the *greatest* Speakers that has ever filled that high and honorable office.

I esteem it a great privilege, as it is to me a great pleasure, to nominate as the choice of this caucus for Speaker of the Sixty-third Congress CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri.

The late John Fletcher Lacey.

REMARKS

OF

HON. SANFORD KIRKPATRICK,

OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 16, 1913.

The House granted Mr. KIRKPATRICK leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD relative to the services of the late Hon. John F. Lacey, who served as a distinguished Member of the House for 14 years.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that on this occasion I place, as it were, a flower of love and reverence on the newly made grave of a man who for 18 years occupied a seat as an honored Member in this Chamber.

If heroic deeds were roses, then we could build and decorate therewith a triumphal arch all along the pathway of his eventful life—and best and most of all, he was an honest man.

I refer to John Fletcher Lacey. Doubtless he had enemies, and by his strict adherence to duty as he saw it he may have added others. Even the Son of Man in his advocacy of human rights and the plan of salvation became a martyr. In his heart there had been reared a temple of truth, and his lips, now cold in death, were the oracles of his greatness.

I am pleased to note that to-day I am the duly accredited Representative of the congressional district that once heralded the name of Lacey at its masthead.

He was born in Virginia in 1841. At the age of 14 he moved to Iowa, attended the common schools, and pursued classical studies. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and at once took rank in the forefront of his chosen profession. He enlisted in Company H, Third Iowa Infantry, in May, 1861, and again in Company D, Thirty-third Iowa; was made assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Samuel A. Rice and subsequently promoted as a staff officer with Maj. Gen. Steele.

As a Member of Congress he was a constructive legislator.

From an humble cottage nestled among the Virginia hills he made his way to the Capitol of the Nation. In the forum of debate but few were able to withstand his shafts of repartee or resist the forceful logic of his eloquence.

Nations do not always lose by the loss of rulers, and while the light and life of this great man have gone out from among us, still his example and influence for good will live forever.

I am to mourn with those who lament his death, for his life was a burst of sunshine. I knew him as a comrade in war and a brother in peace.

In the triumph of an eventful and well-spent life the summons came, and the bugle blast that called him to arms has since reverberated back in the melody of a trumpet, summoning him beyond the veil which separates all earthly vision from the paradise of God.

Frankford Arsenal Economies.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1913.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, under the skillful management of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, has made a record for efficiency and economy which ought to receive substantial recognition at the hands of Congress. As at present conducted, the arsenal is one of the real money-saving—which is money making—establishments of the Government. It is practically indispensable to the country; and yet for many years its great work of producing small-arms ammunition for the Army and the Navy has been performed in buildings the inadequacy of which would not be tolerated in private plants and on grounds the limitations of which are perceptibly inferior to the standards set by the Government's competitors.

So urgently, indeed, do the needs of this famous old servant of the United States stand out to every visitor; so important to the Government has it become that new and modern structures shall be provided and more ground acquired to safeguard the life and property employed in the daily operation of the works that I have asked permission to place in the RECORD some of the salient facts with regard to the arsenal's history and national usefulness.

The statement herewith submitted has been prepared with great care and embraces much interesting and valuable information culled from official sources. To students of the problem of government efficiency in the manufacture of Government supplies it is a forceful presentation. To those who are watching the trend of Government expenditures and economies it is a revelation:

SUPPLIES BOTH ARMY AND NAVY.

1. The Frankford Arsenal was established in 1814 and formally opened in 1817 by President Madison. It manufactures principally all the small-arms ammunition used by the Army, Navy, and Organized Militia of the United States; the greater part of the artillery ammunition used by the Army, and nearly all the fire-control instruments, sights, etc., used by the mobile and seacoast artillery.

2. The Frankford Arsenal is located in the northeast section of Philadelphia, at the junction of the Delaware River and the Frankford Creek. The arsenal is 500 yards from the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and New York. It is also located at the terminus of one of the important street railroad lines of the city and within about 20 minutes' walk of the Frankford Station of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Its location places it in one of the most important industrial centers of the United States and makes it easily accessible to all parts of the city.

3. The Frankford Arsenal has a more economical location than any other. Its location in the city of Philadelphia makes it easily accessible for 250,000 skilled workmen living therein. It is within 275 miles of the soft-coal fields of Pennsylvania, from which it procures its fuel; within 150 miles of Connecticut, from which it draws its brass for manufacturing purposes; within 57 miles of Bethlehem, Pa., 58 miles of Reading, Pa., and 350 miles of Pittsburgh, Pa., and within the city of Philadelphia, from which it draws its steel for the same purpose; and within 30 miles of Carneys Point, N. J., and within 136 miles of Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., from which it procures its explosives for manufacturing ammunition.

4. The favorable location of the Frankford Arsenal for manufacturing purposes was recognized as early as 1875 by a board of ordnance officers, which recommended at that time that the Frankford Arsenal be enlarged and about 75 acres of additional land be purchased for this purpose. The advantages which have made Philadelphia the greatest manufacturing city in the country obtain equally well with regard to one of its leading manufacturing establishments—the Frankford Arsenal.

5. The Frankford Arsenal is the second largest arsenal, being exceeded by the Rock Island Arsenal.

6. The value and variety of its manufactures are believed to be greater than those of any other arsenal.

7. It has the best transportation facilities of any arsenal. It has direct railroad connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and owing to Philadelphia being a great railroad center it can obtain a supply of appropriate cars for any purpose with the utmost dispatch. The arsenal has a dock on the Frankford Creek—which is not a creek at all, but a navigable inlet of the Delaware River—so that shipments may be made by barges, thus making connections with other railroad lines. It has unfortunately no available frontage on the Delaware River.

8. Frankford Arsenal has the least acreage of any manufacturing arsenal. For every acre it has an output of $37,400 of manufactures, which is much greater than that of any other arsenal. The estimated value of the Frankford Arsenal is about $3,500,000.

9. The striking economies of the Frankford Arsenal as a manufacturing establishment are fully set forth in the attached tabulation. It will be seen from the statements contained in these tabulations that the Frankford Arsenal will save on existing orders for manufacturing ammunition nearly $980.000 as compared with the prices charged by private manufacturers. If the arsenal had sufficient capacity for all the orders given for artillery ammunition it would have made an additional saving of over $312,000. In the manufacture of small-arms ammunition last year it effected a saving of over $610,000 as compared with the prices paid private manufacturers. The Frankford Arsenal, therefore, on the orders executed last year for small-arms ammunition and on orders that will be executed this fiscal year on artillery ammunition will effect a saving to the United States Government of nearly $1,590,000. The Frankford Arsenal therefore pays for itself every two and one-half years.

10. The economies referred to in the preceding paragraph and described in the attached detailed statements are not all of the savings resulting to the Government from having the Frankford Arsenal, for that establishment in addition utilized during the last fiscal year nearly $221,000 worth of scrap materials received from military and naval sources in its manufacturing operations, and, furthermore, utilized surplus stock on hand to the value of over $160,000, thus making an additional saving of over $380,000, or a grand total saving in appropriations made by Congress of the magnificent sum of approximately $1,970,000.

STRIKING ECONOMIES SHOWN.

The tabulated statements which follow show the savings made at the Frankford Arsenal in the manufacture of artillery ammunition and small-arms ammunition when comparison is made with the latest contract prices for the same articles procured from outside manufactures; and these statements also show the additional savings that would be made if the Frankford Arsenal had the capacity to manufacture the articles of artillery ammunition so ordered from outside manufacturers.

It must not be overlooked that the Frankford Arsenal manufactures in quantity other articles of artillery ammunition which are not procured from outside manufacturers, and, therefore, in such case comparison of cost can not be made and no savings reported.

The contract cost of finished shrapnel-case forgings for the 3-inch gun and of a limited number for the 4.7-inch gun comprise the cost of the shrapnel-case forgings as procured from the outside manufacturer and the additional arsenal cost of machining them, so as to place the finished shrapnel case in the same condition as the corresponding shrapnel cases manufactured at the arsenal, for otherwise in these cases no comparison of cost can be made.

The total arsenal costs include 15 per cent to cover administration, depreciation, insurance, and interest charges. The contract cost includes 3 per cent, which is added to the contract price, to cover the cost of inspection, such as compensation of inspector, cost of conducting firing tests, and so forth.

TABLE I.—*Manufacture of artillery ammunition.*

[Statement of total arsenal costs and total contract costs for ammunition being manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal and provided for in orders issued between July 1, 1912, and Apr. 25, 1913, and which will be completed by June 30, 1914.]

Articles.	Quantities under manufacture.	Total arsenal costs per unit.	Aggregate total arsenal cost.	Contract price per unit.	Contract cost per unit.	Total contract cost.	Saving over contract costs.
3-inch finished shrapnel cases	10,000	$1.75	$17,500.00	$3.06	$3.15	$31,500.00	$14,000.00
3.8-inch finished shrapnel cases	2,000	4.68	9,360.00	6.65	6.85	13,700.00	4,340.00
4.7-inch finished shrapnel cases	3,961	8.80	34,856.80	9.37	9.65	38,223.65	3,366.85
6-inch finished shrapnel cases	5,000	17.10	85,500.00	16.00	16.48	82,400.00	−3,100.00
3-inch common shrapnel without fuses or base charges	48,000	3.55	170,400.00	5.79	5.96	286,080.00	115,680.00
3.8-inch common shrapnel without fuses or base charges	7,000	7.94	55,580.00	17.50	18.03	126,210.00	70,630.00
4.7-inch common shrapnel without fuses or base charges	14,500	15.45	224,025.00	25.26	26.02	377,290.00	153,265.00
6-inch common shrapnel without fuses or base charges	5,000	30.20	151,000.00	37.00	38.11	190,550.00	39,550.00
3-inch common steel shell	6,900	2.39	16,491.00	4.87	5.02	34,638.00	18,147.00
3.8-inch common steel shell	9,500	4.81	45,695.00	9.17	9.45	89,775.00	44,080.00
4.7-inch common steel shell	10,605	8.30	88,021.50	12.46	12.83	136,062.15	48,040.65
6-inch common steel shell	7,077	16.75	118,539.75	17.93	18.47	130,712.19	12,172.44
21-second combination fuses	48,000	2.16	103,680.00	4.30	4.43	212,640.00	108,960.00
31-second combination fuses	26,500	2.92	77,380.00	[1] 7.00	7.21	191,065.00	113,685.00
3-inch high-explosive shrapnel, fixed	55,000	10.15	558,250.00	.....	[2] 13.17	724,350.00	166,100.00
Fuse stocks	74,500	1.66	123,670.00	2.40	2.47	184,015.00	60,345.00
Rear plugs for fuses	74,500	.18	13,410.00	.23	.2369	17,649.05	4,239.05
Front plugs for fuses	74,500	.09	6,705.00	.17	.1751	13,044.95	6,339.95
Grand total contract cost							$2,879,904.99
Grand total arsenal cost							1,900,064.05
Saving							979,840.94

[1] This was the lowest and only bid received, but no contract was made.

[2] The shrapnel projectiles only were ordered abroad, and the contract cost includes the cost of assembling the projectile to the cartridge case and charge and of the necessary rounds for firing test based on a previous order.

TABLE II.—*Purchase of artillery ammunition.*

[Statement of total contract costs and of total arsenal costs for ammunition being purchased from outside manufacturers covered by orders given between July 1, 1912, and Apr. 25, 1913, and which will be delivered before June 30, 1914.]

Articles.	Quantities ordered.	Contract price per unit.	Contract cost per unit.	Total contract cost.	Total arsenal cost per unit.	Total arsenal cost.	Contract cost over arsenal cost.
2.95-inch shrapnel-case forgings	4,109	$3.06	$3.15	$12,943.35	$1.75	$7,190.75	$5,752.60
3-inch shrapnel-case forgings	25,523	3.06	3.15	80,397.45	1.75	44,665.25	35,732.20
3.8-inch finished shrapnel cases	7,055	6.65	6.85	48,326.75	4.68	33,017.40	15,309.35
4.7-inch finished shrapnel cases	9,615	9.37	9.65	92,784.75	8.80	84,612.60	8,172.75
6-inch finished shrapnel cases	5,760	16.00	16.48	94,294.80	17.10	98,496.00	−4,201.20
3.8-inch common shrapnel without fuses or base charges	2,500	17.50	18.03	45,075.00	7.94	19,850.00	25,225.00
4.7-inch common shrapnel without fuses or base charges	7,000	25.26	26.02	182,140.00	15.45	108,150.00	73,990.00
6-inch common shrapnel without fuses or base charges	1,500	37.00	38.11	57,165.00	30.20	45,300.00	11,865.00
3-inch common steel shell	2,000	4.87	5.02	15,060.00	2.39	7,170.00	7,890.00
3.8-inch common steel shell	9,066	9.17	9.45	85,673.70	4.81	43,607.46	42,066.24
4.7-inch common steel shell	10,605	12.46	12.83	136,062.15	8.30	88,021.50	48,040.65
6-inch common steel shell	7,077	17.93	18.47	130,712.00	16.75	118,539.75	12,172.25
3-inch fixed high-explosive shrapnel	10,000	13.17	13.17	131,700.00	10.15	101,500.00	30,200.00
Grand total contract cost							$1,112,334.95
Grand total arsenal cost							800,120.11
Loss							312,214.84

TABLE III.—*Manufacture of small-arms ammunition.*

[Statement of total arsenal costs and total contract costs for ammunition manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal provided for in orders issued and completed between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.]

Articles.	Quantities manufactured.	Total costs per thousand.	Aggregate total cost.	Contract price per thousand.	Contract cost per thousand.	Total contract cost.	Saving over contract.
Caliber .30 ball cartridges	55,000,000	$27.08	$1,489,400	$37.77	[1] $38.09	$2,094,950	$605,550
Automatic pistol ball cartridges	5,000,000	16.28	81,400	18.72	18.80	94,000	12,600
Caliber .38 revolver ball cartridges	7,000,000	12.39	86,730	10.91	11.27	78,890	−7,840
Grand total, contract cost							$2,267,840
Grand total, arsenal cost							1,657,530
Saving							610,310

[1] This cost includes the actual cost of inspection.

TABLE IV.—*Purchase of small-arms ammunition.*

[Statement of total contract costs and of total arsenal costs for ammunition purchased from outside manufacturers covered by orders given between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913, under which deliveries were completed before Aug. 29, 1913.]

Articles.	Quantities ordered.	Contract price per thousand.	Contract cost per thousand.	Total contract cost.	Arsenal cost per thousand.	Total arsenal cost.	Contract cost over arsenal cost.
Caliber .30 ball cartridges	8,000,000	$37.77	[1] $38.09	$304,720	$27.08	$216,640	$88,080
Automatic-pistol ball cartridges, caliber .45	800,000	18.72	18.80	15,040	16.28	13,024	2,016
Caliber .38 revolver ball cartridges	1,000,000	10.91	11.27	11,270	[2] 12.39	12,390	−1,120
Grand total contract cost							$331,030.00
Grand total arsenal cost							242,054.00
Loss							88,976.00

[1] This includes the actual cost of inspection.

[2] The increased cost of caliber .38 revolver ammunition is due to the fact that the presses on which it is partly made are not equipped with automatic feeds, which was not done because of the probability that very little of this ammunition will be made in the future.

RECAPITULATION.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL MANUFACTURE.

Artillery ammunition, saving	$979,840.94
Small-arms ammunition, saving	610,310.00
Aggregate saving	1,590,150.94

CONTRACT MANUFACTURE.

Artillery ammunition, loss	$312,214.84
Small-arms ammunition, loss	88,976.00
Aggregate loss (the difference between the cost of the ammunition as manufactured by outside contractors when compared with what it would have cost had it been manufactured by the Frankford Arsenal is represented as a loss. Strictly speaking, this loss, or excess cost, also represents the amount that the Government pays for such ammunition, so that in time of war outside manufacturers may be in a position to supply ammunition)	401,190.84

NEEDS OF THE ARSENAL.

An inspection of the Frankford Arsenal has been made by Members of Congress, by members of the State legislature, and by other public men interested in the activities of the Federal Government, and they have all recognized the principal needs of the Frankford Arsenal and appreciated the necessity of making appropriations to meet these needs. Certain members of the State legislature were so impressed by the necessity of making appropriations to the Frankford Arsenal that through their efforts joint resolutions were passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor, requesting the members of Congress from Pennsylvania to exercise their best efforts toward securing appropriations for the purchase of an adjoining tract of land and for the construction of a high explosive loading shop.

The principal needs of the Frankford Arsenal are described below, but the language employed, while convincing, can not possibly impress the reader as would a personal inspection of the establishment.

1. INCREASED FACILITIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.

The extent of the orders for the manufacture of artillery ammunition involves the employment continuously of two shifts, and on certain operations three shifts, in order to complete the order by the time specified by the War Department. It is generally considered that a plant at a manufacturing arsenal is inadequate when it is necessary to employ more than one shift except in time of war. A plant which requires the employment of extra shifts in time of peace to provide for the orders given is obviously inadequate in time of war.

The manufacturing facilities at the Frankford Arsenal can be greatly increased by converting the present carpenter shop and the lumber shed into shop buildings for manufacturing artillery ammunition, these buildings being located very conveniently for the purpose. The utilization of these buildings would, of course, mean the construction of a carpenter shop and lumber shed which can easily be done on ground available for the purpose. The construction of a new carpenter shop and lumber shed, the extension of the present carpenter shop and alteration of the lumber shed would involve an expenditure of about $95,000. A high explosive loading shop is required at an expenditure of about $82,000, and a fireproof artillery ammunition storehouse at a cost of about $17,500, making a total cost for construction of about $139,500. Additional machinery should be provided for to increase the output of the ammunition for the larger field cannon, and $200,000 should be provided for at the same time for the necessary machinery to enlarge the output. This would make the total amount to be appropriated about $340,000. While this is a comparatively large sum, yet it is only slightly more than the loss that the Government has made on the existing orders given outside contractors for artillery ammunition, namely, $312,214.84.

2. THE ACQUIREMENT OF ABOUT 25 ACRES OF LAND ADJOINING THE ARSENAL.

This land is now undeveloped property and is on the market for sale, proceeds thereof to go to the University of Pennsylvania. Its acquisition is desirable for the locating of the magazines which are now too close to the shop buildings; for the construction of magazines for the storage of explosive ammunition which is now required to be shipped to Picatinny Arsenal, at a cost of about $18,000 per annum; and to prevent it falling in the hands of parties who may utilize the tract for the construction of dwelling houses. In the latter case experimental work which is now being done at the arsenal by way of firing will probably be a matter of complaint by the residents and lead to the curtailment of the activities of the arsenal. The cost of the land should be about $154,000.

3. FIRE PROTECTION, ETC.

While the above are considered the principal needs of the Frankford Arsenal, there are other minor needs which are very urgent, such as increased fire protection, construction of embankment about an exposed magazine, and an extension of the metal storehouse for the reception of valuable scrap which is now stored in the open on platforms. These needs would cost about $38,500.

4. OTHER PROJECTS.

There are other needs which are not quite so urgent at the present time, such as a new office building, to cost $75,000. The present building is now so congested that the clerical work is now being done in this building and in two other storehouses. The proposed building would provide for all the clerical and drafting work at the arsenal. The Frankford Arsenal is much behind other leading manufacturing establishments in not providing adequate facilities for the comfort of its employees. A storehouse has been under consideration, at a cost of $45,000, in which would be reserved a floor wherein the young women employed at the arsenal could have their luncheons and also utilize it for recreation purposes during the noon recess. Old materials at the arsenal are overhauled by employees in a basement, which should not be utilized for this purpose.

The sidewalks about the west side of the arsenal have been condemned by the city of Philadelphia, but the arsenal is without funds to repair them. The inclosing wall along part of the arsenal is ready to fall, and the sidewalk along this wall is so narrow that at places two persons can not pass each other. The inclosing wall should be rebuilt and the sidewalk widened approximately 5 feet. Part of the sidewalk on the north side of the arsenal is an ordinary dirt one. The exterior of the arsenal, a Federal institution, does not bespeak well of its ownership. These exterior improvements could be made at a cost of about $11,000 to $12,000.

Public men visiting the arsenal have been informed that the frame structures in which are housed the chemical laboratory, electrical shop, plumbing shop, and printing shop were condemned by the Inspector General's Department of the Army several years ago. A fireproof building could be constructed for about $50,000 which would house these various shops.

5. IF AT PANAMA, WHY NOT HERE?

The public have generally appreciated the splendid work which has been done by the Federal Government in conserving the health of its employees engaged in the construction of the Panama Canal by the elimination of mosquitoes, while nothing has been done at the Frankford Arsenal toward filling in the low places, which are nothing but breeding spots for mosquitoes. Such low places at the arsenal are gradually being filled in by refuse from the arsenal, but it will take a great many years to accomplish the result. It is believed that all low places should be filled in with as little delay as possible, so that there will be, at least, no swampy land on the reservation.

The Tariff.

SPEECH
OF
HON. CHARLES L. BARTLETT,
OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1913.

The House had under consideration the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, in five minutes I have not the time to and I can not discuss the bill or the conference report, but I wish to say I have no doubt in my mind that this bill will not seriously affect legitimate business, and I do not believe the manufacturers of this country should have any fears that the bill will seriously affect them or their legitimate business. I hold in my hand a clipping from the New York Herald of a few days ago, which states that some 60 manufacturers in the country have organized and will send abroad their agents for the purpose of carrying their goods into Japan, India, China, and all the countries where there is so much of cheap labor, and as this bill is to become a law before this week shall pass, then under this law they will be sending their goods to compete with the cheap labor of these countries

and with every other country in the world. I shall put that statement in the RECORD, and also an editorial which appeared in the New York World in the issue of to-day upon the subject of this bill.

[From the New York Herald.]

AMERICAN GOODS TO CIRCLE GLOBE—60 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS TO SEND 10 SALESMEN AROUND WORLD ON 2 YEARS' TRIP.

A world tour in the interest of trade expansion will start from this city next month when representatives of 60 manufacturing establishments in the United States, a large number of them from New York, Philadelphia, and cities East and West, will carry American goods around the world in an effort to introduce goods direct from manufacturer to buyer.

This does not mean that there will be 60 men in the party, but a party of 10 salesmen will represent all the interests in the organized expedition, whose object will be to put goods of American manufacture on a fair competitive basis with those of other countries.

The tour includes Cape Town, the first stop; then India, the Straits Settlements, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, China, Japan, Hawaii, Central America, both coasts of South America, and back home by way of Cuba. It is expected that the tour will last two years.

The movement was proposed by the Smythfield Export Co., of Philadelphia, and was quickly subscribed to by several New York manufacturers and those of other cities. It will be in charge of Otto Kafka, who has wide experience in the export business and is especially fitted for the work. He is organizing 10 sales managers, each in charge of 6 lines of goods. They will carry a full line of samples.

When a foreign country is reached the party will open quarters in the larger cities and at once get in touch with the merchants and buyers of the place, learn what the people want, show the samples carried, and if these do not suit arrange to get what they want, the same as any New York salesman going into a city in this country to dispose of his wares.

If the field looks good at each point an agency will be opened in charge of a native of that country. He will be left to take orders on actual samples, with which he will be supplied direct from this country. The Americans will open the country to the American goods, and it will then be the business of the native manager to hold the trade.

Goods will be ordered directly from the manufacturers who produce the particular lines wanted. In effect the buyer will deal with the producer. The export houses will figure only as their facilities may be desired in handling goods and making settlements, for which they will get 2½ per cent commission.

The idea is believed to give effect to true economic principles, and it will substantially eliminate the export houses, with their double commissions, at least so far as the foreign business of those manufacturers who join in the special movement is concerned.

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[From the New York World.]

THE END OF EXTORTION.

When the tariff bill as agreed upon by the conference committee of the two branches of Congress was reported to the House yesterday a great and patriotic task was virtually completed. A memorable record was made. A precedent never to be forgotten was established.

For the first time since the Civil War an honest general revision of the tariff downward, often promised by leading men of all parties, had been agreed upon. For the first time since protection for monopoly's sake had become an institution seemingly invincible greed and corruption had been met on their own ground and vanquished. For the first time since public plunderers sought refuge in the United States Senate a tariff measure emerged from that body fairer and wiser and lower than it was received from the House.

The new tariff defeats not only the organized rapacity of those who have long controlled such enactments, it overcomes also the threats of the panic breeders and the falsehoods of the hired claquers who for a generation or more terrorized people and Congress. It becomes a law with Republican as well as Democratic support. It is welcomed even by the very interests which for years bludgeoned those who suggested a similar enactment.

When our tariffs for extortion averaged nearly 50 per cent on the value of our dutiable imports, a suggestion of the smallest reduction was met by cries of "free trade." The act now completed reduces the average of taxation at the customhouses to one-half the rates that were once deemed necessary, but it is more truly a measure of protection than any law which the combined corruptionists of the past bought with money and favor.

This law was written in behalf of the people. It taxes wealth, indulgence, luxury. It frees many of the necessaries of life. It is intended to give consumers cheaper goods, or better goods for the same money. It relieves manufacturers by untaxing raw materials. It promotes honesty in trade. It removes the support of Government only from the hopelessly inefficient and dependent.

Nearly a century ago, when Henry Clay introduced what he called "the American system" to the people, his idea of sufficient protection for American labor was embodied in a tariff of 20 per cent. We have had tariffs for monopoly since that time of more than twice that figure. We are now to have a tariff reformed after years of struggle, after years of oppression, after years of deception, intimidation, and corruption, that safeguards labor on the one hand and does not rob it on the other.

While the economic question involved has hardly been touched, the moral triumph that has been won is complete. The thanks of the country are due to every Member of Congress, Republican and Democrat, who has contributed to this result; but especially to be honored are Representative UNDERWOOD, Senator SIMMONS, and President Wilson, without whose untiring labors, wisdom, and moderation the happy issue now at hand might have been impossible.

I did not rise so much to discuss the provisions contained in the tariff bill and the results we believe will follow as I did to discuss an amendment as to which there is disagreement between the two Houses, said amendment being known as the Clarke amendment. I shall vote against the Clarke amendment.

I have on various occasions in this House expressed my views on the subject of the tariff. I believe that a new era of independence for both the manufacturer and for the consumer will be ushered in under this bill when it becomes a law.

Congress can, in my judgment, control these illegitimate transactions, like gambling in cotton futures, by the same means it suppressed the lottery business, by denying the use of the mails and the telegraph to those engaged in the business; besides, the States can by appropriate legislation prohibit it. That the States have full power over the subject, I quote the following from the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ware & Leland *v.* Mobile (209 U. S.):

The sole question here presented is whether the statute in question is an attempt to regulate interstate commerce, for if the plaintiffs in error are shown by the foregoing agreed facts to be engaged in interstate commerce, then the statute is void, as an attempt by a State to regulate the commerce which the Constitution of the United States places within the exclusive control of Federal authority.

Interstate commerce must be such as takes place between States as differentiated from commerce wholly within a State. It must have reference to interstate trade or dealing, and if the regulation is not such, and comprehends only commerce which is internal, the State may legislate concerning it. In each case the recurring question is, On which side of the line does the commerce under investigation fall? * * *

But how stands the present case upon the facts stipulated? The appellants are brokers who take orders and transmit them to other States for the purchase and sale of grain or cotton upon speculation. They are in no just sense common carriers of messages, as are telegraph companies. For that part of the transactions, merely speculative and followed by no actual delivery, it can not be fairly contended that such contracts are the subject of interstate commerce; and concerning such of the contracts for purchases for future delivery as result in actual delivery of the grain or cotton, the stipulated facts show that when the orders transmitted are received in the foreign State the property is bought in that State and there held for the purchaser.

The transaction was thus closed by a contract completed and executed in the foreign State, although the orders were received from another State. When the delivery was upon a contract of sale made by the broker, the seller was at liberty to acquire the cotton in the market where the delivery was required or elsewhere. He did not contract to ship it from one State to the place of delivery in another State. And though it is stipulated that shipments were made from Alabama to the foreign State in some instances, that was not because of any contractual obligation so to do. In neither class of contracts, for sale or purchase, was there necessarily any movement of commodities in interstate traffic because of the contracts made by the brokers.

These contracts are not, therefore, the subjects of interstate commerce any more than in the insurance cases, where the policies are ordered and delivered in another State than that of the residence and office of the company. The delivery, when one was made, was not because of any contract obliging an interstate shipment, and the fact that the purchaser might thereafter transmit the subject matter of purchase by means of interstate carriage did not make the contracts as made and executed the subjects of interstate commerce.

From this decision it seems clear there is no necessity that Congress should resort to this doubtful constitutional power to use the taxing power to destroy.

I am opposed to this amendment and this method of legislation. In all the service that I have rendered in this House I have never found occasion when I was willing to use the taxing power of this Government in order to destroy any legitimate business. I do not believe that the Constitution of our country authorized the use of this great power of the Government either to destroy or to build up the business of a citizen, nor am I willing, Mr. Speaker, to violate the Constitution, in my opinion, and invade reserved powers of the States of this Union and say what sort of contracts the citizens of those States shall enter into. I do not believe the power exists either to use to destroy an industry or a business or to regulate a business within the confines of a State. Mr. Speaker, believing this to be true, I shall vote against the Clarke amendment. I realize some of the great evils that exist by reason of the methods that have been pursued upon the stock exchange of New York and elsewhere. I have upon occasions voted for a bill which kept from the mails and from the use of the telegraph communications relating to those contracts which were purely gambling contracts, but however great the evil may be, I have never yet in my experience as a Member on the floor of this House favored either the use of the power of the Government to tax a business out of existence or the use of the power of the Government to unconstitutionally invade the rights and the privileges of the States to regulate within their borders the business that is purely and legitimately within the control of the legislatures of those States. Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not care further to detain the House upon this subject. To undertake to do so and to give in detail the reasons I have with reference to this amendment, why I oppose it, what my views would be with reference to correcting the evil, would take more time than I have at my command, and I have simply risen in order that I might not be misunderstood when I vote against this amendment or when I vote to maintain and support, as I have always endeavored to do, the Constitution of the United States and not to stretch the power of Congress and invade the reserved rights of the States. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The A B C of the Panama Canal Tolls Controversy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THETUS W. SIMS,

OF TENNESSEE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, October 29, 1913.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an article, by Henry Herzberg, which is published in the Baltimore Evening Sun of October 15, 1913. The article is as follows:

[From the Baltimore Evening Sun, Wednesday, October 15, 1913.]

THE A B C OF THE PANAMA CANAL TOLLS CONTROVERSY.

(By Henry Herzberg.)

The refusal of England to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held at San Francisco once more excites public interest in the pending issues between Great Britain and the United States.

The primal question involved in the present controversy with Great Britain is not concerned with the elementary right of the United States to grant a subsidy to its own vessels or whether the United States is estopped from regulating its domestic commerce. The dispute rests upon the pivot whether the Panama Canal act of August, 1912, impinges upon the rights of Great Britain and other nations in respect to the use of the canal as stipulated in our treaties.

The regulation of tolls and the conditions governing traffic through the canal is not a political or an economic problem of domestic origin which only indirectly affects foreign nations; but, on the contrary, it is an international controversy developed from our control of the canal property, the titular sovereignty of which still inheres in Panama; and while the question presented is abstractly a purely economic one, yet its settlement depends upon the interpretation of treaty rights and obligations.

Are we unmindful of the fact that the actual building of the canal was conditioned upon England's surrender of a valuable privilege?

In his masterly presentation of this subject in the Senate Senator ROOT, with learning and candor, penetrated the very fiber of the present dispute. He showed the evolution of the building of the canal by tracing the origin of our various treaties bearing upon trans-Isthmian communication. In his analysis Senator ROOT pointed out the fact that when the United States turned its attention to the possibilities of a ship canal it found Great Britain held the place of vantage or practically controlled the eastern end of the Nicaragua route, upon which all minds were concentrated. The United States then sought a treaty with Great Britain by which England would renounce the advantage she had acquired and admit the United States to equal participation with her in the control and protection of a canal across the Isthmus. From these negotiations there arose the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was ratified by Great Britain "as a concession to the urgent demands of the United States," says Senator ROOT, who incidentally remarks that Mr. Clayton held two unratified treaties with Nicaragua as a whip over the British negotiators.

The force of this contention is realized at this time, when the Wilson administration is reviving the Knox treaty, whereby Nicaragua would give to the United States in perpetuity the exclusive right of way for an interoceanic canal across Nicaraguan territory, a permanent lease for a naval station on the Pacific side of Fonseca Bay, and permanent occupation of certain small islands off the Nicaraguan coast. In consideration of these grants the United States is to pay $3,000,000, which Nicaragua will expend on certain designated improvements.

Under the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Great Britain gave up its rights under the protectorate over the Mosquito coast and also relinquished its rights to what was commonly supposed would be the eastern terminus of the canal, while the United States sacrificed nothing.

In order to build and control the canal the United States made negotiations with Great Britain to supersede the treaty of 1850 by an engagement that would free us from our treaty obligations which bound us not to obtain or maintain exclusive control over a ship canal across the Isthmus. In 1901 ratifications were exchanged and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty became operative. This treaty, while it superseded the earlier convention of 1850, yet implied the nonfortification of the canal and specifically provided that the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing the rules prescribed for its operation on terms of entire equality, to the end that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or the citizens or subjects thereof in respect to the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. It was stipulated, further, that such conditions and charges shall be just and equitable.

The purpose of the construction of the artificial waterway was to facilitate the free movement of the world's commerce and to improve distributive processes by shortening existing trade routes. Our own national interests were to be identical with the world's interests. The commerce of all nations was to be treated on an absolute equality and in harmony with our treaty guaranties, and no discrimination against or in favor of any nation or any national group was allowable.

If the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 had not been superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901, neither Great Britain nor the United States could have constructed or have obtained the exclusive control of the canal. But if the waterway had been built by others while the earlier treaty was in force, it would have been open to British and United States ships on equal terms, and the tolls leviable on such ships would have been identical. The purpose of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as Sir Edward Grey declares, was to recover our freedom of action and obtain the right which the United States had surrendered to construct the canal ourselves. "But the complete liberty of action," avers the English diplomat, "consequential upon such construction was to be limited by the maintenance of the general principle embodied in article 8 of the earlier treaty." The "general principle" of neutralization as stipulated in the Clayton-Bulwer engagement was reasserted in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the basis of this neutralization was the rules embodied in the Constantinople convention. The purpose of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was to facilitate the construction of the canal under the auspices of the United States by removing the prohibitions contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This is clearly set forth in the provisions of the treaty of 1901, which plainly and emphatically free the United States from its pledge made in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 not to control the canal. On the other hand, Great Britain is not relieved of her obligations made in that instrument to forego ownership and exclusive control of a canal across the Isthmus.

The United States then acquired the right of construction and control and Great Britain acquiesced in the abrogation of the prohibition contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and in consideration of the acquirement of this right the United States bound itself to treat the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations exactly the same—that is, without discrimination, preference, or special privileges. In other words, the management and control of the canal rests with the United States, subject to the qualifications that the vessels both of war and of commerce of all nations should be placed on a parity and treated with absolute equality. This is the unequivocal meaning of the provision in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty reasserting the "general prineiple" of neutralization as established in article 8 of the superseded Clayton-Bulwer convention and as embodied in the Constantinople agreement of October 29, 1888.

M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who as representative of the Republic of Panama signed the Panama treaty, holds that the basic law of the operation of the canal reposes in the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty and not in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Whether or not this claim is well founded, it must be allowed that the title or deed of the canal strip was conveyed to the United States by the instrument of the Panama treaty even as the previous right of the United States to construct the waterway was acquired by the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

"The terms of the Panama treaty," said Secretary of War Taft in 1906, "are peculiar in not conferring sovereignty directly upon the United States but in giving to the United States the powers which it would have if it were sovereign." Our rights on the Isthmus respecting the canal issue from the treaty with Panama of November 18, 1903, and these rights, according to every canon of decency and fair play, are subject to the express provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The truth is that Panama granted to the United States rights, power, and authority over the Canal Zone, so far as the construction and control of the waterway is concerned; that is, we acquired rights to build and maintain a canal under the express terms of a treaty. While we have the sole right to the possession of the canal and the exclusive right to operate it, the titular sovereignty remains in Panama. Moreover, our treaty engagement with Panama is in the nature of a concession, for which we are obligated to pay $250,000 annually, beginning nine years after the ratification of the treaty. This contract scarcely supports the claim of an absolute sovereignty on the Isthmus. Though the new Republic was in a more delicate position with

reference to its sovereignty than was Colombia, yet Panama, technically at least, refused to part with its sovereignty absolutely.

But the question is immaterial whether or not sovereignty is lodged actually with the United States, because the Hay-Pauncefote treaty specifically provides for a change of sovereignty in the following language:

"No change of territorial sovereignty or of the international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before-mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty."

The United States does not possess rights on the Isthmus superior to the provisions of our treaties. Our rights are strictly treaty rights and are subject to contractual provisions. For practical purposes only may the United States exercise the rights of sovereignty over the Canal Zone. The titular sovereignty still inheres in the Panama Government. The practical purposes consist in the building and operation of the canal. The United States exercises or should exercise sovereignty only so far as it may be necessary to make the canal workable, something like the exercise of the sovereign rights of eminent domain by railroads in order to make the carrier system operative. Since the rights which the United States possess in the canal tract arise from the fountain of treaty provisions, we can not divorce ourselves from the obligations which spring from those treaty rights and regulate canal traffic in the same way that we control the strictly domestic and internal commerce of the United States. If it had been our purpose to discriminate in favor of our coastwise shipping, we should have striven by a straightforward course to reserve this right by an express stipulation to that effect.

Our officials, doubtless, were aware that the building of the canal would not have been actualized if we had insisted upon the application of a domestic policy to the canal traffic.

When the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty was considered in the Senate, Senator Bard, of California, sought to amend the treaty by specifically providing for the right to discriminate in favor of our coasting trade. This amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 27 to 43, indicated the disposition of the Senate not to depart from our historic policy to treat the vessels of all nations with absolute equality.

But now, when the waterway is nearing completion, we have the temerity to do by indirection that which we would not propose even by direct negotiation before we had the right to construct the canal.

It is clear, then, that preferential treatment accorded our coastwise vessels commits violence upon our treaties and is therefore not a bona fide transaction, but is mala fide—a breach of national faith.

But it is urged that the United States owns, controls, and has paid for the canal and yet is restricted by treaty from aiding its own commerce in the way that all other nations of the world may do freely in the exercise of their sovereignty.

It can be demonstrated that this is a superficial view which is unsupported by actual facts and conditions.

In her note of protest of November 14, 1912, Great Britain, through Sir Edward Grey, made it plainly understood that the remission of tolls or their payment by our Government would not be objectionable if the remitted moneys would not fall as an additional burden upon the world's shipping using the canal. In other words, our treaty obligations clearly exact that all nations of the world shall receive equal treatment in the use of the transisthmian waterway, and therefore it follows that our vessels must bear their proportional share of the burden of the canal's maintenance.

The United States, then, is within its rights if in granting a subsidy to its own vessels it does not levy the amount of such subsidy directly or indirectly on the foreign shipping of other nations.

Sir Edward Grey properly maintains that we are debarred from granting a subsidy if the method chosen for granting such subsidy has the effect of imposing upon British or other shipping an unfair share of the upkeep of the canal.

The contention of Great Britain is well grounded that the Panama Canal act is discriminatory, because the exemption of our coastwise vessels from any contribution to the operating cost of the canal and to the interest charge imposes upon foreign ships the payment of more than their just proportionate share. Our special commissioner, Prof. Emory E. Johnson, in his exhaustive report, has shown that if tolls were levied equally upon American and foreign vessels it might be possible to make the canal self-supporting in a decade, but he declared that it would not be possible to secure from foreign shipping alone ample revenues to make the canal pay for its own upkeep.

The United States shames its former pretensions for equal and equitable treatment, and not only refuses to rescind its action, which casts aspersion upon its honor, but scorns the reference to arbitration as suggested by Sir Edward Grey in his note.

It should be recalled that the United States has ratified 25 treaties of arbitration with the leading nations of the world. These engagements run for a period of five years, and for the most part are coterminous. The United States now not only disregards the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and refuses to arbitrate the questions of tolls, but allows the arbitration treaty of 1908 to lapse without renewal. Does not this action imperil the world's structure of arbitration? The treaty of 1908 with Great Britain provides that controversies or differences of a legal character and affecting the interpretation of treaties which fail to yield to diplomatic adjustments shall be arbitrated if the questions at issue do not concern the independence, vital interests, or honor of the contracting States and do not concern the interests of third parties. Now, it would seem that the Panama Canal tolls question is within the purview of this treaty and is arbitrable, since in a political sense it does not affect the independence, vital interests, or honor of the contracting parties, though it may concern the interests of third parties.

But a course more honorable even than arbitration would be to repeal the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act. Such action would avoid the denial of solemn asseverations made in our treaties with New Granada (Colombia) in 1846, with Great Britain in 1850 and 1901, with Nicaragua and with Panama in 1903, and, further, would reenforce the moral primacy which the United States has held as the supporter of neutral rights throughout the world. By submitting the tolls controversy to a judicial tribunal the United States would preserve our self-respect and at the same time promote the cause of arbitration. The repeal of the law, however, would be more salutary, because such action not only would redound to the national honor, but also would foster the ends of international justice.

How fatuous is a policy that causes a breach of the national faith and quickens the avarice of a class to which the Government already has dispensed an enervating legal monopoly. But even if the toll-exemption provision did not involve the blight of subsidy and actually would benefit the American shipper and consumer, the United States could not make such exemption in favor of its own shipping consistent with national honor. We are precluded from such a course by the most sacred treaty obligations, which bind us not to discriminate against the world's shipping and carrying interests in respect to conditions and charges affecting canal traffic.

To deny the arbitration of the controversy or to refuse to repeal the law, which is as offensive to the American sense of equity as it is to British judgment, would be to enthrone the pocket greed of a group above the finer elements of national righteousness.

Criminal Aliens.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. EDMONDS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, October 29, 1913.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to introduce in the House a bill amending the immigration laws of the United States, providing for the deportation of criminals who are now in prison or may in the future be sentenced to imprisonment, and who are unnaturalized and therefore not citizens of our country, but of the country from whence they came.

There are a number of reasons why the bill amending the immigration laws should pass, and the following are a few of them:

First. The rapidly increasing percentage of alien prisoners, particularly in States adjacent to foreign lands or along the coasts.

Second. The increasing burden to the taxpayers in supporting the institutions for the incarceration of these aliens and the support of their dependents who are in charitable institutions.

Third. The burden on the taxpayers for additional police protection, as most of these aliens when discharged continue their criminal career.

Fourth. The passage of House bill 5598 will cause more aliens coming into the country to become naturalized citizens, and therefore have more respect for our laws.

I have been trying to gather statistics as to the exact number of criminals in prison who would be deported under this bill if it becomes a law, but have found it impossible to secure general statistics later than 1908, when the Commissioner General of Immigration found there were in prison in the United States

23,050 foreign-born prisoners, of whom 7,920 were naturalized and 15,130 still aliens. As the total number in prison at that time was 148,550, it will be seen that over 10 per cent were aliens.

It is possible, however, to get local data of more interest. Take New York State, for instance: In the report of the superintendent of State prisons for 1909 there is a special section devoted to foreign-born and alien prisoners. It reads as follows:

FOREIGN-BORN AND ALIEN PRISONERS.

While it is impossible to definitely determine all of the causes that have contributed to the recent remarkable increase in prison population, comparison of the nativity tables in the reports for 1906 with those of 1909 proves quite conclusively that the crowded condition of our prisons is largely due to the influx of immigrants into this State during the last few years

A census of the 4,320 prisoners in Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton Prisons on September 30, 1909, was as follows:

	Number of prisoners.	Per cent.
Natives of New York State	1,830	43
Natives of other States	878	20
Natives of foreign countries, citizens of United States	521	12
Natives of foreign countries, aliens	1,091	25
Total	4,320	100

It will be seen that without the alien prisoners the 3,600 cells in our present prisons would afford ample quarters for the population. At great cost and inconvenience the State is maintaining and endeavoring to educate, train, and rehabilitate 1,091 men who are subjects of foreign countries, most of whom have but recently come to the United States and all of whom are by reason of conviction of felonies forever debarred from citizenship.

Table showing, by nationalities, the number of foreign-born prisoners in the prisons in 1906 in comparison with the number in 1909, together with the increase or decrease.

Countries.	1906	1909				
	Number of foreign-born prisoners.	Number of foreign-born prisoners citizens.	Number of foreign-born prisoners aliens.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Africa	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
Arabia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Armenia	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
Australia	1	2	3	5	4	.....
Austria	53	23	77	100	47	.....
Barbados	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bavaria	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Belgium	3	.....	1	1	.....	2
Bohemia	3	3	3	6	3	.....
Brazil	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
British Guiana	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Canada	70	21	43	64	.....	6
Chile	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
China	9	1	5	6	.....	3
Corsica	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Cuba	7	5	2	7	0	0
Denmark	4	2	6	8	4	.....
England	75	38	42	80	5	.....
Finland	4	2	1	3	.....	1
France	29	5	14	19	.....	10
Germany	200	110	109	219	19	.....
Greece	7	3	14	17	10	.....
Holland	4	.....	6	6	2	.....
Hungary	9	4	22	26	17	.....
India	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Ireland	107	57	38	95	.....	12
Italy	312	135	473	608	296	.....
Japan	1	1	.....	1	0	0
Malta	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Mexico	1	.....	2	2	1	.....
Newfoundland	1	.....	1	1	0	0
New Zealand	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Norway	5	2	4	6	1	.....
Nova Scotia	1	1	.....	1	0	0
Philippine Islands	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Poland	28	7	38	45	17	.....
Porto Rico	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Portugal	1	1	.....	1	0	0
Prussia	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Roumania	7	5	11	16	9	.....
Russia	101	52	138	190	89	.....
Scotland	11	5	12	17	6	.....
Sicily	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Spain	3	1	.....	1	.....	2
Sweden	9	8	7	15	6	.....
Switzerland	11	5	7	12	1	.....
Turkey	1	1	1	2	1	.....
Venezuela	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wales	4	3	1	4	0	0
West Indies	5	10	5	15	10	.....
Born at sea	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	1,111	521	1,091	1,612	558	57
Less decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....
Net increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	501	.....

From 1906 to 1909 the population of Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton prisons increased 939.

Of this increase 505 prisoners, or 53.3 per cent, were foreign born.

While natives of 33 countries were represented in the alien population shown in the foregoing table, 73 per cent of the whole number were contributed by 4 nations, to wit:

	Number.	Per cent.
Austria	77	7
Germany	109	10
Italy	473	43
Russia	138	13
Total	797	73

Of the 19 condemned prisoners confined in the prisons at the close of the last fiscal year 9, or 47 per cent, were aliens. Their nativity was as follows:

Armenia	1
Germany	1
Italy	6
West Indies	1

It is a fact worthy of note that among the 19 condemned prisoners there was no naturalized citizen of the United States, nor do the prison records show that a naturalized citizen has been executed in this State since the electrical-execution law took effect in 1889. The total number of executions during this period was 117.

A classification of the alien prisoners as to the nature of their crimes was made in July, 1909, and is interesting as indicating the tendency of criminally inclined aliens from some countries to commit crimes against the person and of those from other countries to offend against property. The more noticeable cases are as follows:

Countries.	Against person.	Against property.	Miscellaneous.
Austria	26	58	1
China	6	0	1
Germany	29	79	3
Italy	318	94	39
Russia	29	102	2

While great numbers of immigrants who land in New York go to other States to reside, it is undoubtedly true that a large percentage of the vicious and ignorant remain in this State and make large cities their headquarters.

Thus there is forced upon New York State and upon its charitable and penal institutions more than their due proportion of the undesirable classes of immigrants—the lawless, the illiterate, and the defective.

Largely from this element has come the great alien prison population that has crowded our prisons to such an extent as to make it necessary for the legislature to provide an additional prison.

Not only are these men a menace to the lives and property of our people when at large and a great expense to them when in confinement, but as a class their presence in the prisons is a hindrance to the successful application of the reformatory, educational, and training systems there in use.

It is apparent to all that the interests of this country would best be served by the exclusion of this undesirable class of immigrants who claim and receive the protection and benefits that our form of government affords, but disregard our laws. If, however, they are to be permitted to enter our ports with no further restrictions than the present laws and system of inspection impose, is it just and equitable that the individual States in which they may chance to locate and who are powerless to exclude or deport them should be obliged to bear the expense of maintaining these criminal aliens in their penal institutions, or that the discipline of such institutions should be demoralzed and reduced in effectiveness by their presence? They are a class by themselves. Our modern methods of penal administration and control do not fit them. They should be segregated and treated as a class, and it would seem but right that the Federal Government, which permits these alien criminals to land on its shores, should assume the burden of maintaining them when they are convicted of crime, and that it should provide prisons where they may be kept by themselves and where the systems of discipline, education, and training shall be especially adapted to apply to this distinctive class of prisoners. When they have served their terms they should be deported and never allowed to return here.

As 59 per cent of the alien prisoners now in our prisons are unmarried, and less than 50 per cent of the married men have wives or children in the United States, the claim that a man should not be deported leaving a helpless family here would apply to but a few of the present alien prison population.

It may be urged that State prisoners can not be legally detained in Federal prisons. Until recently, and to some extent still, United States prisoners were kept in the penal institutions of nearly all the individual States. Only brief, simple laws were required to legalize this practice, and it would seem that similar laws would permit State prisoners to be confined in Federal prisons.

After reading this report it will be seen that the taxpayers of New York are supporting an alien population of 25 per cent in the State prisons, and that there was an increase of 33 per cent in the number of foreign-born prisoners in the three years 1906 to 1909.

There is no question as to the right of deportation, as in the case of United States ex rel Freeman *v.* Williams (175 Fed. Rep., p. 274), Judge Hand says:

In the case at bar there was shown ample reason to suppose that the relator was a person of habitual criminal propensities. I am satisfied, indeed, that there was extreme likelihood that he would, if he remained here, soon be concerned in crime, and, if evidence could be found, put into prison. Even while he was not imprisoned he would live at the expense of any community in which he remained. The sole question is whether the words of the statute, "likely to become a public charge," must be limited to the likelihood of his becoming a pauper. Probably

this was the primary meaning of the words, but in modern times many persons have come to regard crime and pauperism as analogous facts in the life of a community and without in the least intending necessarily to impose such a sociological purpose upon the classification of Congress I believe that the statute should be reasonably construed as including, not only those persons who through misfortune can not be self-supporting, but also those who will not undertake honest pursuits and who are likely to become periodically the inmates of prisons. Literally taken, the words in question certainly cover their case. They are surely public charges, at least during the term of their incarceration. Whether they are such while they are living dishonestly, though unconvicted, it is not necessary to determine.

So to construe the act is not to decide that such persons may be convicted and punished upon loose considerations of their probable propensities. The issue is wholly of the relator's right to enter the country, and that right, as has been so often said, is entirely the creation of Congress. Nor does the construction conflict by implication with the other subdivision of section 2 which makes a ground of exclusion the conviction of crime of an immigrant alien, or his admission that he has committed a crime. That subdivision contemplates a single delinquency, but here the Secretary has concluded from the evidence that the relator's habitual propensities so dispose him to a criminal life that he will be likely to resume it.

It is true that the warrant did not specify this ground of deportation, and I find no requirement, either in the act or in the promulgated regulations, that the warrant must state the alleged grounds.

Having determined that there was one adequate ground for his conclusion I shall not consider the other points which the relator raises. It is not necessary in this view to decide whether the relator's silence upon the hearing was an admission which should be used against him. The evidence was adequate without such admission to determine that he was likely to become a public charge; nor does it appear that upon that question the admissions were used against him. I do not mean to be understood as deciding whether they should or could not be so used, that being unnecessary to the determination of this proceeding.

Writ quashed and relator remanded.

In endeavoring to secure statistics some very interesting data and suggestions were received. Otis Fuller, warden of the Michigan Reformatory, says:

Replying to your favor of June 17, your deportation bill, providing for the return of criminals to the country from whence they came, is all right except the last portion, which makes the return of a deported person a misdemeanor punishable by redeportation; whereas the wiser thing would be to make such return a felony, punishable by a penitentiary sentence of not less than 1 nor more than 10 years, followed by deportation upon completion of the prison term.

Under your proposal you will see that any person who has been deported to Canada or Mexico could return by the next train, and the Government could do nothing but send them back. It would be impossible to make such undesirables stay deported.

Your bill, however, has the right end in view, and I think it will be profitable to strengthen the laws against undesirables in every way that it is possible to do so.

We have no statistics covering the number of unnaturalized persons received at this institution during any given period. We have, however, gone through our records for the year ending June 30, 1913, and find that out of 327 men received 17 aliens had been in this country less than five years, hence must have been unnaturalized. That there were many others I have no doubt, but we have nothing to prove it. We have now in the institution waiting deportation under the present law 13 men, and during the year mentioned above 5 men were turned over to the Immigration Service by us for deportation. Several others would have been deported but for the fact that they had just passed the statute of limitations, having been in the United States over three years at the time the department got the information that they were in prison.

Anything further that we can do to aid in the amendment of the statute looking to a more stringent deportation law will be cheerfully done.

Frank L. Randall, chairman of the prison commissioners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has suggestions as to general immigration laws which are of interest:

Further answering your letter of June 3, which was addressed to his excellency the governor of this Commonwealth, and concerning which I wrote you briefly on June 19, I have to add the following, viz: This board of prison commissioners has the direct management of the prison at Charlestown, the reform prison at Concord Junction, the Reformatory for Women at Sherborn, and the prison camp and hospital at West Rutland. At the last-named institution all of the prisoners are received on committment from the other institutions named, or from penal institutions in this State under control of other boards than this one.

The warden of the State prison reports under date of June 19, "that there then were 324 foreign-born prisoners in that institution, of whom 40 had entered the United States within three years prior to the date of sentence and 284 have been in the United States for more than three years before their sentence." Upon our sending the report back to the warden, for the purpose of checking up the names of all foreign-born prisoners who had become naturalized before their conviction, we ascertained that there were 59 such; hence it appears by inference that there are 40 alien prisoners in State prison who have been in the United States less than three years and 225 who were in the United States more than three years prior to sentence. At the State reformatory the showing of the superintendent indicates that on June 19 of this year there were 25 prisoners who had entered the United States within three years of their sentence and 90 who had entered the United States prior to three years before their sentence. These figures of 25 and 90 from the reformatory indicate aliens only, persons having become naturalized not being taken into account in the report.

At the Reformatory for Women there were reported on June 23, 1913, to be 2 aliens who had entered the United States within three years of sentence and 22 who had entered the United States three years or more before sentence. At the same time there were reported from the prison camp and hospital 2 aliens who had entered the United States within three years of sentence and 10 who had entered the United States previous to three years before sentence. In every case the conviction was for a crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, and the sentence was to imprisonment for one year or more.

In case that we may be able to furnish you with further information you must not hesitate to call upon us for anything which you desire.

In compliance with your kind letter of June 24, I respectfully submit the following suggestions, viz, that wherever it is practicable, through the assistance of the proper authorities of the foreign country, applications for leave to enter the United States may be made to the foreign representatives of the United States at their official stations, and that the question of their eligibility or ineligibility be determined before they leave their native land for the United States. The persons thus entering the United States after a proper showing, and after receiving official leave to do so, may be met upon their arrival at the port of entry, and that further travel to their destination may be facilitated by agents of this Government, and that they may be given such advice and counsel as will tend to save them from the hands of designing imposters and false friends, and that they may receive welcome evidence in their first impression of the desire of the people of the United States to receive well disposed and healthy accessions from other countries. It seems to me that the delay which occurs in quarantine and other inspections must be a very awkward and serious thing to foreigners after their long journey to our coast, and that the inspection as now given must be very superficial and unsatisfactory.

The State of Arizona, on account of its close proximity to Mexico, is particularly interested in this matter. In answer to inquiries the following letters were received:

JUNE 10, 1913.

MY DEAR MR. EDMONDS: I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, inclosing copies of House bill No. 5598, relative to the deportation of unnaturalized criminals.

In my opinion, the provisions of your bill appear to be very desirable. For the purpose of securing for you the data which you have requested, I will refer your letter immediately to the superintendent of the State Prison of Arizona, and will ask him at the same time to provide the desired statistics at his earliest opportunity.

With great respect,

Very truly, yours, GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

—

JUNE 16, 1913.

MY DEAR MR. EDMONDS: In accordance with the assurance which I gave you in my letter of several days ago, I inclose herewith copy of a letter received by me from Hon. R. B. Sims, superintendent of the Arizona State Prison, giving the data which you requested relative to the percentage of Arizona convicts who were unnaturalized.

Trusting that the information will prove to be of value to you, I am, with sincere esteem,

Yours, very truly, GEO. W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

—

FLORENCE, ARIZ., *June 13, 1913.*

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have your favor of the 10th with reference to furnishing some information for Representative GEORGE W. EDMONDS, to be used in support of his bill appertaining to the deportation of aliens who have been convicted of crime in this country.

Since this institution was established, May 20, 1875, we have had confined within the walls 2,105 people who were born in foreign countries. Of these 1,703 were born in Mexico. I regret very much that I am unable to tell you how many of these were naturalized citizens of our country, but there is nothing on the record of a man received at this institution to show whether or not he is a citizen. I believe, however, that the percentage of these men who have taken out naturalization papers is very small indeed, as the average Mexican takes no interest in such things and does not worry about civil rights.

I trust that this information will be of some interest and benefit to Mr. EDMONDS.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely, yours, R. B. SIMS, *Superintendent.*

The governor of Virginia, in answer to requests for statistics, wrote as follows:

I have yours of the 11th, and will at once transmit it to the superintendent of our penitentiary and ask him to reply. I think your bill an admirable one.

And the governor of South Carolina, Hon. Cole L. Blease, says:

Your letter of June 11 inclosing your immigration bill received. It seems to me your bill would make a good law, but I think you could strengthen it by providing for the stopping of all immigration, and then we would not have to be bothered with getting rid of the undesirable.

In most States records are not kept by the authorities. Therefore they can not furnish information without considerable trouble. To show, however, that the evil is not local I will give statistics from a few of the penal institutions from which I have received letters. Understand that these figures do not mean all the alien prisoners in the States, but only in the principal institutions:

Year 1913.

Illinois State Penitentiary	172
South Illinois Penitentiary	41
Montana State Prison	73
Colorado State Penitentiary	75
Nevada State Penitentiary	34
Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 20 per cent	188
New Mexico Penitentiary	23
North Dakota Penitentiary	14
Wisconsin State Reformatory	34
Utah State Prison	35
San Quentin Prison, California	325

The letter from the Wisconsin State Prison, Rev. Daniel Woodward, warden, is of interest:

Upon the request of the Wisconsin State board of control I have directed our record clerk, Mr. Schroeder, to prepare the inclosed statement for the purpose of furnishing you with information to support your bill which is now pending in the National Congress to amend section 3 of the immigration act, which, if it should become law, will deport unnaturalized criminals after they have served a portion of their term.

I am pleased to furnish you with inclosed information, together with any additional information or support it is possible for us to furnish you from this office. I believe your bill should become law, and that it is only rational and right that foreign countries be compelled to care for their criminals and unfortunates in place of this Nation and the several States of our country bearing that large additional expense.

I do not believe inclosed statement of the record clerk is complete, in that many of our inmates do not give us all the facts when in record interview. To say the least, inclosed statement is not overdrawn, and to my best judgment understates real conditions in this institution.

I am pleased to have the privilege of supporting you in the above bill and will be pleased at any time to answer additional questions to furnish you any additional information possible.

WAUPUN, WIS., *June 23, 1913.*

Hon. DANIEL WOODWARD, *Warden:*

Relative to the attached letter from the board, in which they request certain information be given to Hon. G. W. EDMONDS, Member of Congress, regarding alien prisoners confined in this institution, will state that I have gone over our records for the past four years and find that the following number of alien prisoners were convicted and are now confined in this institution:

Alien prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to serve a term of more than one year in this institution, and who were convicted before they had been in the United States three years, total number, 25.

Alien prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to serve a term of more than one year in this institution, and who were convicted after they had been in the United States for more than three years previous to the commission of the crime for which they were sentenced, total number, 152.

Yours, very truly, G. SCHNEIDER, *Record Clerk.*

The letter from Texas is interesting:

Hon. G. W. EDMONDS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter of June 11, directed to Hon. O. B. Colquitt, governor of Texas, inquiring as to the number of unnaturalized prisoners, beg to advise that after investigating this matter as carefully as possible we find there are approximately 400 prisoners in the Texas State penitentiaries who have not become naturalized American citizens, over 300 of this number being Mexicans; others are French, German, Italian, Swedish, and British nationalities.

We presume that all of the offenses of which these prisoners were convicted involve moral turpitude as expressed in your bill.

The present prison population of Texas penitentiaries is 4,089. If there is any other information desired, we will be glad to furnish same.

Yours, very truly,

BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS,
By OSCAR F. WOLFF, *Secretary.*

I would particularly call the attention of the Members of the House to the information in the Rhode Island letter:

Your communication of June 11 has been referred to this board, and the following information has been received from the warden of the State prison:

Statement showing number of American and foreign inmates confined at the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail.

STATE PRISON.

American	96
Foreign	62

COUNTY JAIL.

American	191
Foreign	109
Total	458

Also the following information from the agent of the State board of charities and corrections:

There is an urgent necessity for legislation authorizing the deportation of alien criminals, as each year we are adding largely from this class to our already overcrowded prison population. We trust the Edmonds amendment will prevail at this session of Congress. Our representative visited Washington and strongly urged the adoption of the Dillingham-Burton bill, not especially because of the literacy test, but for the reason that it contained a clause authorizing the deportation of alien criminals. Another important amendment is needed, to wit, the changing of the wording of section 20, so that alleged prior causes shall serve to deport insane aliens unless subsequent causes can be shown, and, further, that any of the excluded classes who shall enter the United States in violation of law and who become a public charge shall be deported at any time within five years of their landing. Our prison and jail census shows on June 1, 1913, nearly 500 inmates. Sixty per cent of this number are aliens, and 20 per cent of these aliens would be deportable under the Edmonds amendment, and the deporting of 50 alien criminals each year would represent a saving of $5,000 per annum in maintenance alone, not counting the cost of buildings.

Trust the above is what you desire; if not, would be glad to hear from you.

Very truly, yours, C. R. PARKER, *Secretary.*

So it will readily be seen that the evil is widespread, causing much expense and trouble to our authorities, and there does not seem to be any cure that can be suggested excepting deportation and keeping out of our country these criminals who will never become good citizens.

Segregation of the Races.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. ASWELL,

OF LOUISIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, October 29, 1913.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I live in the South, where the negro is contented and happy. His troubles come from uninformed enthusiasts from other sections, who lead him astray. I am a friend of the negro, with whose life and character, as State superintendent of public education for many years, I became familiar and for whose industrial and elementary educational uplift I worked earnestly and constantly.

Having this first-hand information, I am deeply grieved to note by the press reports the serious and unnecessary injury done the negro race by the lack of information, the misguided energy, and the wild theories expressed at a negro church in the city of Washington on the 27th by Mr. Villard, of New York.

It is reported that he attacked the Democratic administration for the proposed segregation of the races in the District of Columbia. He seems to be shedding crocodile tears because some negro clerks in one of the departments are seated behind white clerks, many of whom are white women, and because some one in Atlanta said the negro's place is in the cornfield. He thinks that to segregate the races in the Government service is a stupid political policy. He wishes it considered a "rude and almost ruffianlike policy."

First, let me say that, in my opinion, Mr. Villard, born in a foreign country and a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist, is perfectly honest and sincere in his devotion to the negro. I have heard him speak with affectionate sympathy for the race, but his trouble is, like many other good but poorly informed, misdirected, would-be philanthropists, who try to tell us at long range how to handle the race question, he does not know what he is talking or preaching about. He simply does not know the negro. If he will spend a year in a typical negro settlement in the lower valley of the South and come into personal and intimate contact with the average negro, he will discover that the first really pressing problem to which society should devote its energy is to help the negro live decently, virtuously, and efficiently at home. He will be convinced that the rare negro, the half-breeds, and the octoroons he sees in the central and northern sections of the country do not represent the race and are an infinitesimally small fraction of it. He will learn that the day is far removed from this generation when equality with this child race in the service of this Government should be encouraged or tolerated.

After such an experience it will require 10 years of study and theorizing for Mr. Villard to square his present theories with the facts of the case. He would then not only be in favor of putting the negro clerks on the back seats, which he now complains of, but he would place them in separate buildings or, better still, have them enter the industrial fields of endeavor where the Almighty by the stamp of color decreed they should be. He should not hold the Democratic Party responsible for the wisdom of the Almighty.

Would Mr. Villard or any other white man suggest a negro being President of the United States, in the President's Cabinet, on the Supreme Bench, or a Member of the House or the Senate? The average negro himself would not suggest such an absurd proposition. Would Mr. Villard or any other good white man be willing for his sister or his daughter to marry a negro? Thus by the logic of facts the negro's position in society and in the Republic is circumscribed, graded, limited. It is, then, a question of information as to what his proper limitations should be. For negroes and whites to occupy the same worktables, the same bathrooms, and use the same towels is the beginning of social equality which the majority of the people of this country will never permit. The Government has no right to break down established social standards.

Every informed and right-thinking white man, while sympathizing with and anxious to help the negro in his place, recognizes the necessity of preserving the integrity and the supremacy of the white race. No nation ever destroyed itself, except by amalgamating with an inferior race. The United States is peculiarly commissioned to lead all other nations, not only in the purity of race-quality but in world problems of just and wise Government.

It is time for thinking people everywhere to find themselves in relation to the race problem. It is our duty to help the negro by making him proficient in his own sphere and by giving this child race a correct idea of his proper circumscribed position in society and in the Republic.

If the practice of race equality established by the Republican Party is not changed, it will result in irreparable injury to both races, and ultimately destroy the efficiency of the public service. Self-respecting proficient white men and women will be driven from the service of the Government.

But however "crude the policy" seems to Mr. Villard, segregation of the races is certain to come. Every white man, regardless of his politics, at heart believes in the segregation of the races when it affects his own family, and for every negro vote a party loses by segregation it will gain ten white votes. The dominant party of the future in the United States will be a white man's party. Will the Democrats continue their brilliant record by standing erect to meet the emergency?

Weighing of Mails.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES T. LLOYD,
OF MISSOURI,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, October 29, 1913.

Mr. LLOYD introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed:

A bill (H. R. 5071) providing for the annual weighing of the mails.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, in order to readjust the compensation on railroad mail routes as provided by law, the Postmaster General shall have the mails weighed simultaneously in all sections of the country annually, for not less than 30 successive working days selected by the Postmaster General, as shall represent most nearly the average weights for each annual period as shall be fair and just to both the Government and the railroads, such weights to be taken by employees of the Post Office Department, except the Postmaster General may require contractors on railroad mail routes, where practical for regularly employed force at railroad stations to weigh the mail, to have such employees take and report the weights upon forms provided and under regulations prescribed by him, all such railroad employees being sworn, and for this purpose all postmasters are hereby empowered to administer oaths on forms provided by the Postmaster General.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to a bill which I have introduced, which provides for the annual weighing of mails for the purpose of ascertainment of the pay which the railroad companies should receive for carrying the mails.

This proposed bill serves to dispense with the postal train weighers and have the work done by the employees of the railroad companies instead.

In the last four-year period there were 3,260 persons employed during the weighings; this bill will authorize the Postmaster General to require the railroad companies to have their agents weigh the mails, where their regularly employed station forces can do the work, thereby saving to the Government, based upon the number of weighers in conducting the general weighing covering the whole country in the last four-year period, $1,026,900.

The second purpose of this bill is to reduce the period of weighing from 105 days to 35 days, thus reducing two-thirds the cost of the station weighers and tabulators necessary to be employed by the Government where the volume of work requires special employees, particularly in the large cities and the junction points, and where the Postmaster General, for the purpose of checking or verification, may deem it expedient to have such employees. In other words, the weighing of the mails for 35 days will only cost one-third as much for station weighers and tabulators as if the mail were weighed 105 days, as required at present.

The third achievement of this bill will be to provide an annual weighing of the mail instead of quadrennial, and thereby secure a more correct estimate of the weight of mail actually carried.

Beginning with 1867, by direction of the Postmaster General, the mails were weighed for "30 consecutive working-days," and the act of Congress, March 3, 1873, fixed the period not less than "30 successive working-days." The act of March 3, 1905, extended the weighing period to not less than "90 successive working-days."

There is but one purpose to be attained by the period of weighing, and that is an average period for the year that is fair to the Government and the railroads. It is not believed to be necessary at all that the weighing shall last 105 days, which the law fixes as the minimum, not the maximum, period.

There is no doubt that an average period of not less than 30 successive working-days can be selected by the Postmaster General, in the discretion which he has, or which could be fixed, if Congress desired, in the act itself.

The present system has caused a wasteful expenditure of public funds, because the desired result can be effectively secured by weighing for a shorter period.

The mails should be weighed simultaneously throughout the country for two main and obvious reasons, namely, to avoid duplication of weights and the paying of two railroad companies for the transportation of the same identical mail, and also to prevent duplication of Government expense for weighers at the large terminals and duplication of tabulating force.

The railroad companies weighed the mail until the act of March 3, 1875, which required that the Postmaster General have the weights taken by employees of the Post Office Department.

Under the present plan the Post Office Department employs weighers on the mail trains, station forces at large terminals and junction points where the volume of mail is heavy, and in some instances requires the postmasters to report weights on small routes.

Under the proposed plan all the weights would be taken at the railway stations or at the small places where there are no agents or at hours when agents are not on duty by the postmasters. The train weighers would be dispensed with altogether, but the Government would continue to employ the extra force necessary at the large terminals and junctions.

The weighing at stations should be more accurate than the weighing on the cars. At stations the weighing would be under stationary conditions, whereas on the trains the motion and vacillation of the car pulls the dial on the scale up and down, and exact accuracy can not well be secured.

The difficulty of weighing on the trains will be accentuated with the volume, character, shapes, and weights of parcel-post mail, some of which is not included in sacks and can not well be weighed on a spring-balance scale; particularly will this be true with the increase to 20 pounds in weight within the second zone.

There is, of course, but one purpose to be secured by the weighing, and that is the true and correct weights of the mail carried, and Congress should be solicitous that the plan provided should protect the Government on the one hand and secure to the railroad companies on the other the compensation properly due under the law.

As to the practicability of the plan, no objection could well be raised. It is self-evident that the weights could be taken at the stations of the mails put on and taken off better than on the train.

Perhaps the main question to be considered, therefore, is the policy in having the railroad agents take the weights. There might be valid objection to authorizing a plan under which the railroad companies might be required or permitted to take the weights on the trains, because in such a plan one individual on the train would take the weights on and off at the different stations, and it would be possible for that individual to carry out a plan of adding to the weights.

But under the proposed plan no such deception could be practiced. It will be apparent upon considering a practical illustration how difficult it would be to work out such a system of fraud. For example, take one of the most important mail routes in Missouri, from St. Louis to Kansas City. The weights put on and taken off would be reported by 45 intermediate agents and by Government weighers at St. Louis and Kansas City, the terminal points. In order to effect collusion it would be necessary that all these parties should be implicated, because every one of these agents and also the Government weighers at the terminals would not only have to participate in the collusion but each would have to know exactly what extent any weight padding were attempted.

This illustration shows the situation throughout the entire country. There is no possibility that 50,000 station agents and operators and other employees could, if they would, participate in conspiracies against the Government.

The railroads weigh the entire freight of the country, which is the basis for freight revenue and which amounted to $1,929,335,456 in the year ended June 30, 1911. There need be no hesitation about their weighing the mails to adjust compensation of less than 2 per cent of the gross compensation collected by the railroad companies through their agents.

But the very system itself safeguards the Government in the matter, because the railroads are paid on a basis of the daily average weights carried the length of the mail route. To secure this it is compulsory therefore that the weights taken on and the weights put off every train in each direction each day over the length of each mail route shall balance. There is therefore a self-proving automatic method, which will protect the Government and insure accuracy of weights.

In addition, the railroad agents are required to be sworn, and as a further precaution, although not provided for in the proposed law, the Postmaster General could require, under the broad authority to issue instructions to govern the weighing, such supervision by the postmasters at each one of these stations as might be deemed expedient or necessary.

The plan of weighing has been worked out, with a view to eliminate in a practical way the great expense of conducting mail weighing under existing law. The plan is safe, practical, and efficient, and would greatly reduce the cost of ascertaining the weights of mail.

During the last four years there were employed 3,260 weighers for 105 days, at $3 per day each, a total cost of $1,026,900.

There were employed 840 station weighers for 105 days, at $2.50 each, $211,050.

There were also employed 372 tabulators for 105 days, at $3 per day, $117,180.

A total cost of $1,355,130; an average annual cost of $338,702.50.

Under the proposed law the train weighers would be eliminated; station weighers would be employed only 35 days, which would cost $70,350.

Tabulators would be employed for 35 days and would cost $39,060, a total annual cost of $109,410, or less than one-third the present cost.

I submit this statement for the consideration of the membership and hope the proposed scheme will be fully investigated. I am sure that it is the most effective and economical plan that has yet been suggested.

The Banking and Currency Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. COURTNEY W. HAMLIN,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 1, 1913.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Speaker, on one occasion Paul referred to himself as an apostle "born out of season." I have sought this opportunity to raise my voice in indorsement of what is known as the administration measures somewhat out of season, but I deem it a sufficient apology to remind the House that during the time you were considering the currency bill I was at home watching anxiously at the bedside of our daughter, who was critically ill of typhoid fever.

I regretted very much, indeed, that I could not be here to participate in its consideration and to have the pleasure of voting for that bill. I am, however, consoled by the fact that my vote was not needed, for it received a majority in this House of 201 votes, many Republicans very wisely voting for it. I will not attempt to discuss that bill now, inasmuch as it is being considered by another branch of this Congress, but I will say that I am convinced that the rank and file, men of all classes of business outside of the big business interests, who have given attention to this measure are in favor of its speedy enactment into law. And I am also quite sure that men of all parties engaged in all kinds of business throughout the country districts are anxious for a speedy passage of some currency measure.

Another thing I am thoroughly convinced of is that the people have confidence in the President. They not only believe that he is capable to deal with these great questions, but they believe that he is the friend of all the people and that he has the courage to stand firm for what he believes to be right.

Mr. Speaker, why should not the people have faith in President Wilson? No President, I dare say, in the lifetime of the oldest man has had so many vexatious and tremendously important questions to deal with as has our President. He has met all these great propositions with a directness, firmness, and intelligence that has won the faith and love of the people of our own country and challenged the admiration of the world. Our political foes started out with the idea that he was only a schoolteacher, unlearned in statecraft, and would therefore be unable to keep up with the procession. Now they have shifted sail and complain that he leads, dictates, and by sheer force compels Congress, against its will, to enact certain legislation.

Mr. Speaker, neither of these statements are accurate—certainly not the first—and if it could fairly be said that he forces Congress to enact a tariff and currency law he would only be insisting on us doing what he and his party promised the people we would do. Certainly Democrats ought not to complain if the President insists that we keep our promises to the people. Neither ought our Republican friends complain at the enactment of this wise and salutary legislation, for it will, like the rain, inure to their benefit as well as ours. Of course I know that the idea of a political party keeping its promises to the people is something new and novel to our Republican friends. They never did it while in power, but we are doing it, and we are going to continue to do it, at least while Woodrow Wilson is in the White House, and our friends across the aisle may as well get used to it. Like Uncle Tommy Maxwell's horse, when harness with a crupper was first put on, it objected to the crupper. Uncle Tommy said to the horse, "Whoa, Bill; you'll have to stand it; it is a part of it." Keeping our promises are a part of our program, and you Republicans will have to stand it. You complain that the President dominates and controls the majority in Congress. When you were in the majority big business controlled you. You promised the people in the 1908 campaign a revision of the tariff downward. Big business forced you to revise it upward. You promised the people currency legislation. Big business forced you to ignore that promise.

We promised the people in the 1912 campaign that if intrusted with power we would revise the tariff downward and enact a graduated income-tax law so as to make the wealth of the country pay its just share of the taxes, revise the currency laws of the country, give the Philippines their independence as soon as practicable, and so forth. We had four years in which to redeem these promises; but within the first six months from the time we went into power we had completely redeemed two of these promises and have the other two well under way for speedy fulfillment. Did any party ever make so splendid a record? Do you wonder that the country has faith in Woodrow Wilson?

We have accomplished more already in this extra session for the good of the country than the Republicans ever accomplished in any one Congress in the last 50 years, and yet for political effect they pretend to complain because the House is in virtual recess now waiting on the Senate.

My Republican friends, "lest we forget," let us go back just four short years to the extra session of 1909, when you were in control of the Government. You undertook to revise the tariff. I know it is almost cruel to even call attention to the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. It is dead, dead, dead—Glory be! But let us take a look into the official record and see what you did while the Senate was considering that bill. The House passed that bill on April 9. It never came back to the House until July 30.

During that 3 months and 21 days the House was in session as follows:

Monday, April 12, in session 2 hours and 15 minutes.
Thursday, April 15, in session 10 minutes.
Monday, April 19, in session 10 minutes.
Thursday, April 22, in session 5 minutes.
Monday, April 26, in session 45 minutes.
Thursday, April 29, in session 8 minutes.
Monday, May 3, in session 11 minutes.
Thursday, May 6, in session 20 minutes.
Monday, May 10, in session 35 minutes.
Thursday, May 13, in session 46 minutes.
Monday, May 17, in session 5 hours and 17 minutes.
Thursday, May 20, in session 2 hours and 41 minutes.
Monday, May 24, in session 5 minutes.
Thursday, May 27, in session 2 hours and 27 minutes.
Friday, May 28, in session 4 hours and 26 minutes.
Tuesday, June 1, in session 2 hours and 10 minutes.
Thursday, June 3, in session 13 minutes.
Monday, June 7, in session 45 minutes.
Thursday, June 10, in session 3 hours and 5 minutes.
Monday, June 14, in session 11 minutes.
Thursday, June 17, in session 9 minutes.
Monday, June 21, in session 24 minutes.
Thursday, June 24, in session 2 hours and 53 minutes.
Monday, June 28, in session 3 hours and 8 minutes.
Thursday, July 1, in session 35 minutes.
Monday, July 5, in session 12 minutes.
Thursday, July 8, in session 9 minutes.
Friday, July 9, in session 3 hours and 26 minutes.
Monday, July 12, in session 5 hours and 34 minutes.
Thursday, July 15, in session 5 hours and 22 minutes.
Tuesday, July 20, in session 5 hours and 15 minutes.
Friday, July 23, in session 5 hours and 17 minutes.
Tuesday, July 27, in session 1 hour and 5 minutes.
Thursday, July 29, in session 49 minutes.
Friday, July 30, in session 3 minutes.

Here conference report came into the House, called up by Mr. PAYNE.

Congress met 37 times in 111 days, and was in session an average of 30 minutes each session. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was one of the leaders of the majority at that time. Why did he not make the House work then?

You were so afraid that Congress might do something during those 111 days of idleness you refused to appoint the standing committees of the House, thereby rendering it impossible for work of a general nature to be done. We have appointed the committees this session, and while I am not authorized to speak for all the committees, many of them have been at work.

I know that the committee of which I am chairman has worked, and with the result that the International Banking Corporation of New York has just been held by a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury to be indebted to this Govern-

ment in the sum of $111,000, which it improperly retained while acting as our fiscal agent in the collection of the Boxer War or Chinese indemnity fund.

Our Republican friends are playing politics, they think, in requiring the roll of the House to be called each day. Their purpose is to expose the Democrats who are absent; but, like the ostrich, which thinks itself hid when its head is buried in the sand, expose themselves. The roll calls show that out of 145 Republican Members there are only about 30 here to answer to their names. I wonder where the other 115 are.

I will say to our Republican friends who are clamoring for a chance to work—for political effect only—that we will soon give you plenty of opportunity to get busy.

We will doubtless give you an opportunity to help us revise the antitrust laws, immigration laws, pure food and drug act, provide for Federal aid to good roads, and numerous other things needed to keep pace with this rapidly developing country.

The Late Adolphus Busch.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. C. DYER,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, October 28, 1913.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a speech delivered by ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor Hon. Charles Nagel, at St. Louis on the 25th instant, at the funeral of the late Adolphus Busch.

The speech is as follows:

"The life of a great man, not unlike a great composition of music, appeals to and is understood by all the people. We touch the prevailing note, and with more or less understanding of the subordinate tones we appreciate and we comprehend.

"This is the meaning of this manifestation of universal sympathy in our city, in our State, in our country from border to border, and far beyond. The people who come forward from the humblest peasants to the advanced professional and commercial men and accompany the casket from Langenschwalbach, the crews of the trains on the other side and this, the people who manned the ship from cabin to the last stewardess, the people who stood assembled here on a rainy night when we returned, all felt the same sympathy in the loss of Adolphus Busch, and all of us are seeking to say the same thing.

"But that is not for this hour. It is not so much at this time that adequate words or eloquent language be found to give a fair estimate of the life of Adolphus Busch.

"In this hour the family rules, and they would have some one speak who knew and felt in the past years all that which we now would be glad to have stated.

"The real tribute to the life of Adolphus Busch will be paid in after years when judgment will come to the aid of warm sympathy to give us the outlines of his real achievements in sharper language.

"But this much may be said even now: Adolphus Busch was a giant among men. Like a descendant of one of the great, vigorous, and ancient gods, he rested among us, and with his optimism, his far-seeing vision, his undaunted courage, and his energy, he shaped the affairs of men.

"Not a great reader of books, he was acquainted with the great book of life as few men are.

"Instinctively his mind traveled the true course, received and welcomed the good message, weighed and accepted the wise counsel, and threw his tremendous influence invariably to the right side of every human conflict.

"Never a visionary, he was always an optimist who could smile away the errors of a day in the triumph and the success of a lifetime.

"He believed in the ultimate progress of the world, he believed in the ultimate good of man, and he based all his activity and all his conduct upon that belief. He dared to appeal for all he stood for and for all which is good in human nature, and that was the meaning of his success.

"He believed that the people ultimately wanted that which is right and that they were ultimately entitled to that which is right.

"This was the secret of his success, and this was the meaning of his relation to all his men and to all his associates. His relation with the men in his employ was unlike anything we knew; it was a personal relation, and if his advice and his counsel had been heeded and generally accepted our statute books would not be borne down to the humiliating confession of man's inhumanity to man.

"That was the meaning of his charity. In private he gave not to create dependents, but to set free; and in public charity he gave to encourage open-minded men and women, to set free thought and conduct, and to promote good will to all the world.

"Every gift he made and everything he did was in part his own heart and his own mind and his own soul, and that is what made the giving worth the while.

"By influence he became more than a citizen of the city of St. Louis; without title and without public station he became a national figure.

"He could go to no city or to no hamlet without being recognized and welcomed through the broad country, and his reputation traveled beyond the confines of our own country, because true and loyal to his adopted country he never surrendered sentiment, sympathy, and friendship for his native land, as no true man would.

"He endeavored by conduct and by donations to further and cement the intimate relations between the countries, confident, as he thought, that what helped one was bound to redound to the advantage of the other.

"Such was his life, strange beginnings at activity, a struggle for success, with generosity and good will for all his fellow men, and thus he fought and labored to the last.

"Even in his last days he embarked upon large enterprises, confident that the responsibility would be met by his successors. In the last declining days he sent messages of solicitude to friends from whom he had not heard; in the last days he made provision in large funds for those who had carelessly subjected themselves to the danger of being wrecked, and in the last days there came such messages, received only after death here, in which he said, in that characteristic manner of his in a marginal note to his son: 'Here is a letter from someone whom once I knew and had forgotten, who is now in distress. We must see to it that that distress is relieved. Never forget a friend.' That was his life, that was his way of doing.

"Having done these things, to the last day consistent with his own rule and his own life, knowing that the end was approaching, with words of tender devotion to the partner of his life, a rare example of helpfulness and intimate affection and devotion, with words of wise counsel and injunction to his son, his chosen successor, with all-embracing affection to all the members of his family, he sank back in his chair, closed those luminous, wonderful eyes and went to sleep with the peace of an unsuspecting child.

"We ask ourselves, Did we know him? Perhaps a few of us did, but not quite. All of us together knew him; each of us admired his frankness, his ability, his optimism, his magnetism, his sense of humor, his unconquerable devotion and loyalty to friends; altogether we felt for him as he felt for us, and we knew that he cherished the place which we have assigned to him in our own heart of hearts.

"Perhaps those who were in his immediate surroundings, and those who were associated with him in his work, were alone able to follow the working of his mind.

"There were few of them who did not at times meet the severity of his judgment; but there was none, I trust, who did not again and again feel the inspiration, the compensation of quiet approval which no man knew how to give as he did.

"In the days of his full strength and vigor Adolphus Busch was master. There was no man in all his enterprises who in any branch or phase of them was his equal.

"Not by way of power, but by superiority did he rule. But the real triumph of his life came through adversity, when the full nobility of his character was demonstrated. Most men situated as he was would have given their full strength and time to the contemplation of self.

"He displayed an energy and determination in resisting an unconquerable foe for years; and while he appreciated the service which those he had trained and those on whom he had relied for years rendered to him, he nevertheless kept abreast of all his undertakings and to the last gave directions for every step, embarked upon new enterprises, and extended his generous gifts and assistance as he had in earlier days.

"But, better than all, he showed a serene philosophy; suffering himself, he bore with patience, and extended magnanimity to those around him who had failed.

"Generous, considerate, giving back his sense of humor to every man who was privileged to come within his circle, so that in those years his family, its members, were at last given an opportunity to do for him as they had never had to before,

when he, with that wonderful smile of his, that undying good nature and humor of his, bestowed upon them during those years the greatest gift of his life.

"A life going out in that fashion is a great charge for those who are left to mourn. Although embarking in new plans up to the last moment, he left his successor with great responsibility.

"As to gifts, he was his own executor. He did what he wanted to do. He enjoyed giving. He loved success, and he loved to share it with others. He has given what he leaves to those who succeed him with the privilege and the opportunity to enjoy as he had. Confiding still where the confidence had once been rigid, he intrusted to them the protection of his fortune and his fair name.

"The end has come; the light is out. The inimitable smile, the wonderful, far-away look of that eye have faded; but the remembrance of them will live; their influence will live, as the members of his family will seek and find their happiness in obedience to the unspoken injunction of the great life of Adolphus Busch."

Pending Problems in Federal Legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT N. PAGE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 1, 1913.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an address of Hon. ROBERT LEE HENRY, of Texas, before the South Carolina Bar Association on January 24, 1913.

The address is as follows:

PENDING PROBLEMS IN FEDERAL LEGISLATION—ARGUMENT AGAINST INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES AND VOTING TRUSTS AND FOR PROPER REGULATION OF INTERSTATE CORPORATIONS.

Address of Hon. ROBERT LEE HENRY, of Texas, before the South Carolina Bar Association on January 24, 1913.

Mr. President and members of the South Carolina Bar Association:

The invitation to address this association is one of the greatest honors that has ever come to me during my public career, and I shall endeavor to justify your courtesies by uttering no unworthy word here to-night. For the first time coming to a State whose history is replete with patrotic deeds, statesmanship, and the fame of distinguished lawyers I am thrilled with the obligation of the hour and am not unmindful of the duties resting upon our honorable profession. In the course of my remarks there shall be no tinge of rancorous partisanship, but the times demand that I speak in candid and courageous fashion while treating the pending problems in Federal legislation, which is my theme for the evening.

Never in our history did the solution of public questions call for greater patriotism and braver speech than now. Clinging to the Constitution as fashioned and handed down by South Carolina's immortal men, in conjunction with those of her sister States, I shall deal with the great Federal issues now demanding solution in no veneered and dubious language. With that immortal instrument as my chart and guide I shall speak as one who loves his country and her institutions.

OUR ANTITRUST ACT.

Monopoly first began to prey upon the people in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Privileges of monopoly were granted by her to courtiers and servants till they became intolerable and were terminated by the wrath of the people in the enactment of the "statute of monopolies" in 1624. Our antitrust act is but the outgrowth of the spirit against monopolies which secured the passage of those ancient laws. Twenty-five years ago gigantic monopolies and conspiracies against trade in alarming proportions began to infest this country. Such types as the Standard Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, and the Beef Trust raised their heads and began to gnaw at the vitals of commerce and trade. The people demanded their utter destruction, with no spirit looking to moderation of their ravages. In obedience to that demand, Congress passed what is known as the Sherman antitrust law, and on July 2, 1890, it was approved by Benjamin Harrison, the President.

THE SHERMAN ACT.

It has been construed in more than a hundred decisions, and the Supreme Court has held its provisions clearly constitutional. It has never been amended and should not be repealed. It can be supplemented and bettered. Every citizen should hug it to his bosom as a Magna Charta among our Federal statutes. This act came into being after months of profound study and by practically unanimous consent in the Congress of the United States. It is the Nation's will, and court and citizen should respect and uphold it.

Its origin and history are most interesting. The principles embraced in its provisions should be accredited to Senator Sherman, whatever critics may claim to the contrary, for on December 4, 1889, he introduced Senate bill No. 1, entitled "A bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production." This was the beginning of the struggle against monopoly in Federal legislation, out of which the final bill emerged after various processes of amendment. History should record the truth and set this legislation down to the credit of the Ohio statesman. And patriots of whatever persuasion should preserve and perfect it to meet the emergencies of the hour.

The original Sherman bill, in section 3, denounced violations of its provisions as a felony and provided for "imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not more than five years, or both * * * fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court." We are not to-day more extreme than Senator Sherman, and yet the trusts and monopolies have increased a thousandfold in numbers and enormity of greed since his day.

On January 14, 1890, Senator Sherman reported his bill to the Senate, and it was there considered from week to week. On March 21, 1890, he reported from the Committee on Finance a substitute for his original bill. Whereupon Senator Reagan, of Texas, offered a substitute for the Senate committee's substitute. His bill set out at great length the acts constituting a trust and conspiracy against trade, and bristled with luminous and efficient definition. It, too, denounced violations of its provisions as a felony, and in certain and comprehensive language provided penalties. The pending amendments were considered on various occasions in the Senate, and on March 25, 1890, by a vote of 30 yeas to 12 nays, the Reagan substitute was added to the Sherman bill. On March 27, 1890, the Senate again resumed consideration of the bill, and upon motion of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, the entire subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

On the 2d day of April, 1890, Senator Edmunds reported a substitute of eight sections for the original bill and amendments. That substitute was and is the identical Sherman law of to-day. No matter what Senator wrote this or that language in the final draft, it was, after all, the culmination of the purpose and genius of Senator Sherman, whose inspiration was to reach and strike down monopolistic spirit abroad in the land. In multifarious forms the Senate considered the substitute reported from the Judiciary Committee. It passed that body and then went to the House. It there passed with amendments and went through two conferences, which finally struck out the amendments after debate clearly revealed that the act was understood to reach transportation companies doing an interstate business, and prohibited "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations," whether "reasonable" or "unreasonable." The conference report was agreed to, and the bill passed in exact form as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. By unanimous vote of 240 ayes the House passed the bill on June 20, 1890.

In closing the debate in the House, Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, said:

The provisions of this trust bill are just as broad, sweeping, and explicit as the English language can make them to express the power of Congress on this subject under the Constitution of the United States.

Inflexible rules of reason and logic inevitably lead to the conclusion that its very first section prohibits "every combination in restraint of interstate or international commerce."

FIGHT BY THE TRUSTS.

The law having passed and the people vindicated in their demands for such legislation, the struggle on the part of the trusts to undo the achievement began. The first conflict came in the Knight case, which was lost to the Government on account of bad pleading and mismanagement on the part of the governmental officers. Emboldened by this accidental success, the trusts increased their defiance of the national will and prepared for further conflict in attacking the law.

JUSTICE PECKHAM'S DECISION.

Next came the case of the United States against Freight Association, decided by the Supreme Court in 1896. Justice Peckham,

in a luminous decision, upheld the constitutionality of the law, which was vigorously assailed by trusts and monopolies.

He said:

When, therefore, the body of an act pronounces as illegal every contract or combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, the plain and ordinary meaning of such language is not limited to that kind of contract alone which is in unreasonable restraint of trade, but all contracts are included in such language and no exceptions or limitations can be added without placing in the act that which has been omitted by Congress.

He said further:

In other words, we are asked to read into the act by way of judicial legislation an exception that is not placed there by the lawmaking branch of the Government. * * * This we can not and ought not to do.

And in patriotic language he adds:

If the act ought to be read as contended for by defendants, Congress is the body to amend it and not the court by a process of judicial legislation wholly unjustified.

The majority of the court agreed and upheld the law as written by Congress. Justice White registered his dissent stoutly, contending that the word "unreasonable" should be interpolated immediately before the word "restraint." He courageously took his stand in 1896, and the opinion speaks for itself.

Not content with this defeat, the trusts and monopolies renewed the attack for the purpose of dismembering the law and thwarting the will of the people. In 1898 the Supreme Court decided the case of the United States against the Joint Traffic Association. Again, Justice Peckham delivering the opinion of the court, the constitutionality and validity of the statute were sustained. In emphatic language the court reaffirmed the decision in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and reasserted that the word "unreasonable" can not and must not be supplied before the word "restraint" in the act.

WHAT THE COURT SAID.

The court said:

This court with care and deliberation and also with a full appreciation of their importance again considered the questions involved in its former decision. A majority of the court once more arrived at the conclusion it had first announced, and accordingly it denied the application. And now for the third time the same arguments are employed, and the court is again asked to recant its former opinion and to decide the same question in direct opposition to the conclusion arrived at in the Trans-Missouri case. * * * As we have twice already deliberately and earnestly considered the same arguments which are now for a third time pressed upon our attention, it could hardly be expected that our opinion should now change from that already expressed.

And so in 1898 Justice White again dissented. The decisions were reaffirmed in numerous instances and became the settled rule of conduct. In 1907 the court again reaffirmed the decision in the Joint Traffic and Freight Association cases and said, in the case of the Shawnee Compress Co. *v.* Anderson (209 U. S. Rep.):

It has been decided that not only unreasonable but all direct restraints of trade are prohibited, the law being thereby distinguished from the common law.

And with emphasis the Supreme Court said in the Northern Securities case:

All contracts of that character, whether they are reasonable or unreasonable, are prohibited.

THE WORD "UNREASONABLE."

The trusts and monopolies meantime became disheartened at the action of the courts and subtly approached another forum. They came to Congress and caused a bill to be introduced supplying the word "unreasonable" where they had failed to insert it by judicial amendment. This bill was introduced at the second session of the Sixtieth Congress, in 1909. In the face of the decision of the courts, the bill proposed "that no prosecutions under the first six sections should be maintained for past offenses unless the contract or combination be in 'unreasonable' restraint of trade or commerce." The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, reporting against this proposed amendment, as well as others equally untenable, said:

To amend the antitrust act as suggested by this bill would be to entirely emasculate it and for all practical purposes render it nugatory as a remedial statute. Criminal prosecutions would not lie, and civil remedies would labor under the greatest doubt and uncertainty. * * * To destroy or undermine it at the present juncture, when combinations are on the increase and appear to be as oblivious as ever to the rights of the public, would be a calamity.

Thus appealing to the courts and Congress to amend the act by writing the word "unreasonable" therein, dismal defeat in every effort met the emissaries of the trusts and monopolies.

From the first decision on this statute to the oil and tobacco cases, the courts have strongly held that the mere tendency to stifle competition brought the acts within the prohibition of the law, regardless of the fact whether such acts were reasonable or unreasonable. All reasonable citizens agree that ordinary purchases and sales, formation of partnerships and honest corporate organizations do not violate the Sherman Act, although by incidental effect that may restrain as between parties interstate or foreign commerce. Monopoly is not constituted by size alone. The act is not violated where persons or corporations attain dominancy in business by normal and honest methods of enterprise. Such acts and agreements lack the elements of conspiracies constituting monopoly, combination, and intent to destroy competition and restrain trade.

WHAT "AGREEMENT" MEANS.

The Senate committee meant and the oil and tobacco cases mean, to state it in honest fashion, that the injection into the acts of whether an agreement or combination is reasonable or unreasonable renders it, as a criminal or penal statute, indefinite and uncertain, and hence nugatory and void and would be tantamount to repealing that part of the act. For there is no older and better settled principle of the law than the rule that there can be no crime unless the act is one which the party must know in advance is criminal. It must be definite and certain. Since the Supreme Court has amended the act by writing the word "unreasonable" therein, it may be well feared that the criminal parts can not be enforced.

The defense of reasonable restraint will be made everywhere and there are certain to be as many rules of what is reasonable as there are judicial forums in the country. The cases against the Standard Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust had reached the Supreme Court in 1910. The trusts and monopolies rallied for one more effort in that forum and trained their guns against the provisions of the Sherman law. They made demand that the national will and legislative policy be thwarted by judicial amendment and that by a "modern rule of reason" only unreasonable trusts and monopolies be prohibited by law. Their advocates divided trusts and monopolies into "good" and "bad" and said the good ones are reasonable and only the bad ones can be unreasonable. Another battle was fought in the field of jurisprudence, and, with a changed personnel, the Supreme Court yielded to monopoly where thrice before they had refused to surrender. And in the year 1911, with a largely changed Supreme Court, the host of trusts and monopoly won a triumphant victory.

Before proceeding to state my views and analysis of the oil and tobacco cases, permit me to add that no man has a higher regard for the judiciary than that entertained by me. No patriotic citizen can afford to arouse prejudice against the courts. In the last analysis they are the palladium of our rights and liberties. Nor, on the other hand, should any reasonable man make a fetish of the judicial office. Judges are not above public opinion and criticism. Hence, fundamentally, I make no difference between the judicial and other offices, for they are all but creatures of the people's will and clothed with powers to be executed as trustees in behalf of the public under the Constitution and laws.

In the year 1911, after 15 years of weary waiting, Chief Justice White had his way and by a bare majority of one planted the decision of the court where he had stood in his dissenting opinion in 1896. In plain language he inserted the word "unreasonable" before the word "restraint," as he strongly contended was appropriate that year. In this judicial struggle it suits me to stand where the court stood in 1896, and where Justice Harlan took his stand in 1911. After exhaustive and patient study, my mind leads me to the inevitable conclusion that I must concur in the position assumed by that lamented justice, who in intellect ranks with America's greatest jurists.

WHAT JUSTICE HARLAN SAID.

In order that I may not transcend the proprieties of the occasion, permit me to reiterate what the public heard this eminent justice say in the debate occurring in the Supreme Court the day the opinions were handed down. He said:

With all due respect for the opinions of others, I feel bound to say that what the court has said may well cause some alarm for the integrity of our institutions.

Further along he said of the trusts and monopolies:

They at once set up the baseless claim that the decision of 1896 disturbed the "business interests of the country" and let it be known that they would never be content until the rule was established that would permit interstate commerce to be subjected to reasonable restraints.

With irrefragable logic he said:

The only answer which in frankness can be given to this question is that the court intends to decide that its deliberate judgment 15 years ago to the effect that the act permitted no restraint whatever of interstate commerce, whether reasonable or unreasonable, was not in accordance with the "rule of reason." * * * I have the authority of this court for saying that such a course of proceedings on its part would be "judicial legislation."

Then he adds:

I said at the outset that the action of the court in this case might well alarm thoughtful men who revered the Constitution. I meant by

this that many things are intimated and said in the court's opinion which will not be regarded as otherwise than sanctioning an invasion by the judiciary of the constitutional domain of Congress—an attempt by interpretation to soften or modify what some regard as a harsh public policy. This court, let me repeat, solemnly adjudged many years ago that it could not, except by judicial legislation, read words into the antitrust act not put there by Congress.

Then, in patriotic warning, he threw out this statement, which is confirmed by my career as a representative of the people at Washington:

After many years of public service at the National Capital, and after a somewhat close observation of the conduct of public affairs, I am impelled to say that there is abroad in our land a most harmful tendency to bring about the amending of constitutions and legislative enactments by means alone of judicial construction.

WHAT ROOSEVELT SAID.

The opinion of the court in the Tobacco case reaffirmed the victory achieved in the Oil case. It added nothing new in the application of the law. Indicating the view taken by the country of these opinions, allow me to quote a flamboyant announcement from a distinguished ex-President. In the Outlook he said:

It is contended that in these recent decisions the Supreme Court legislated. So it did, and it had to, because Congress had signally failed to do its duty by legislating. * * * Where the legislative body persistently leaves open a field which it is absolutely imperative, from the public standpoint, to fill, then no possible blame attached to the official or officials who step in, because they have to, and who then do the needed work in the interest of the people. The blame in such cases lies with the body which has been derelict and not with the body which reluctantly makes good the dereliction.

Hamilton in his wildest dreams of absolutism never advanced the doctrine that the Supreme Court should legislate. Aye, more! This distinguished ex-President urges that not only shall the Supreme Court legislate where Congress fails to act or acts as he would not approve, but that executive officers and other officials shall make good the needed legislation by their action and usurpation. Away with such doctrine! Again I say, let us hug to our bosoms the Constitution of our fathers. Let the three departments occupy their spheres. Executive officers have no rights except those of executive character. Legislative officers have no prerogatives of power except those pertaining to legislation. Judicial officers have no rightful domain for exercise of their powers except in the judicial field. When they transcend that they should be scourged back by public opinion and criticism to their constitutional limitations, and the people invariably, with righteous indignation, should hold all officers within their corporate spheres. Any other view will wreck this Government, and we owe it to ourselves here and elsewhere to assert our conception of duty in courageous and candid action. This same gentleman in his article divides trust and monopolies into good and bad, scouts the idea of a return to wholesome laws of conpetition, and proposes in lieu thereof the combination of good trusts and monopolies and the supervision of all by a small governmental commission to regulate them and give the good ones certain freedom and license. These doctrines are vicious and against the genius of our institutions and civilization. Our duty is in the other direction.

We must, to preserve our liberties, return to the ancient doctrine of competition and decree that combinations must be destroyed and private monopoly perish from the earth. Never should we assert that these vast monopolies and trusts may seek refuge under the wings of a small governmental commission of men with thousands of cases piled before them in every conceivable form of litigation, where private litigants are too poor to assert their rights.

If it be said that the courts should be above just criticism and that we should not raise our voices as sovereigns against them, let me remind you that they have not always been regarded as inviolate by the American people.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

More than 50 years ago Chief Justice Taney rendered a decision that provoked criticism and drew that great tribunal into the maelstrom of violent public discussion. To illustrate the feeling then engendered, let me remind you of some things said and done at that time. Mr. Blaine says:

The aversion with which the extreme antislavery men regarded Chief Justice Taney was strikingly exhibited during the session of Congress following his death. The customary mark of respect in providing a marble bust of the deceased to be placed in the Supreme Court room was ordered by the House without comment or objection. In the Senate * * * the proposition to pay respect to the memory of the judge who had pronounced the Dred Scott decision was at once savagely attacked by Mr. Sumner. Mr. Sumner said: "Taney would be hooted down the passages of history and that an emancipated country would fix upon his name the stigma that it deserved. He had administered justice wickedly, had degraded the judiciary, and degraded the age."

Mr. Sumner's protest was vigorously seconded by Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Wade, of Ohio. The former said that a monument to Taney "would give the lie to all that had been said by the friends of justice, liberty, and downtrodden humanity" respecting the iniquity of the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Wade avowed his belief that the "Dred Scott case was got up to give judicial sanction to the enormous iniquity that prevailed in every branch of our Government at that period."

He insisted that the people of Ohio, whose opinions he professed to represent, "would pay $2,000 to hang the late Chief Justice in effigy rather than $1,000 for a bust to commemorate his merits."

Mr. Sumner concluded the debate and said that in listening to the Senator from Maryland he was "reminded of a character known to the Roman Church who always figured at the canonization of a saint as the devil's advocate." He added that if he could help it "Taney should never be recognized as a saint by any vote of Congress." A vote was therefore abandoned on the 23d of February, 1865.

Nine years after these proceedings, in January, 1874, the name of another Chief Justice, who had died during the recess, came before Congress for honor and commemoration. All the Senators who had spoken in the previous debate were gone, except Mr. Sumner, who had meanwhile been chosen for his fourth term, and Mr. Wilson, who had been elevated to the Vice Presidency. The bill was passed without debate and with the unanimous consent of the Senate.

All these harsh things were said, although the decision was absolutely correct and has never been overruled.

RECALL OF JUDGES.

With proper regard and respect for the judiciary, I must assert that those officials are more responsible for the specter of the recall of judges stalking through the country than any other influence in the Republic. There would be lack of candor in my remarks if I failed to declare that in my humble judgment the action of the Supreme Court in nullifying long and well-established adjudications in the income-tax decision and the antitrust cases is almost entirely responsible for stirring up the living issue of recall. If the court had not uprooted their former decision and thereby defied the national will as expressed in congressional enactment and changed by judicial construction and amendment plain words and acts, recall sentiment would not be so rife this day. It is not fair to charge that what some choose to call the rabble, the masses, have altogether aroused this sentiment. I repel the impeachment and defend the right of the people to discuss and seek solution of these problems. Without here discussing the necessity and desirability of recalling judges, long since I have concluded that there should be a speedier and more effective remedy than the cumbersome process of impeachment where impeachment will not lie.

REMOVAL BY ADDRESS.

There should be the cumulative remedy of "removal by address" for nonimpeachable cases by a majority vote of the House and Senate, as is done in England and many States of the Union. This would go far toward putting the Government more directly in the hands of the people and vesting sovereign final action where it appropriately belongs. This method of dealing with judges unfit for office has evolved an almost perfect judiciary system in England, where the judges rank with the world's greatest, and has worked with magic effect in States where it has been adopted and whose judges are unrivaled by the other Commonwealths. It is therefore commended as a supplementary remedy for the ponderous method of impeachment.

REMEDY FOR THE DEFECTS.

Having thus briefly outlined the history of our Federal antitrust statute and judicial construction touching the same, permit me to point out some apparent defects challenging attention and remedy.

First, it is essential to safeguarding the people's rights that the Sherman law should be amended or supplemented so that the "rule of reason" written therein by the Supreme Court shall be entirely eliminated and place the meaning of the statute where the framers intended it should be. The language should be written in such plain and unequivocal fashion that courts will never hereafter construe the word "unreasonable" into the wording thereof, either before the word "restraint" or anywhere else in the act, so that he who runs may read therein that all restraints of trade and commerce by trusts and monopolies, whether reasonable or unreasonable, shall be forever prohibited.

Congress should proceed to speedily repeal the judicial amendment which has maimed this important law. The act should be retained with all its present efficiency without the slightest impairment. Contracts and combinations now prohibited by it should so continue under its prohibitions, but there should be further accurate definitions so as to define with the utmost precision acts constituting a trust, monopoly, and combination. There should be no doubt and uncertainty left either in the minds of the courts or the offenders, and those engaged in business should be apprised of the exact limits of their activities under the law.

PROVIDE ADEQUATE PENALTIES.

And then adequate penalties should be provided and the stigma of a felony placed upon violators, as first proposed by Sherman, Reagan, George, Walthall, Vest, and others. The penitentiary should be designated as the place of abode for a

term of years, ranging from 2 to 10 years, for those criminals who will not respect the majesty of this statute. We might not convict all offenders, but we would succeed in numerous cases and deter many from violating the law.

When the first act was passed there were not many trusts in existence. Amongst the larger ones were the Beef Trust, the Oil Trust, and the Coal Trust. Since that day they have grown until their capital stock amounts to billions and billions of dollars. With the Dingley and the Payne-Aldrich high tariff acts constituting a wall of protection around the Republic, our country has become a veritable breeding ground, seething and reeking with monopoly and combinations in restraint of legitimate trade and commerce. Two or three bankers in New York City have accumulated vast amounts of wealth and have taken under their wings the great railroad and industrial corporations of the country and are manipulating their finances. They run the daily balance in those banks to hundreds of millions of dollars. Four or five years ago these corporations and trusts deposited their funds in the localities where domiciled. But now they are compelled to pile up their deposits in these banks, under whose complete dominion they are now conducting their affairs. So manifest is this concentration and abuse that more than two years ago, before the startling developments were made before the Pujo Money Trust Committee, an eminent American statesman, Woodrow Wilson, said:

> The great monopoly in this country is the money monopoly. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the Nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men, who, even if their action be honest and intended for the public interest, are necessarily concentrated upon the great undertaking in which their money is involved, and who necessarily, by very reason of their limitations, chill and check and destroy genuine economic freedom. This is the greatest question of all, and to this statesmen must adjust themselves with an earnest determination to serve the long future and the true liberties of men.

These were brave words, and we should proceed to take them as their meaning implies.

TESTIMONY OF MORGAN.

J. Pierpont Morgan and his partner, George F. Baker, admitted before a committee in Washington that they dominated and controlled practically all of the great interstate railways and industrial corporations and trusts through interlocking directorates, voting trusts, and various financial conspiracies. They have solemnly sworn before the congressional committee at Washington that in the aggregate they hold 385 directorates in 41 banks and trust companies, having total resources of $3,832,000,000 and total deposits of $2,834,000,000; 50 directorships in 11 insurance companies, having total assets of $2,646,000,000; 155 directorships in 31 railroad systems, having a total capitalization of $12,193,000,000 and a total mileage of 163,200; 6 directorships in 2 express companies and 4 directorships in 1 steamship company, with a combined capital of $245,000,000 and gross income of $97,000,000; 98 directorships in 28 producing and trading corporations, having a total capitalization of $3,583,000,000 and total gross annual earnings in excess of $1,145,000,000; and 48 directorships in 19 public utility corporations having a total capitalization of $2,826,000,000 and total gross annual earnings in excess of $428,000,000; in all, 746 directorships in 134 corporations, having total resources or capitalization of $25,325,000,000. To put it in perhaps more graphic form, it has been established before the Pujo committee and Morgan, Baker, and their allies forced to there admit, that a phase of their conspiracy and Money Trust may be fairly put as follows:

THE GREAT SEVEN.

The following seven institutions have total resources of $1,398,000,000: J. P. Morgan & Co. (and Drexel & Co.), deposits, $163,000,000; Guaranty Trust Co., $292,000,000; Bankers' Trust Co., $205,000,000; First National Bank, $149,000,000; National City Bank, $247,000,000; Chase National Bank, $125,000,000; National Bank of Commerce, $190,000,000; that the Mutual and Equitable Life have combined resources of $1,091,000,000, making a total in these nine institutions of $2,489,000,000. The business of making large issues of securities of the great interstate corporations has during the past five years been conducted mainly on joint account between J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank of New York; Lee Higginson & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston; and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago. This only partially illustrates their tremendous concentration of money and credit. Aye, more, not only do these gentlemen and their allies dominate business and finance, but they have grasped the reins of government and have given us a government by and for the trusts. Candor compels me to say that you may compare with fairness these identical men who control the Money Trust and they square completely and exactly with the names of those who financed the presidential campaign of 1904 for The Outlook editor, who now believes in emasculating the Sherman law by judicial amendment. The names of Morgan, Rockefeller, Stotesbury, Rogers, Archbold, Perkins, and others are found in the Money Trust group and the Political Trust group and fit into one another as the hand in the glove. Proof before the Pujo committee and the Clapp election committee reveal these two groups as being similar and joined together as the Siamese twins; and yet they are one and the same coterie. These things were first denied, but established by proof before these committees; all confess them.

INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES.

George F. Baker, one of Morgan's partners and allies in the Money Trust, said at Washington that the banking credit of the country, amounting to $23,000,000,000, is virtually under complete sway of a small group of men in New York; that the leading banks, because of interlocking directorates, act in harmony in the control of large transactions; that the Nation's transportation interests in the same manner are under concentrated control and that the vast industrial enterprises are likewise dominated by this all-powerful association. He proudly boasted and explained the various devices employed to evade the law, or, as he phrased it, to "conform with the law." He admitted that in 50 years his single bank had collected $86,000,000 of profits upon a $500,000 capital; that banks were consolidated despite the law, through the creation of holding companies; that there is a certain "concentration of power, in which Mr. Morgan is the overshadowing figure," and that the safety of the national interests lies solely in the personnel, the good intentions of these men. At last, it is flaunted in the faces of the American people that these men have the safety of the Republic in their grasp and that we must trust to their goodness for our happiness and prosperity.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS.

These things foreshadow some of the problems in Federal legislation and we must meet them as men and patriots. Jackson won his fight and the Nation still lives. Wilson will win his and our institutions will survive and bless the generations yet to come. Turn where you will and there is a saturnalia of trust organization and monopolistic conspiracy. As Sir John Culpeper said in the Long Parliament, we may say of the trusts and monopolies now:

> They are a nest of wasps—a swarm of vermin which have overcrept the land. Like the frogs of Egypt, they have gotten possession of our dwellings and we have scarce a room free from them; they sup in our cups; they dip in our dish; they sit by our fire. We find them in the dye vat, washbowl, and powdering tub. They share with the butler in his box. They will not bate us a pin. We may not buy our clothes without their brokerage. These are the leeches that have sucked the Commonwealth so hard that it is almost hectical.

These conditions point to the plain duty of Congress in some respects. We can drive out of interstate and foreign commerce every corporation with fictitious and watered stock, those whose capital stock is so great as to make them approximate monopoly, all holding companies and all corporations whose stocks are owned and controlled by holding companies and other corporations. We can place a limitation on the capital stock of these corporations and banks; we can prohibit the holding and voting of the stock of these banks by other corporations; we can prevent interlocking directorates. We can prohibit their consolidating in the roundabout way now in vogue which piles up money in their vaults amounting to many millions of dollars to the detriment of the entire country. We have power under the Constitution to prevent this interlocking of directorates and coalescing of stocks and interests, and should hasten to apply it by congressional action. We know the facts, and a comprehensive law will bring the relief so manifestly just to the people. We can and should destroy protectionism and bring this country to a tariff strictly and only for revenue.

All these things will be consuming and burning political issues during the next few years and will not down till the appropriate legislative remedies have been devised and applied and the Government restored to the hands of the people, where their just rights will be safeguarded under a wise and courageous administration.

By a strange coincidence of history there have come out of the bosom of New Jersey the great trusts, the holding companies, and the gigantic monopolies. From this proud Commonwealth have come the dragon's teeth, and now it seems as if in the very providence and wisdom of God there has come from her borders the giant this year sent forth to exterminate the dragons infesting the land. When history is finally recorded, Jackson and New Jersey's governor will stand forth as the two great figures triumphing in memorable struggles as the champions of popular rights. We must have no class legislation and arraying of class

against class. We must have no clamor against legitimate wealth honestly acquired. There must be no unjust attack against corporations and corporate powers within the limits of their granted charter rights. There should be no hysteria in our procedure. And still trusts and monopolies must be disintegrated and utterly eradicated. The conflict is and should be irrepressible.

As a legislator and an American I dedicate my energies to the people in this struggle, and with the Constitution as my guide and the sanctity of the law as my inspiration, I have enlisted in the contest until absolute equality for every citizen is again our watchword from ocean to ocean.

For a Square Deal in the Postal Service.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WARREN WORTH BAILEY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, October 21, 1913.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish in a few words to direct attention to what seems to me a most unwarranted and an extremely flagrant and inexcusable discrimination in our postal service—a discrimination so rank and so utterly indefensible that it is a marvel it has gone so long practically unchallenged.

I refer to the denial of that free delivery and collection of mail to the towns and villages of the country which have long been enjoyed by the cities and which in recent years have been extended to the rural districts. The injustice to the towns and villages is obvious. It puts them at a distinct disadvantage. It subjects them to a handicap which would not be tolerated for an instant were it to come in the form of a different and a higher rate for postage. Yet a different and a higher rate of postage would not be a worse hardship than that imposed by a discrimination in service such as that which actually has been accepted with scarcely a murmur for so many years.

City delivery service is now in operation in 1,709 towns and cities, serving approximately a population of 47,000,000, at a cost of $38,000,000. Experimental delivery is in operation in 114 communities, at a cost of $90,000. Officials of the Post Office Department estimate that there are 6,604 communities, with an average population of 2,000, where there is no carrier delivery service. Estimating that it would require an average of two carriers, at $600 each per annum, to serve each of these communities, should delivery service be established, the cost would be $7,924,800 per annum.

Mr. Speaker, can there be any sound reason why the 12,000,000 residents of towns and villages should be denied what is freely and most properly given the residents of city and rural districts? To me the situation seems anomalous. It is glaringly inequitable. In proportion to number the towns and villages are bearing an equal burden with cities and rural districts in supporting this Government. They are therefore equally entitled to all its benefits and advantages.

Can there be any gentleman on this floor or elsewhere, Mr. Speaker, who would seriously propose that letters mailed in a town or village should bear a 3-cent stamp while those mailed in the city or on a rural route were required to bear only a 2-cent stamp? Such a proposition would be rejected instantly. Yet little protest has thus far been heard against a discrimination which in effect is just as little capable of defense. If the patron of the post office who lives on Broadway or out in the country is entitled to have his mail collected and delivered at his door, is not the patron who lives in a town or village equally entitled to similar service?

Mr. Speaker, he is not getting it. Two or three or more times every day he must drop his work to go to the post office to receive or to deposit his mail. This means loss of time; it means inconvenience; it means just as much to him relatively as it would mean to the banker or the farmer if he were obliged to quit his counting house or his plow for a trip to the post office. The notion that time in a town or village is a negligible quantity is as idle as the notion that we may tax ourselves rich or that to ship more goods out of the country than we bring in is to create a "favorable" balance. Time is money in the town or village as much as in the city or the rural district, and the resident of town or village is entitled in all conscience to every consideration and advantage which we accord to the broker of the city or the farmer out in the remote rural district.

It was with these thoughts in mind, Mr. Speaker, that a few days ago I brought in a bill (H. R. 8947) under the provisions of which free delivery is to be extended to all towns and villages in the United States which are not entitled under existing laws to such delivery. I am extremely glad to say that this proposal met with an instant response from communities which it is designed to relieve. Newspaper comment upon this measure has been wide and mainly favorable. The tone of the country press is especially enthusiastic. Everywhere the proposal has been hailed as a sound one, supported by every consideration of reason and justice. I shall ask leave, Mr. Speaker, to append to my remarks some of these newspaper comments, believing that the Members of this House will be interested in them, as I have been, and that they will lend strength to my appeal for what I deem to be simple justice to many millions of our best and most useful citizens, for everywhere the quality of the citizenship of town and village is recognized. It is largely from the town and village that the best element of the great centers of business are recruited.

The town and the village are the nurseries and the schools where strong, capable, ambitious, and resourceful men and women are fitted for the great things which need to be done. It seems to me a safe assertion that five out of six of the membership of this body were village bred. The foundations of the careers they have made for themselves were laid in these small communities, where the touch of elbow was close, where human sympathy was spontaneous, where life had room to expand, and where the social amenities were unrestrained by dubious convention.

It was my good fortune to grow up in a village myself, and I can therefore speak with some knowledge of village life and of village needs. There may be a sneer here and there from the city dweller, who fancies that the villager has nothing to do, and that going to the post office two or three times a day is a mere diversion, a break in the dreadful monotony. But life in the town or village is just as earnest a proposition as life in the city or in the country. It has its cares, its interests, its compulsions, its necessities, its exacting duties, not less than life elsewhere. Thank God it is not so sordid, not so hopeless, not so steeped in monotony as we see it in some of the crowded centers; it is not so frivolous and idle and meretricious as we see it as it flaunts its fine feathers at the resorts of fashion; but it is sincere, full of zest, alive to its responsibilities, stimulated always by neighborly kindness and by that relative freedom of movement which the overcrowded city makes impossible.

The bill as introduced by me is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8947) to authorize the Postmaster General to extend the free-delivery mail service to towns and villages of 1,000 population or over.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to extend free-delivery mail service to all towns and villages in the United States having a population of 1,000 or over that are not by existing law entitled to such delivery, and for this purpose the sum of $10,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available immediately on the passage of this act and to be expended for the purpose named by the Postmaster General under such regulations as he may prescribe.

That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

I would hardly be fair to myself did I not admit that I am actuated by a double motive in demanding an equalization of the postal service in behalf of a class now denied almost the best half of that service. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that if we open the way for spending the revenues of the Government for useful purposes we shall automatically close the way for spending them for purposes far from useful, say for battle ships and big guns, for fortifications and military expansion. The waste of money in this direction has been wanton. Had it been thrown into the sea less harm would have been done; there would have been the loss only of the money itself or of the labor it represented. But when it is devoted to the building of dreadnoughts and to the maintenance of a great standing army in a time of profound peace, we add to the unnecessary burdens thus imposed the waste of human effort involved in the drawing of thousands of young men from gainful pursuits into a service which brings no gain either moral or material and makes them pensioners upon the labor and industry of the workers.

I do not care to dwell particularly upon this phase of the matter, but it is one which deserves consideration. We have been running mad over militarism in its various aspects, and even a Democratic Congress is proposing to spend or will be asked to spend more than $300,000,000 on the Army and Navy during the fiscal year to come. Against this I protest. In our platform we are pledged "to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government." Our solemn word is plighted to the American people that we will lighten the burden of taxa-

tion and sharply depart from the program of extravagance to which the Republican Party had been committed for years. Shall we disregard the duty which our stewardship imposes? Shall we outdo even the Republican Party in lavish expenditure? Or shall we lop off the useless and the profligate and turn our attention to matters which will yield a return on the investment?

Mr. Speaker, I am willing to spend money freely where it can be spent with a reasonable assurance of bringing a return. There is therefore no hesitation on my part in proposing to spend a few millions for a needed improvement in the postal service. This service has always brought substantial betterments. It has always yielded abundantly in public benefits on the investment. No function of the Government comes closer to the people than that of the post office. Its services are of inestimable value. We can scarcely conceive of the condition which would prevail were this service cut off wholly from all as it is now cut off in part from the towns and villages of the land. Our business and social life is so intimately knit up with this service that to destroy it would be almost to destroy that life itself. And I want this intimate relation to be more intimate still.

I want it extended to include the now neglected element. I want it to reach out to the communities now relatively isolated. I want it to mean as much to town and village as it to-day means to city and rural district. And so I appeal here on this floor and to the people of the country for what I conceive to be bare justice in the interest of good business. I appeal for this in behalf of 12,000,000 American citizens whose rights are equal with the rights of all the rest, yet who are getting less than an equal treatment. They seem hitherto to have been voiceless. No one has stood here to speak for them. But in my humble way let me plead their cause. They are the victims of a sheer injustice. A disproportionate burden rests upon them. Advantages as much their right as they are the right of the other millions who enjoy them are withheld from them in the name of economy. But there is no economy in injustice. It always imposes penalties. And the penalty of this injustice is being paid every day by the people of the United States in a postal service that falls short of that highest efficiency which would be attained by carrying the mails to all as the mails are now carried to some.

PRESS COMMENT.

A SQUARE DEAL.

[From the Johnstown (Pa.) Leader.]

Congressman BAILEY'S bill for the extension of free mail delivery to towns of 1,000 population or more has met with very general commendation. It is, of course, approved by the people of such towns, but it is also regarded as only a square deal by the people of the larger towns and cities and of the rural districts where there is free delivery. What Mr. BAILEY proposes is certain to come sooner or later. He may be a little in advance of the times, but he has at least attracted country-wide attention and has caused agitation of the subject.

—

AN ENTIRELY REASONABLE MEASURE.

[From the Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat.]

Representative WARREN WORTH BAILEY, of the Cambria-Blair-Bedford district of this State, has introduced a bill in the House providing for the extension of the Free Delivery Mail Service to all towns in the United States with a population exceeding 1,000 which are not entitled under existing laws to such delivery. The bill carries an appropriation of $10,000,000, to be immediately available upon the passage of the bill.

This bill seems to have considerable merit, and it ought to receive favorable consideration by Congress. There are now, according to estimate of the Post Office Department, 6,604 communities, with an average population of 2,000, which at present do not have free carrier service, while the larger towns and the rural communities do have it. It seems like an unwarranted discrimination to deprive these 6,604 communities of advantages enjoyed by the rest of the country, especially when the service can be obtained at an estimated cost of $7,924,800. This cost, it is believed, would be eventually compensated by increased revenue derived from the increased mail facilities.

Mr. BAILEY in advocating his bill says that there is no function of the Government more important to the welfare of the people than that of the post office, facilitating, as it does, communication and making for freedom of exchange. He says he presented the bill with due regard for the pledge of economy contained in the platform adopted by the Democrats at Baltimore, and believes that the extension of the free delivery service he advocates will so stimulate the use of the mails that the actual cost of the extension to the Government will be insignificant. We should like to see Mr. BAILEY'S bill cordially supported as an entirely reasonable postal measure.

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A SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL.

[From the Freeland (Pa.) Press.]

People who reside in small towns now have an opportunity to be classed with their city brethren in the way of up-to-date postal service.

Representative WARREN WORTH BAILEY, of Johnstown, has introduced a bill providing for the extension of the Free Delivery Mail Service to all towns in the United States with a population exceeding 1,000 which are not entitled under existing law to such delivery. The bill carries with it an appropriation of $10,000,000, to become immediately available on the passage of the act. Mr. BAILEY takes the ground that the present postal service is anomalous, in that, while residents of the cities and of rural districts are given free-delivery service, residents of over 6,000 communities with an average population of 2,000 are compelled to visit the post office to deposit or receive mail. He believes that this is an injustice to residents of towns and villages and he proposes by his bill to cure this.

It behooves the people who reside in the towns classified under Congressman BAILEY'S bill to get busy at once. You can assist this cause wonderfully by simply asking the Congressman from your district to support Mr. BAILEY'S measure. Get your board of trade or business men's league to forward petitions praying for its passage. The bill seems to be carefully drawn, and if it becomes a law will repeal our antiquated statutes and provide in their stead a modern code suitable to present conditions and future developments in postal matters. It must be remembered that certain large centers of trade are clamoring for penny postage, while others want free delivery established in all small towns first. Where do you stand—for free delivery, certainly—then get busy.

Congressman CASEY will be in Freeland to-morrow, as one of the Mitchell day speakers—ask him to support the bill. He always stands for a "square deal," and that is what this Bailey bill is—a square deal for all.

Freeland is at present operating under the experimental village delivery service. It is one of 144 communities thus favored and is exactly what Mr. BAILEY, through his bill, proposes to make general and establish permanently throughout the entire United States. There was no provision made for equipping the experimental village delivery service which we have in Freeland. This is why we have no street letter boxes. Congressman BAILEY'S bill provides $10,000,000 for equipping the service, hence you can perform a dual duty to-morrow. See CASEY.

—

AFTER A GOOD THING.

[From the Gallitzin (Pa.) Item.]

Representative W. W. BAILEY has surely started a move for a good thing when he presented the bill for free delivery for towns of 1,000 population, and he should be commended for it and given the assistance of the citizens of such towns.

Each town would have to have the street names posted and the houses numbered, but this expense would not amount to much.

If the expenses of the department must be cut down to make the free delivery possible, let them cut out the printing of envelopes free and the carrying of them through the mails free. Let them cut out the carrying free of so much printed matter that is distributed by Senators and Congressmen which usually goes to the wastebasket unread.

At any rate, Mr. BAILEY is after a good thing and we hope he will land it.

—

SHOULD GET GENERAL SUPPORT.

[From the Pen Argyl (Pa.) Index.]

Representative WARREN WORTH BAILEY, of Johnstown, Pa., last week introduced a bill in the House at Washington providing for the extension of the delivery mail service to all towns in the United States with a population exceeding 1,000, which are not entitled under existing laws to such delivery. The bill carries with it an appropriation of $10,000,000, to become immediately available on the passage of the act.

Mr. BAILEY rightly takes the ground that the present postal service is anomalous, in that while residents of the cities and of the rural districts are given free delivery service residents of something over 6,000 communities with an average population of 2,000 are compelled to visit the post offices to deposit or to receive mail. He believes that this is an injustice to the residents of towns and villages, and he proposes by his bill to cure this.

Under the present laws a town must have a population of 5,000 or postal receipts of $10,000 to have free delivery service. Pen Argyl has neither and hence does not enjoy this service, while Nazareth, with about the same population, but having the required postal receipts, has free delivery service. Residents of Plainfield and Washington Townships, just outside the borough limits, have the mail brought to their doors daily, while residents within the borough limits, hardly a stone's throw distant, do not have this facility, but must walk a mile to the post office for their mail.

Representative BAILEY'S bill should receive the support of the citizens of every town and village in the country thus discriminated against under existing laws, and all Senators and Representatives should be importuned by their constituents from such districts to favor the measure.

Dedication of a Site for a Monument to Balboa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THETUS W. SIMS,

OF TENNESSEE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 5, 1913.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an address by Hon. ROBERT L. HENRY, of Texas, at the opening of the San Diego Exposition, which was delivered on September 26, 1913.

Representative HENRY spoke as follows:

BALBOA.

"He was tall, handsomely formed, of a very stout and vigorous appearance, with red hair and a countenance which interested and attracted people toward him."

In this verbal photograph an accomplished historian has preserved to the world the image of Vasco Nunez de Balboa.

It is not my purpose to undertake to-day the contribution of historic information, but rather to join in celebrating the achievement of one whose name is fixed in the permanent annals of the world's progress.

It is not inappropriate to here review briefly the life of one whose deeds of valor and world-renowned discoveries are familiar to mankind. On this eventful day, commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of Balboa's great discovery, it should thrill the hearts of all to draw near the personality of this great wizard of adventure and achievement while we look face to face upon the make-up and career of this marvelous man. Exactly 400 years have passed, and yet his life and deeds fire the heart with a fervor no less thrilling than that pulsating the bosoms of those standing by his side when, with majestic gaze, he first beheld the Pacific Ocean and gave mankind the proudest and richest domain the sun in his "all-seeing circuit" ever shone upon.

He was born in 1475 in the Spanish Province of Estremadura. His family was poor, but he descended from noble ancestry and was a gentleman. In 1500, in search of gold and glory, he embarked with Bastides for the New World. After touching the west side of the Gulf of Venezuela they proceeded to Nombre de Dios, situated on the Isthmus of Darien about 24 miles east of where old Porto Bello was situated. Shortly after, with much treasure and a fragment of Bastides's men, he reached Hispaniola, now Haiti. He did not return to Spain with Bastides, but undertook to manage a farm near the town of Salvatierra on the seacoast. He did not succeed in farming and became involved in debt. The sea and adventure again beckoned to his ambition, and he embarked as a soldier of fortune.

He placed himself in a cask of "victuals" carried from the farm on board a ship sailing for South America. When out at sea Balboa appeared from his hiding place and persuaded the surprised and angry captain to allow him to proceed on the voyage. He guided Enciso to a pleasant place on the Gulf of Uraba, where Balboa had visited on this first voyage with Bastides, and there his real career began.

He informed Enciso that this country, called Darien, was full of fruits and that gold abounded in the region. Here at the age of 35 he was appointed alcalde, and here it was he planned for his adventures, discoveries, and immortal glories.

Time forbids following in detail the career of this wonderful explorer and renowned discoverer, but it is not amiss to review somewhat briefly the notable features of his historic achievements, perhaps the most far-reaching in the world's richest progress and development.

Having settled his company at Darien, he immediately began to conquer the surrounding country. In one excursion he first, from Chief Comogre, heard of the great western ocean across the mountains and the gold in Peru. After returning from a voyage he learned that Enciso had endeavored to prejudice his King against him, and in anxiety he determined to attempt some great enterprise the success of which would conciliate his sovereign.

On September 1, 1513, with 190 Spaniards and 1,000 natives, he set out in quest of the western sea. On September 26, from the top of a mountain range, he sighted the Pacific Ocean. He sent Pizarro and others in several parties to reconnoiter. Alonzo Martin, one of his scouts, was the first European to actually touch the new-found sea. On September 29 Balboa himself arrived and in the name of his monarch took possession of the newly discovered "Southern Waters." Here he remained for a while, visited the Pearl Islands, and with much booty triumphantly returned on January 18, 1514.

He at once sent messengers and valuable presents to his King and announced his discovery. And in acknowledgment of his achievement his monarch created him adelantado of the South Sea—admiral of the Pacific—and governor of Panama and Coyba.

Meanwhile Pedrarias Davilla, by order of the King, sailed with an expedition to take charge of the Darien colony, and thus supplant Balboa. Prior to Pedrarias reaching the scenes of discovery, Balboa had frequently crossed the Isthmus and visited the Pacific, and was planning the conquest of Peru and wider explorations of the new ocean. He had built, armed, and launched his brigantines. With them he took possession of Pearl Islands, and had not adverse weather conditions intervened would have conquered Peru.

Here his career ended by reason of the treachery of false friends and the jealousy of Pedrarias. False friends! Alas, too numerous! Balboa was enticed to Acla, near Darien, by a cunning message, where he was placed in irons, imprisoned, and by forced sentence on the part of Pedrarias, who compelled the judge, was condemned to death. On the public square of Acla, in 1517, his head went to the block. Thus ended the career of a great general and remarkable statesman.

His far-seeing and brilliant vision have reached consummation in the progress and development now being enacted on the greatest theater the world ever saw. Looking back upon his eventful career, history clearly reveals that upon the expulsion of Enciso, Balboa was inspired to great endeavor by reason of the responsibility falling upon him. He fully justified his lofty ambition by noble service, he raised his mind to the high dignity of his office and elevated himself in public opinion almost to the height attained by Columbus.

In the permanent annals of achievement his name is perpetuated as one of the most high minded and generous of all the Spanish-American conquistadores. His command over men was the marvel of his day. And with his inspiration and guidance nothing seemed impossible to the Spaniards of his time. Columbus sought in vain for the passage to the other ocean beyond the continent; but it remained for the man this day honored by us to reveal the Pacific after the great navigator had gone on the final voyage of all mankind.

It fires the heart with consuming fervor to even now contemplate Balboa on the mountain heights that September morn. He had thought to start in the gray dawn of that eventful day, but his exhausted soldiers moved slowly and it was close to noon when, emerging from the forests, they beheld the great peak before them. Leaving his men grouped together at the dividing line between the rank growth and the scanty vegetation higher up, he went forward alone. Advancing over rocks washed by the centuries of storm, he finally reached the summit. Before his view the long-hoped-for scene spread out before him—"a wilderness of forest gemmed with sparkling streams and bounded by the watery horizon, the ocean along the sky line, vast, boundless, glittering like a diamond beneath the sun."

With thrilling heart he knelt and thanked God for the glorious privilege vouchsafed him as the first European to behold the southern sea. He shouted to his men to come and gaze upon the ocean so long desired and sought. Addressing his men, he concluded in language significant far beyond its import that day:

> We are the first to gaze upon it and shall be the first to reach its shores. To us belong their treasures and ours alone shall be the glory of reducing these numerous dominions to subjection in the name of our King and of causing to be shed upon them the light of the only true religion. Follow me, then, faithful as hitherto, and I promise you the world shall not behold your equals in wealth and glory."

Yes; in "wealth and glory." Prophetic words! Behold that "wealth and glory" reaching in vast expanse from Peru across Panama to Oregon's farther limits, from California through Texas, from the Mexic sea to the limits of Canada along the majestic sweep of the Mississippi's course—all spread out before us this day, upon which the world's great drama of progress and civilization is being played!

And there they erected from a great tree a cross where Balboa first saw the sea. And the company knelt reverently before the holy symbol as their chaplain offered thanks for the privilege accorded them. They signed a testimonial evidencing that they took possession of the sea and shores in the name of Spain. Their notary duly attested it, and then Balboa with his companions descended to the south.

In due time he and his men reached the shores of the Pacific and took possession of the waters in the name of their sovereign. Every student of history knows the story of the solemn ceremony that day performed in a secluded spot on the tortuous Bay of San Miguel, deeply indenting the southern coast of Darien.

In a short 10 years thereafter, had the spirit of Balboa been permitted to revisit the summit of that lofty mountain, which now in proud majesty towers over the bosom of Panamanian waters, unfolding before his vision there would have appeared an empire extending thousands of miles from Darien along the Pacific to Oregon's northernmost limits, to the eastward until it reached the Father of Waters, and along his course to the northward until it almost touched the limit over which now loom the lofty mountains of Canada's domain—a vast, kingly empire under one flag.

Historians have written that those early Spaniards came here for "gold and glory," but when we search their motives and contemplate their work, they sought more than sordid things. They came to dedicate and consecrate this vast empire to the God of Nations and the Redeemer of Men! And in generations to come, whatever may have been or is to be, it must be written in the annals of history that the Spanish people are joint heirs to our common glory and whatever destiny awaits our Republic.

Coming from Texas, I may be pardoned for the pride my native State feels in her history so intimately linked with that of California. When that captivating and dazzling conqueror, Cortez, had finally planted the standard of European civilization in the halls of Montezuma and added Mexico to the Kingdom of Spain, the same brown-robed priests came from Zacatecas

to Texas and laid, broad and deep, the foundation of another civilization soon to follow. They erected the missions near Nacogdoches in eastern Texas and founded Concepcion and the Alamo. They built the great highway and left their impress to guide those who soon thereafter followed their footprints. These men deserve to be called the "uncrowned heroes" of those early days.

And now, as Californians and Texans, let us turn our vision to the Panama Canal and contemplate its significance to these two great States, one so intimately nestling against the Gulf of Mexico and the other against the Pacific Ocean. The mind of man can not conceive the importance of its opening to Texas and California, to the South and West. It will give tremendous impetus to the manufactures of cotton and iron and lumber. It will hurry us to an era of shipbuilding in America and vastly stimulate our naval pride and power. The great regions of the Southern States and the Mississippi Valley, with rich soil and virile people, with navigable waters and untold resources, will break the monopoly of railroad transportation and cover the earth and sea with their commerce.

The industries of the South will multiply beyond our most optimistic contemplation. The products of our cotton mills and iron furnaces, our timber, steel, and coal, will rush through the canal and supply South America, Japan, and China and reach every clime under the sun. California will be released from railroad monopoly, and by this new water route take her position in intimate relation with all European countries. Your orchards, your vineyards, your forests, and your manifold products will be instantly put in touch with all the world. Texas and California, the South and West, arm in arm will march across the continent from ocean to ocean, back and forth, and will proudly strut across the seas everywhere to capture trade and commerce heretofore beyond our reach, but now and forever our legitimate captives. This canal, for 400 years an idle dream, but a dream now come true, bids fair to entirely change the commercial map of the world and shift the seat of commerce, business, and empire from the North Atlantic to the southern and western ports. Standing here amid these glories and realities, how our hearts should beat and leap with joy as God to-day smiles on this consummation.

Senator Seward said:

> Who does not see that every year hereafter European commerce, European politics, European thought, and European activity, although actually becoming more intimate, will nevertheless ultimately sink in importance, while the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter.

In sublime thought and prophetic vision he uttered these words on the floor of the United States Senate in 1852. And to-day the staging is set, the actors are here, and the nations gaze in wonder while that prophetic drama of the "world's great hereafter" is being enacted amid the glories and triumphs of old Pacific's busy regions.

And thus, with the grandest destiny and the freest Government yet born, we shall endure under our Constitution and our flag "as long as the stars twinkle through the loops of time."

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL,

OF KANSAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 5, 1913.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include a speech on currency by George Campbell, of Coffeyville, Kans.

The speech is as follows:

WHY RUSH THE SO-CALLED ADMINISTRATION CURRENCY BILL?

President Wilson seems desirous of rushing the currency bill through Congress, that the people may not have an opportunity to consider its provisions before it becomes a law, and it looks as though there was needed at this time a Jackson in the place of Wilson as Chief Executive of the Nation to protect and preserve the rights of the people.

Jackson in vetoing the rechartering of the United States Bank said that the press had been purchased and that the opposition to the bank measure could not find expression through the great metropolitan papers of that day; and what was true then with reference to the press is true to-day, and I speak from experience when I say the great dailies in our large cities will not publish any articles in opposition to the so-called administration currency bill; and hence the people only hear discussed one side of this measure, and that is from the side of the banker; and the great banking interests not only framed this so-called administration bill, but have been educating the people in the interests of the measure, and no doubt the President, before his election, agreed to do just what he is doing in forcing this measure, and perhaps this accounts for his alleged secret mission to New York City prior to his election; as the enacting of this bill into a law means much to the banking interests and will create the greatest and most dangerous monopoly that the world has ever known.

The so-called "administration currency bill" is, in fact, the Aldrich bill, which was framed by the bankers and is being pushed by them through the press and by the organization of citizens' leagues, lectures, and so forth; and the Republican Congress refused to enact this bill into a law, and even Senator Aldrich, it is said, refused to father this bill, and it was left without a parent until President Wilson adopted and acknowledged it as his offspring and christened it the "administration currency bill"; and this bill, by reason of amendments, is worse than the original Aldrich bill, for the Aldrich bill divided the territory of the United States into not less than 15 reserve districts, while the administration currency bill "sees them better" and divides the United States into not less than 12 Federal reserve districts, and each of these districts has a Federal reserve bank to eventually issue the currency for the banks in the district; and the banking corporations of the Federal reserve district are the stockholders of the Federal reserve bank, and the individual person can not purchase stock in the Federal reserve bank. He is barred from doing so, and the proposed banking system is much worse than our present banking system, for the individual can buy and hold stock in our present banks—National, State, or trust company—and can have something to say with reference to these financial institutions and how they are to be managed.

The banks under the proposed banking law will be intensely exclusive and will be above and beyond the reach of the people; and these Federal reserve districts are under the control of the Federal reserve board, which board consists of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of the Treasury, and Comptroller of the Currency, and four other persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; and as the President appoints the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency, all of the members of the Federal reserve board are appointees of the President, and this will put the banking interests actively in politics, as they will want a President elected who will appoint men on the Federal reserve board that are in the interests of the banking trusts; and if this bill becomes a law the probability is that the Government will not issue the $500,000,000 in Treasury notes, or any less sum, that the bill provides for, which is left to the discretion of the Federal reserve board; but the issue of paper currency will be left exclusively to the Federal reserve banks in the several reserve districts, and this giant banking trust, under a single head, as provided by the bill, will not only control the business of the country but the political destinies of the people, and everything in the line of business or politics will be centered in New York City. This is the object of the bill.

Under the present banking system our industries have expanded more than those of any other nation; and why rush the administration currency bill? There is no lack of money; there is nearly 40 per cent more idle money in the banks of the country than has ever been known in the history of the Nation; and while certain New York City banks have made a desperate effort to prevent banks from making loans to the people and thereby create a money stringency, they have not succeeded, as the great banking interests of New York City are unable to control our private banks and trust companies scattered throughout the land and under separate management; and hence the Banking Trust of New York City wants the so-called administration currency bill enacted into a law, which will give it full control of the money of the country.

The money interests of the East have for several years been alarmed at the rapid increase in the money volume, which has gradually grown since the time McKinley took office at the rate of nearly half a million a day; and provisions have been made so that men who mine the gold can take their product to the Government and do not have to wait to have it coined into money, but the Government will issue to the owner of the bullion gold certificates at the rate of $1 for every 25.8 grains of standard gold, and this measure has resulted in the gradual increase of the currency, and the money thus comes into circulation without being borrowed; but under the pending bank measure one of the central ideas is to get rid of all the money that is

not borrowed from the banks and compel the people to borrow all the money necessary in transacting the business of the country, and this puts all business within the power of the banks; and if at any time the banks do not want to loan, there is no law to compel them to, or they can loan to one individual and not to his competitor, who has even better security for the loan, or they can loan to one individual or company at a lower rate of interest than to competitors and thereby destroy all competition and create a monopoly in all business, dominate labor, and wreck the Republic, the same as a similar banking system wrecked Rome.

If the Federal reserve banks are permitted to issue the currency, every bank note is an obligation of the bank to pay so much money, and represents that amount of indebtedness of the bank; and this note, representing nothing but debt, is loaned at interest to the people, and the Banking Trust will thus draw interest on what it owes, while all other persons and corporations must pay interest upon their notes representing their indebtedness; and this is a special privilege granted to the Banking Trust created by the bill that is not accorded to any other individual or corporation; and if the banks get full control of the money of the country, as proposed by the administration bill, and they conclude to take over the property of the people, they will then refuse to make loans and draw in their circulation and force the property on the market, and the banks will be the only ones that will have the money with which to purchase the property.

Pliny tells us that in the decline of Rome under a similar banking system as the one proposed by the administration bill the banks refused to make loans to the people, and the taxes became due, and the people had no money to pay them, and that whole provinces were often bid off by a single individual banker for the taxes due; and the Roman farm of 7 acres, which was the pride of the Roman citizens, disappeared, and the lands were aggregated into large estates, and the people became tenants, then serfs, and later were bought and sold with the land. Do we want this to happen to America?

Pliny, in describing the effects upon the people of this atrocious system, says:

> The people gave themselves up in despair in their fields, as beasts of burden lie down beneath their load and refuse to rise. The disintegration of society was complete. All public spirit, all generous emotions, all noble aspirations of men shriveled and disappeared as the volume of money shrank and prices fell.

In the present currency bill banks are exempt from all taxation, except on real estate, thus throwing the burden of taxation on others than the banks; and it is to be hoped that the patriotic citizens in the present Congress will see that this bill does not become a law; and if Mr. Wilson has promised the bankers of New York City to force this bill through Congress, he should at least give the people an opportunity to consider its several provisions before it becomes a law, for it is a deep-laid scheme to subvert our institutions of government and not only control but to own the business interests of the country and the people who toil, and the bill is so framed that outside of the few Wall Street bankers it is not understood by the bankers themselves.

The so-called administration currency bill is not a recent measure, but leading bankers of London, Berlin, and New York have been working on this scheme for years. To keep the people ignorant of the measure, it looks as though the press has been subsidized and citizens' leagues have been organized, scattered throughout the country, and advocates have been employed, including press agents, to combat any opposition that might be developed at any point throughout the United States.

Hon. CHAMP CLARK was evidently the choice of the Democratic voters of the United States for President; but when Mr. CLARK made his speech before the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and took exceptions to the Aldrich bank bill (now the administration currency bill), a prominent banker of New York, high in financial circles, said:

> This puts CHAMP CLARK out of the race; the banking interests have a thorough organization and unlimited means at their command, and they will adopt such measures as may be necessary at the convention to defeat CLARK and nominate Wilson.

And subsequent events show this man was not talking through his hat.

The Republican Congress refused to enact the so-called Aldrich bill into a law, and the special interests then turned to the Democratic Party, as they always do, to make it a "scapegoat" to force measures upon the people by their caucus rules that would be impossible to force upon the people under Republican rule.

It will be remembered that when the revenues of the Government accumulated beyond its needs under Republican rule back in the eighties that Government bonds were largely retired until there was only enough bonds for an issue of $171,000,000 in national-bank currency; and the banks took up the cry for an additional bond issue by the Government, that the bonds might be used as a basis for an additional issue of national-bank currency; but the Republicans did not see the necessity for more bonds, and such men as John Sherman began to advocate the Government issue of the currency, as advocated by Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln, and stating that the profits derived from the issue of currency, by reason of bills being lost or destroyed should go to the Government—that is, to the whole people—instead of to the banks; and hence the great banking interests in New York caused the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland, and he carried out the wishes of Wall Street and forced the issue of United States bonds until they reached many millions of dollars, and this was accomplished by the most shameful methods.

The Government of the United States would deposit the paper money in the banks, and the banks would take this currency to the United States Treasurer and have it redeemed in gold, and by this means the gold in the Treasury was soon exhausted, and bonds were issued to replenish the gold reserve, and then the paper currency was presented and the gold again drawn out and more bonds issued, and this created what was termed at the time "the endless chain" to draw the gold out of the Treasury, and this method continued until our Government debt was greatly increased without cause, except that Wall Street wanted more bonds as a basis for the issue of more national-bank currency; and this endless chain continued until a clamor arose on the part of the people, and Mr. Cleveland stopped the endless chain by employing J. Pierpont Morgan to protect the gold reserve in the United States Treasury; and thus was presented to the world the humiliating spectacle of a great nation, with its billions of gold and other property, having to employ Mr. Morgan, an individual, to protect the gold in the Treasury; and all this was done in the name of Democracy. And Mr. Morgan, it is said, made many millions of dollars, and was enabled before his death to control one-ninth of the entire property of the United States. And now the special interests, acting through Wall Street, have by far a greater scheme to perpetrate on the American people in what is known as the "administration currency bill," and they have chosen Democracy to do their bidding; and the steam-roller process is in full operation, and even Bryan falls in line and supports this anti-Democratic measure, and his simple democracy that he displayed several years ago has undergone a change, so it requires more than $12,000 per year to sustain it, and yet he and Mr. Wilson claim to be followers of Jefferson and Jackson.

If Jackson could look at his so-called followers, he would probably be disposed to use his favorite quotation in addressing them, and we do not have to stretch the imagination greatly to see him point his bony finger at those who claim to be Democrats and say, "Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity, into everlasting torment, prepared for the devil and his angels."

If the administration is bound to change the present banking system, why not give the people a Democratic measure, as advocated by Jefferson and Jackson? Let the Government furnish all the paper currency in the form of United States notes, and loan these notes to the national, State, and private banks on proper security at 1 or 2 per cent per annum interest. Each bank will then deal direct with the Government and there can be no combination or trust created and the money will always be available for business and there can be no money panic, and the Government will derive a large income from the issue of these notes, and all the people will be benefited.

The so-called administration currency bill not only contemplates a change in our financial system, but is a blow to our republican institutions of government; and without stopping to point out in detail how our Government can be changed if the present bill becomes a law, and why a change is contemplated by those who framed the bill, it will be remembered that Mr. Lincoln said in 1858 that the States of the Union could not exist half slave and half free; that here was presented two antagonistic ideas in government brought in close contact in the government of the States, and that one idea had to overcome the other, and in the near future the governments of the States must of necessity be all slave or all free.

What was true of the governments of the States at that time is now true of the governments of the world. Steam and electricity have annihilated distance and time, and the monarchies and republics of the world are now in closer contact than were the States of the Union in 1858, and this close contact of the nations must bring about a homogeneous government for the entire world, and in the near future the governments of the world will be all republics or all monarchies.

All the nations of the earth are now preparing for this final contest, and the American Republic is the only great power that

the monarchies of the world have to reckon with in their conflict for the supremacy of the world.

They can not conquer America by force of arms; it is invincible to any force that can be brought against it, and if the American Republic is destroyed its destruction must be wrought by its own people, by a banking system similar to the one proposed, that will aggregate the wealth of the country in few hands, the same as was the case with Rome, where 3 per cent of her people owned 97 per cent of her wealth.

The Rubicon is now before the American people in the so-called administration currency bill, and it seems that Mr. Wilson has seen the "heavenly vision" and has heard the voice from Wall Street bidding him to cross. But let him pause for a moment until the people can express themselves. They will tell him that a crown of thorns and a cross of gold is just as objectionable when applied by so-called Democrats as when attempted to be applied by Republicans. They will say to him, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold," in the interest of a coterie of bankers of Wall Street, London, and Berlin.

Lake Mohonk Indian Conference.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD,
OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 5, 1913.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an address delivered by the Hon. WILLIAM H. MURRAY, of Oklahoma, at the Mohonk conference in October, 1913.

The address is as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE HON. WILLIAM H. MURRAY, OF OKLAHOMA, AT LAKE MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE, OCTOBER, 1913.

Mr. Chairman, before proceeding upon the discussion of the subject "Toward 'restricted' and 'unrestricted' Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, should the law and its administration be the same?" I desire to thank most sincerely Mr. Smiley, Mr. Phillips, and others of this conference, the successors of the late Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley, who for a quarter of a century had unselfishly devoted their time and means toward the uplift of the aboriginal Americans, for this invitation and opportunity to discuss these minor phases of the Indian problems.

In the beginning let it be understood that the word "restricted" Indian means those who have some restriction upon the alienation of all or any portion of their allotment and homestead. Mark you, such restrictions apply only to the land and run with its title rather than upon the person of the individual, since under the laws, both Federal and State, the Indian in Oklahoma enjoys the privilege of the ballot and the right to be elected to public office, and is every other way classed as a white man under our constitution. The Federal laws provide that all members of the Five Civilized Tribes—Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles—who are of more than three-quarter blood shall have both their homestead and the other half of their allotment—called the surplus—with restriction thereon against the sale or alienation, except where removal may be made by the department upon application therefor; and all of less than three-quarter blood and more than half blood have restrictions upon their homestead only, leaving the other half wholly under the control of the Indian, to sell as to his judgment seems best; and all of less than half blood have no restriction upon the sale or alienation of any portion of their allotment or homestead—all of this without reference to the age of the Indian allottee—and this last class of less than half blood are known as "unrestricted" Indians. The other two classes are known as "restricted" Indians in our common parlance.

Now, the question should the administration of the law and the provisions thereof be the same with reference to both? Of course when age is not taken into consideration the restricted minor can sell his land by a sort of combined authority of the probate courts, subject to approval of the department at Washington, while minors of the unrestricted class have their lands sold through guardians, approved by the probate or county courts, in Oklahoma. I wish to state that as a race there is no prejudice against the members of the Five Civilized Tribes, or practically none, neither in the matter of social affairs nor in the matter of legislation. I can bear witness to this fact, having been president of the constitutional convention of the State and speaker of the first house of representatives which vitalized its provisions, and that although social and legal restrictions were made against the negro, little, if any, was shown in defining the privileges and rights of the Indian. In our constitution you will find this definition of the races:

"Negro race" shall include all persons of African descent; "white," or "white race," shall include all others.

In the administration of the law, however, the grafter, having no regard for persons, fell upon those where they might effectuate their madness for greed, and it will readily be seen that the easiest points of attack are upon the full bloods and the minor children, irrespective of quantum of blood, through probate courts. In the case of the full blood they are unable to make much headway in the matter of acquiring title, but seek by lease contracts to encumber or becloud the title in such a way that in event of removal of restrictions purchasers will be reduced almost to themselves. There is one land copartnership—not a corporation, because the constitution of Oklahoma forbids corporate ownership of land—which copartnership is said to control by lease at least 250,000 acres in the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations, the lands mostly of restricted Indians. They hope to retain these lands and secure legislation some time in the future that will enable them to buy up this land, and if permitted to do so would not only injure the Indian but would violate the best policy of State, in this, that it would not be sold in small tracts or fall into the hands of home owners, who would live upon and cultivate the land, but into the hands of a few who would rent or lease it out to white tenants to the detriment of wholesome public policy.

But the greatest evil, particularly to the Indian himself, is in the case of the probate of the minors' estates, and although the first legislature enacted a statute seeking to punish probate judges—and some of them have been punished under this statute—here and there a county judge will win success upon some private agreement to do the bidding of the grafter who has so beset the Indians everywhere. Estates of minors are probated and sold without necessity therefor, and then, in counties where honest men hold these positions, it is even done by deception and by false information presented to the court. In 1910 I was touring one county making speeches in company with the county judge. A very intelligent and shrewd intermarried citizen hailed us and came up and shook hands with us. After leaving him, the county judge remarked:

I am going to send that fellow to the penitentiary. He made false representations to my court that one of his children's land should be sold. I made the order, and he has sold the land and squandered the money. I am going to cancel the deed, with a view of bringing him before the criminal court.

I knew this intermarried citizen well. He was very intelligent and had been a member of the tribe for many years. I knew he had a regard for the welfare of his own children; I knew he was faithful to his wife, and yet the patrimony of his own children, through his extravagance and wasteful methods, was becoming squandered in their minority when they could not help themselves. Other illustrations I might give of fraud and connivance on part of the Indian to secure the property of his own child, but I recite this particular instance to show the evil effect, even where no wrong was intended, of permitting the sale of the lands of minors.

In the administration by the department they have overlooked the fact that there was a distinction between the "restricted" and "unrestricted," when, as a matter of truth, their authority over the restricted class, not only in the matter of alienation, but in the improving, leasing, or other encumbering of the lands, both surplus and homestead, should be more completely under the control of the department, with a view of preventing a clouding of the title; whereas upon the unrestricted class, and even some of the partially restricted class, the rule of the department should be relaxed so as to give over to the Indian complete control touching the alienation, leasing, or encumbering of his own property, but I would confine this wholly to the adult Indian, irrespective of his quantum of blood.

If this were done you would take away the effort of the intelligent class to widen restrictions and break down departmental authority upon all classes, and it would concentrate the attention of the department upon those alone which need and require departmental attention, and these it could better serve. It would lessen the tendency of political influence in favor of removing all departmental control, because the argument is invariably made, giving the instance of those who can control as proof that all restrictions should be removed. In my opinion, all persons of less than three-quarter blood should have absolute control over the sale and alienation of their property, provided they are adults. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, if not in all the other Five Civilized Tribes, I would close the doors against either departmental removal or sale, or

authority of probate courts to sell any minor child's land, limiting them only to the question of leasing out the property, and that with a view of having it improved in the case of full bloods, and collect the rents or adequate compensation for their property in the case of the restricted or unrestricted child. I do not look with such horror upon the adult Indian, even though he be a full blood who would squander his estate and has but a few years in which to live anyway, as I do upon the sale of property of a child, especially since the child itself can not have any control and when it becomes of age looks back over the scene and realizes that it once had valuable property and would, upon becoming of age, yet own that property but for some probate court or some careless, dishonest, or unthinking guardian. It is enough to make of such Indian child an anarchist, while it will surely make paupers of them all. Such a policy does not even admit of the "survival of the fittest," because the child may be ever so intelligent, ever so well prepared for citizenship upon becoming of age, for his condition financially is hopeless after his property has thus been squandered. There is very little need, anyway, for the sale of a minor Indian's land in the Five Civilized Tribes, especially in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, where they have equal advantages for education. Our State, since its admission into the Union in 1907, has erected more schoolhouses than were erected in the first 40 years of either of its neighbor States. It has more than 20 higher institutions of learning, a greater number than any two of the surrounding States.

Ample provision is made by the State to educate all. Besides, in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, where the allottee has no less than 160 acres of the very best land, or 320 acres of the average allotable land, if this land is rightly managed, when improved the rents and profits therefrom will be sufficient to meet all the economic wants of the child. Besides this, quite a sum of money per capita is due them by the Government, and this should be paid out to them and not held, as now held, by the Government in favored banks who use these deposits for their own benefit. It will be quite sufficient to improve their lands. Upon adult Indians the restrictions should be removed upon all classes, upon all property, up to the degree of three-quarter blood, and the money of all classes of less than three-quarter blood should be paid out to them, and paid immediately, and the hand of the Government taken off of them. The baneful effect of partial restriction can not be described. It hampers the Government and leaves the Indian helpless. Tendency should be either to an entire restriction or no restriction. There is no reason why this class of Indians should have their business at all controlled by the department, and, so far as they are concerned, their property should be capitalized, paid to them, and let the department go out of business as far as it relates to them, to the end that it, as I said before, could concentrate its attention on the remaining class of full bloods or those of more than three-quarter blood. Let the doors be closed against the sale of any minor's land unless it dies, and, indeed, all Indians of whatever age, after death, should have their lands sold under proper restriction either by the Government in the case of the restricted Indian or by the State authorities in the case of the unrestricted Indian. I desire to quote here from the Democratic State platform of 1912, and I may say that this is the view of practically everybody in our State with reference to this Indian problem so far as it speaks upon it:

We favor the sale of the coal lands and coal deposits and the disposal of all Indian tribal property, and the immediate distribution of all funds due the Indian, including just compensation for their lands, known as the "leased district," agreeable to treaty pledges. We oppose the reopening of the tribal rolls, which would result in unsettled conditions and, by fraud and perjury, admit persons to a participation in tribal estate not entitled to such division. We favor such legislation by Congress as will settle Indian land titles, alike just to the Indian and to the white purchaser and homeseeker. The Democratic Party stands for an honest policy and for keeping our pledges to the Indian. It believes it equally wrong to permit the robber by law or its administration of either the white man or the Indian. We are opposed to the taking by the Government of the Indian trust funds, amounting to millions of dollars, in paying salaries and expenses of Federal officeholders and departmental appointees, after agreeing by solemn treaty pledges to pay such expenses by the Federal Government. * * * Their imbecility and venal policy have disturbed business and produced conditions to the extent of retarding immigration in the east half of the State. On this question throughout America, with all tribes of these dependent peoples, for all the years of its long administration and power, the charge is justified * * *.—The author of a Century of Crime.

You will observe that emphatic language is used with reference to having closed the Indian rolls and for paying out the money. Upon this point and all points, so far as expressed in this platform pledge, there is little or no difference between the honest men of all political parties of our State and is the express desire of all classes of Indians themselves. This pledge does not carry anything with reference to the further removal of restrictions or the handling of the lands or to the question of minors, as are herein discussed, for the reason that differences of opinion prevail in Oklahoma upon these particular points, but it may safely be said that all good citizens of Oklahoma, irrespective of party or race, are for this platform as far as it gives expression. I reproduce it with a view of informing this conference as to the best thought of our citizens.

I see time fails me, and I can not longer discuss this important subject; but to recapitulate:

First, I would remove all restrictions from all adult Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of less than three-quarter blood.

Second. I would give the department greater authority over the control of the entire property of those of more than three-quarter blood, particularly in the matter of the lease and improvement of their lands.

Third. I would stop the sale of the real estate of the minors on all their lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and upon the homestead in the other three of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Fourth. I would sell all the remaining tribal property—property owned in common—including the lands unallotted, coal and asphalt property, capitalize the funds due them, and pay to each and all of them their shares.

Fifth. I would clear the title to these lands which have been erroneously sold through mistake of law by permitting the purchaser in good faith to pay to the Indian, or to the Government for him, the value of the lands.

The adoption of all these policies by the Government would first stop the demand of the "citizenship grafter" who desires to reopen the rolls, because there would be no property for him to acquire, even if he should be enrolled; and upon this point I call the attention of the conference to the thousands of dollars paid out by these tribes to protect themselves from this most gigantic fraud. When the common property is disposed of and the money is paid out there will be no incentive for a repetition of this fraud, while as it now is there are two sets of attorneys in Washington at this time, with contingent fees from eight to twelve millions of dollars, trying to enroll in the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations alone 8,000 "freebooters" who have no more right to citizenship than the members of this conference, but who would take from this tribal estate some $48,000,000. This policy would do another thing. It would concentrate the mind of the country, and especially Congress and the department, upon the proper protection of every class needing protection. The closing of the doors upon the sale of the land of minors will stop the frauds in the probate courts and leave the minor, when he becomes of age, the right to sell his property as any other adult under the policy thus laid down.

It will work a wholesome policy in our State by breaking up the great land-grafting syndicates, relieving the land of its clouded title, so that when sold it will bring its real value and ultimately cause its purchase by a home seeker and settler, which will serve a broad public policy in the interest of the State, the general public, and the Indians themselves.

In a word, it will put out of business our two greatest classes of grafters—land and citizenship grafters—those seeking property by getting themselves placed on the Indian rolls.

Universal Peace.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK O. SMITH,

OF MARYLAND.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 5, 1913,

On House joint resolution 146.

"Whereas the narrow coast strip of southeastern Alaska keeps one-third of western Canada from the free use of the most direct route to the Pacific; and

"Whereas this unnatural boundary, created in response to conditions which have long ceased to exist, hampers the development of the adjoining lands and gives rise to an irritation which must become more and more acute as population and commerce increase; and

"Whereas the celebration of the one hundred years' peace between Great Britain and America should not be confined to mere ceremonies, but should include a deed proving the sincerity and earnestness of the participants; and

"Whereas nothing could accomplish that object more happily than the removal of a standing source of irritation between the United States and Canada; and

"Whereas that act would be the most eloquent example of the policy of mutual concessions necessary to establish universal peace: Therefore be it

"*Resolved, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to negotiate with the British and Canadian Governments regarding the transfer of southeastern Alaska to Canada by sale or exchange, or both."

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, renewed attention has been drawn to Alaska by House joint resolution 121, introduced by Mr. ALBERT JOHNSON, of Washington, on August 26, for a strategic railway to connect Alaska with the United States. His argument (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Sept. 10, p. 5078) mentions the resolution introduced by Mr. STEPHENS of Texas on February 7 and again on May 15 (H. J. Res. 83) to cede southeastern Alaska to Canada in exchange for an equivalent.

The purpose of the Stephens resolution is not only to promote good feeling between the United States and Canada, but also to take a decisive step toward universal peace. The reasoning is very simple. Peace is not possible without an executive power to enforce it. An international executive power to enforce universal peace can not be organized until the leading nations make certain mutual concessions. The purpose of the Stephens resolution is to advocate these mutual concessions by the most persuasive, the most inoffensive method—that of example, by making a model concession to Canada.

Various circumstances render it desirable that this subject be brought before the public at this moment. Accordingly, in the absence of Mr. STEPHENS, I have been asked to introduce the resolution in briefer form and to accompany it with a detailed argument. I gladly comply with the request, because it deals with what I consider the most important problem of the day—the union of the white race as the only means to maintain its supremacy.

I am pleased to note that Mr. JOHNSON's ultimate object is the same as Mr. STEPHENS's and mine—the promotion of universal peace—and that we are also in complete accord as to the most practical means, to wit, an international executive power consisting of the four leading white nations, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. For the sake of clearness I will quote that part of Mr. JOHNSON's argument dealing with this subject:

> You are aware of the widespread movement for peace. Mr. Nobel has given $1,800,000 to it; Mr. Ginn, $1,000,000; Mr. Carnegie, $10,000,000. Thousands of people all over the globe are studying night and day how to solve this problem of universal peace. Here is a way, the surest way, probably the only way; at any rate, the way in which all existing peace has been brought about: By the consolidation of the existing areas of internal peace, a consolidation which in the past was accomplished for the most part by conquest, in a few cases by voluntary union under external pressure. One more consolidation and the area of internal peace will become worldwide. Anyone can see that the four great powder-making nations, the four great gun-making, machine-using, coal-mining, shipbuilding, money-owning, technically trained nations, representing probably nine-tenths of the world's industry, would together constitute such an overwhelming power as to make war henceforth impossible. It would mean the almost immediate arrest of armaments and their gradual reduction to a mere fraction of their present size. Not only would our insurance policy cost us nothing, but it would greatly reduce our present expenditure. This union of the four leading nations we can bring about by simply creating an organization for the purpose.
>
> AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.
>
> Gentlemen, we all love our country. We should like to see her exalted above all nations, not, indeed, by the sham glory that comes from success in killing and smashing, but by the real glory described in the Master's words:
>
> But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant.
>
> Service rendered to humanity is the only true title to glory. It affords us pleasure to know that we own one of the most favored lands on the globe; we love to contemplate its broad expanse of 3,000 miles from ocean to ocean, all speaking one language, governed by the same institutions; we are somehow proud to think that the largest river on the globe is ours from source to mouth; that we are the richest nation in the world; that Fulton, Morse, Bell, Edison, Burbank, Peary, Langley, Wright brothers are ours; that from our shore sprang that fresh wind of liberty which swept the miasma of despotism from France, and thence, with multiplied force, invaded and cleansed the globe. But all these are merely fortunate accidents, the free gifts of nature; our pride in recounting them is the rich man's pride in surveying his heirlooms. Can we discover in the 137 years of our history even one grand, noble national deed which we performed not from necessity nor for selfish gain, but from sheer love of right? Let us confess that our conduct, considering all the circumstances, has been neither nobler nor wiser than that of the other civilized nations. We need not be ashamed of this. Opportunities to perform noble deeds can not be made to order; we must wait till fortune offers them, which in her best humor she does only once or twice in a century. But if fortune did offer us an opportunity to render a transcending service to humanity of our own free choice, and thus to confer the truest glory on our country, we should be a sorry, sleepy set of patriots if our only answer were a vacant stare. Take time by the forelock, for he is bald behind.
>
> Such an opportunity presents itself at this moment. The great boon for which the world longs to-day is permanent universal peace. This boon, I feel convinced, we are in a position to bestow on humanity, and thus to prove that we deserve the favors which nature has lavished on us above all other nations. If we refused to do it, Thanksgiving Day would become a feast of insincerity, self-condemned to the reproach, "This people honoreth Me with their lips, but their hearts are far from Me." I feel sure that this will not happen. Our people as a whole are sincere, fair-minded, and gentlemanly, and their love of peace is deep and earnest. If they find that there is a practical way of assuring permanent peace and that they have the gift in their own hands to bestow, with no loss to themselves but with decided material gain, and that by so doing they can secure for their Nation the glory of the most brilliant, most beneficent national deed in history, and thus permanently enthrone her in the place of honor among the nations, they will not be so drowsy, so negligent, so unpatriotic as to let the opportunity slip. All that is needed is to bring the plan to their attention and to set it forth as clearly as language will permit. This I will try to do. I will try to describe—
>
> I. The essential agency needed to maintain universal peace, to wit, an international executive power.
>
> II. The potent instrument which fortune has placed in our hands to enable us to bring that international executive power into existence.
>
> I.—AN INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER TO ENFORCE PEACE.
>
> HOW PEACE GREW.
>
> The physician who wishes to cure does not simply exhort his patient to get well; he tries to ascertain the causes of the ailment and to discover the means of removing these causes. If we want peace, we must not content ourselves with saying: "Little children, love one another." We must study the causes of war with a view to their removal, the causes of peace with a view to giving them full play.
>
> The first thing that strikes our attention is the fact that peace to-day is well-nigh universal, whereas 2,000 years ago war was well-nigh universal. Evidently somebody or something has already been at work promoting peace and has done it very effectually. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The process which, by its natural action, without any deliberate plan, has made peace nearly universal is surely most apt to make it quite universal, especially with a little aid from those who desire to promote peace. What was that process? It was the consolidation of the areas of internal peace. This was in nearly all cases accomplished by conquest; practically all the peace that ever existed was the fruit of war. The devil was driven out by Beelzebub, prince of devils. The conquerors were the unintentional peacemakers. Their object, of course, was not peace, but the increase of their own wealth and power, which they could only gain by conquest; but in order to conquer their neighbors they had to husband their own resources, which could only be done by enforcing internal peace within their own domain. When as a result of this tighter control of their own force they subdued other tribes, they made their own area of internal peace coalesce with other areas of internal peace into one great area of internal peace, putting an end to the chance of war between the several areas thus united. Peace over a wider area led at once to an advance in civilization and a greater accumulation of material resources, adding to the conqueror's power and enabling him to achieve still great conquests; that is to say, to make additional areas of internal peace coalesce with his own. In this way great empires grew up, each maintaining internal peace over wide territories and long periods, while the centers of these empires—that is to say, the king's residence and the commercial towns—attracted the superior minds and developed an intellectual breed of men, which, in the leisure of peace and with the wealth created by peace, built up the edifice of civilization. The best-known example is the famous Pax Romana. The process was often reversed; empire after empire crumbled into fragments whenever the central unifying force grew too weak to resist the internal strains or the shock of barbarian invasion; but in the long run the centripetal forces prevailed over the centrifugal. As civilization advanced and the means of communication and armament grew more perfect the more powerful States were enabled not only to annex more and more of the smaller ones, but to keep them annexed. Thus the areas of internal peace, by continued consolidation, grew larger and larger and fewer and fewer until the globe to-day is practically occupied by a dozen great political structures, each maintaining complete or nearly complete internal peace.
>
> The thousands of little independent warring States of the day of barbarism have become peaceable provinces—and for the most part willing, comfortable provinces—in the day of civilization. Hardly a dozen of these provinces, in Europe at least, would care to resume their former barbarous, penurious, nominal, caricature independence even if it were offered to them. Having been whipped into union and enriched and civilized by

it, and drilled for centuries into the habit of looking on it as their greatest blessing, having been endowed by it with real independence—that is to say, increased power to control their own destiny, increased opportunities for individual development, individual happiness—they now look upon union as part of their nature just as much as mountains and valleys are part of the earth's face, and they take no little credit to themselves for the "lofty patriotism" which inspires this sentiment, in utter oblivion of the thumps and whacks and brutal outrage by which they were cowed into submission to the conqueror's will and made to coalesce into a nation, forced to greet the abhorred "hereditary enemy" as a countryman, to exchange the old patriotism for the new, often to abandon even the old language, the old religion. "Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows."

HOW PEACE WILL GROW.

No one can study this process without arriving at the conclusion that eternal peace is within reach and will be ours as soon as we have sense enough, resolution enough, public spirit enough to grasp it. Let there be one more consolidation; let a sufficient number of the existing areas of internal peace be united into a power stronger than all the rest together—and perpetual peace is assured.

In the interest of civilization, of peace itself, the nations forming this union must evidently be not only the strongest but also the most enlightened, humane, peace-loving, in brief, those to whom the destinies of humanity may most safely be intrusted. Everyone knows who these nations are—Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. Evidently the consolidation of these four areas of internal peace would at once make peace world-wide and permanent. They would form a nucleus whose magnetism would almost instantly attract most of the other European States, thus virtually insuring European union. That a countercombination consisting of all the other powers could ever be effected is inconceivable; but even if it were practicable it could not, under present circumstances, make headway against the quadruple league and its adherents.

That this is the surest and quickest way of arriving at universal peace was recognized long ago by the foremost leader and most munificent patron of the peace movement, Mr. Carnegie, in his widely quoted letter to the president of the Thirteenth Universal Peace Congress, held at Boston, October 3–8, 1904. The letter is printed on page 53 of the proceedings of the congress, copies of which may be obtained from the American Peace Society, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.:

SKIBO CASTLE,
Dornoch, Sutherland, Scotland, September 27, 1904.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I much regret missing the meeting of the International Peace Conference. Since we have at last in The Hague tribunal a permanent high court for the settlement of international disputes more and more my thoughts turn upon the next possible and necessary step forward to an agreement by certain powers to prevent appeals to war by civilized nations.

Suppose, for instance, that Britain, France, Germany, and America, with such minor States as would certainly join them, were to take that position, prepared, if defied, to enforce peaceful settlement, the first offender (if ever there were one) being rigorously dealt with, war would at one fell swoop be banished from the earth. For such a result surely the people of these four countries would be willing to risk much. The risk, however, would be trifling. A strong combination would efface it altogether. I think this one simple plan most likely to commend itself to the intelligent masses. A committee might be formed to consider this. If a body of prominent men of each nation agreed to unite in urging the cooperation of their respective countries in the movement, I think the idea would soon spread.

One can not imagine for our Republic a prouder position than that of pioneer in such a task—her who has been foremost in urging arbitration, first also to urge five important powers to submit their differences to the court of peace. Nor can I imagine more fitting apostles to urge this upon the powers than our present Secretary of State [John Hay], who is to honor you at the coming meeting in Boston, and our present President [Theodore Roosevelt], who recently led the powers to The Hague. Having secured a permanent court for the settlement of international disputes, the time seems ripe for the same agencies to consider the one step further needed to complete the work.

Very truly yours, always for peace,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Essentially the same idea was advanced by ex-President Roosevelt in his address before the Nobel peace prize committee at Christiania, Norway, May 5, 1910, as printed in the Advocate of Peace, the organ of the American Peace Society, June, 1910:

Finally, it would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power, to enforce the decrees of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts rests upon actual or potential force, on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. In new and wild communities where there is violence an honest man must protect himself; and until other means of securing his safety are devised it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce the right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world could best be secured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.

THE QUADRILATERAL TRUST OF CIVILIZATION.

When business men find that they can not bankrupt their competitors or force them to sell out, and that by cutting one another's financial throats they are all reducing their profits to an uncomfortable minimum, they form a trust and enjoy a comfortable monopoly with a maximum of profit. The era of unlimited competition is everywhere passing into the era of trusts. The great nations are well aware that their present uncompromising competition, so long as it does not lead to the bankruptcy of one or more of them, with resulting absorption, checks the progress of all and condemns them to a life of insecurity and anxiety. What more natural than that the four leading competitors for power, each claiming to be the champion of civilization, should form a trust of civilization, enjoying a monopoly of power and an absolute guaranty of security! Instead of checking they would then have every reason to promote one another's growth. The globe would practically become their joint property, to be parceled out among them into spheres of influence. The four-legged horse of peace would take good care that its pasture shall not be wasted by war.

With less than four legs the horse of peace would be a cripple; a fifth leg would be an encumbrance. Four nations, neither more nor less, are required. To attempt to include in the initial combination more powers than will suffice to make it predominant would be highly imprudent, for the more internal strain you introduce the greater will be the risk of making your league just as inefficient, just as impotent as the so-called European concert, which is simply a deadlock, a mutual paralysis of conflicting interests, an agreement to do nothing. The partners in an efficient concert must be bound together not by mere papers but by common interests; in fact, a brief study of history, an elementary knowledge of human nature, shows that no nation will join such a concert merely to advance the cause of peace, but solely to gain some advantage for itself. We have to base our calculations on the ascertained coefficients of our building material. We have to work with men not as we should like to have them but as evolution has made them. As a necessary result of evolution the controlling element of each nation consists largely of Philistines, characterized by a dominant acquisitive instinct which demands immediate, tangible benefits, first, for the Philistine's own precious self; next, for his town; third, for his nation. Beyond that circle the Philistine's sympathy is a mere twilight; the general welfare of humanity cuts a small figure with him. Hence the more partners you introduce the greater will be the difficulty of reconciling their interests. A triple alliance would be preferable to a quadruple; a dual alliance would be better still; and a single power, as in the palmy days of Rome, would be best of all, if it could be made predominant. That, however, is at present incompatible with statistics. Not one of the four nations can be omitted. Britain will not unite with Germany if this involves the giving up of her present virtual alliance with France. If you try to exclude Germany, the German-Americans will veto any closer approach between the United States and Britain.

In a word, eternal peace is assured if Britain, France, and Germany can be made to unite. The United States would automatically join the league of her parent nations, all the more readily because the strength of the league would thus become so overwhelming that the occasion for using it in military operations would never arise. How, then, can the three great areas of internal peace in western Europe be consolidated? Conquest, the great agency of consolidation, is evidently out of the question in this case. There remains the other alternative—voluntary union. There have been a few cases in which nations have united voluntarily, the most notable being the Swiss Cantons, the Netherlands, and, most conspicuous, the 25 States of Germany. In every one of these cases the driving, whipping force was once more the pressure of conquest—not accomplished, but imminent. There is probably not a single instance on record where nations united voluntarily except as a last resort to avoid subjugation. So rational is the rational animal, so moral the moral animal. "Give us this day our daily quarrel" is the habitual prayer of a good-sized fraction of humanity, and even well-meaning people, having been drilled into the belief that

"independence" is their greatest good, will not consent to enjoy it in greater perfection and security through union with their nearest kin except under compulsion. Cling to the name and never mind the substance. The Germans before 1870 knew perfectly well that they could not have real independence except *through* union, yet they continued to prefer the nominal to the real independence, and would probably be a chaos of wrangling States to-day had not France rendered them the inestimable service of driving them into union. "Spare the rod and spoil the child," the loathsome maxim of a barbarous pedagogy, is evidently indispensable in the political education of those big children called nations.

The external pressure which may be expected to squeeze Britain, France, Germany, and the United States into union has been well described by my fellow legislator, Mr. ALBERT JOHNSON—the growing power of eastern Asia, which threatens within a few years to drive Britain out of India and Australia, France out of Indo-China, Holland out of the Dutch East Indies, and, thus reenforced, to swallow Siberia and finally overwhelm Russia herself and bring countless Mongol hosts once more to the frontier of Germany, as in 1241. In the face of this common danger the continuance of disunion among the great white nations is really a piece of childish levity. Their motive for union is at least as strong as that which whipped the Germans into union in 1870. And let me predict that when once the habit of disunion is broken, when the four nations have for a few years lived in the fireproof, burglar-proof, impregnable House of Union, secure as Paradise itself, when its modern improvements have become a necessity to them, when they have tasted the power and prosperity that comes from union, when each one of them has through the support of the others gained the long-coveted prizes that were sour grapes to it in its isolation, they will not dream of dissolving the union any more than the Germans dream of returning to their old condition of fragmentation, the anxiety and humiliation of which they can not now recall without a shudder. "Put Germany in the saddle; she will ride all right," said Bismarck to the croakers who before 1870 shook their wise heads in solemn doubt whether Germany could remain united. It took a war to hoist the hesitating, kicking lady into the saddle of union, but no sooner was she seated than she exclaimed, "My, what an improvement on walking! Why did I ever kick? And oh, what chances I missed by not getting into the saddle 50 years ago." It will take a vast machinery of persuasion, consummate engineering skill, and self-oblivious devotion and perseverance to hoist the quadrilateral trust into the saddle of union; but once in, it will never dismount.

OUR DUTY TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

The United States has three urgent motives for taking the lead in the movement:

First. We are threatened by the same danger. Years ago the leaders of the Asiatics gave notice in no uncertain tones that they do not intend to submit to being excluded from white men's colonies any longer than they can help. This means that when Asia becomes united—and the larger part of it, China, is already united—we shall have a desperate, hopeless war on our hands unless we open our door wide to Asiatic immigration, which would mean the gradual submergence of the white race in this country. If we are able to see an inch beyond our noses, we can not fail to perceive that our only hope of safety lies in the timely union of the white race. Twenty years from now all our wealth may not suffice to purchase the security which to-day we can get for nothing, to enjoy forever, if we will but grasp it. If we have not sufficient foresight and resolution to bestir ourselves at once, if we continue to consider ephemeral trifles as "more important" than the safety of the white race, we shall simply prove once more that—

Men are but children of a larger growth.

Second. The United States is already looked upon as the leader in the peace movement. The bestowal of eternal peace on humanity would be the greatest glory that our Nation could gain. That pearl of great price is worth almost any effort, almost any sacrifice.

Third. No other nation can take the lead so easily. The jealousy and suspicion prevailing among European nations are so great that any proposal by one nation is at once denounced by the jingoes of the other nations as a deep-laid plot, and is thus almost inevitably foredoomed to failure. Nobody in the world suspects the United States of sinister designs, and thus any move that we make on behalf of union will be taken at its full face value.

If, indeed, we were sure that the pressure of the Asiatic danger would drive Britain, France, and Germany into union in time to assure their own and our safety, we should have no urgent motive for trying to hasten the process. There are, in fact, plenty of enlightened men on the other side of the water who see the danger just as clearly as we do and are earnestly entreating their countrymen to drop their quarrels and combine for the common defense. Foremost among them is the Emperor of Germany, who for 20 years has lost no opportunity to urge European union, having called attention to the yellow peril as far back as 1895 in his famous warning, "Völker Europas, wahret eure höchsten Güter!" (Peoples of Europe, protect your highest interests). "Practical men," "cool heads," will smilingly tell you not to cross that bridge until you get to it; that the white nations will combine of their own accord as soon as the danger becomes serious; and that meantime common sense requires you to concentrate your attention on "more important (?) matters."

Unfortunately, when the time comes to cross the bridge there may be no bridge and no time to build one. To make sure that the white nations shall be ready to act as a unit before fatal injury is inflicted on one of them, they must be cured of their mutual suspicion and jealousy; that is to say, the traditions of centuries must be blotted out of their minds, a task which will require time. A glance at recent developments suffices to prove that the movement toward union is as yet a seedling, the factors of discord in full bloom. Most of the European nations are largely increasing their armies, not for common defense against Asia but against one another, and they do not hesitate to court the aid of the dusky races against their own white kindred. To a large extent the European press ridicules the idea of a yellow peril or treats it as a matter for the remote future. Eighteen hundred years ago Tacitus, the Roman historian, speaking of the Britons, expressed his astonishment at this strange perversity of human nature which leads nations to continue their quarrels, even when the common enemy is at the door:

Nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius quam quod in commune non consuluntur. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus; ita, dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur.

(In our contests with the most valiant nations nothing is more useful to us than the fact that they do not act together. Only in rare cases do two or three nations combine to ward off the common danger; and thus, as they fight each by itself, they are conquered one by one.)

What the Roman writer said of the Britons a Chinese writer may, by and by, say of Europeans.

WE MUST ACT AT ONCE.

In a word, we can not afford to leave the unifying movement to itself; if we can do anything to hasten it, a wise regard for our own safety will compel us to make the effort without delay. This is the most important matter; compared to it everything else is unimportant.

What are the obstacles that block the path to the union of Britain, France, and Germany? They are certain burning questions known to everybody. No advance toward union can be made in the near future unless these questions are settled. If I were Mars, the god of war, and were panting to see the bloodiest war that has ever yet been fought, do you know what I would do? I would organize a war society and make it adopt the very program that seems to be in favor with most peace societies—to leave the burning questions to "the healing virtue of time." Keep up that program till Asia, united and fully armed, asserts her long-claimed right to colonize—and no human being was ever born that would not assert the right to better his condition when he had the power—and your paper treaties of arbitration will be blown away in an instant by a world-wide cyclone of war, compared to which all past wars would be games of baseball. To delay the settlement of the burning questions another day is to hazard the timely union, the supremacy, the very existence, of the white race.

The only way to settle these questions is by compromise, by mutual concessions. These mutual concessions have already been widely debated and have been approved by the best thinkers in the three countries. Not one argument has ever been advanced against them that was not splintered at once by a stronger argument in their favor. The only drag that delays these concessions is the same drag that delayed the union of Germany till 1870—the inertia of accomplished facts. "Habit is an iron shirt," says a German proverb. That is a curse when the habit is a bad one; it is a blessing when the habit is a good one. Make Britain, France, and Germany doubt their iron shirt of disunion and the new shirt of union will quickly acquire the iron hardness of a habit.

How can we help the European advocates of union to batter down the inertia and move our three parent nations to adopt the mutual concessions which represent the portal to the paradise of perpetual peace? We can not well send missionaries to Europe to preach the gospel of compromise. If we did so, every

loose tongue in Europe would be delighted with the opportunity of telling us to mind our own business. Happily there is no need of saying a word about it. We have two means of urging these mutual concessions without specifying them.

One of these two means has been described by Representative ALBERT JOHNSON. He advocates a Pan-Aryan association to work for the union of the white race. Such an association, he says, would soon have branches in Europe, whose work would naturally consist in pleading with their fellow citizens in behalf of the well-known mutual concessions. That is a capital idea, and it seems to me that every white man in the South and on the Pacific coast, every member of a trade-union, every advocate of peace, every American patriot ought to join Mr. JOHNSON'S Pan-Aryan association.

But we can do something still better. We can send to Europe an invisible missionary, a ubiquitous, intangible, unsilenceable, uninterruptable preacher, in whose presence the tongue of contradiction will be dumb, the most ranting jingo will bite his lip in speechless rage. An ounce of example is worth a ton of words. We have at this moment a unique, incomparable, God-sent opportunity to inculcate the policy of mutual concessions, the policy of compromise, by the most persuasive, the most inoffensive of all methods—that of example. To our neighbor, Canada, we can make a model concession which would electrify the world, take the heart of Europe by storm, sweep away the inertia of a hundred wrongly accomplished facts, and continue for centuries tearing iron shirts of pernicious habit into shreds.

II. THE INSTRUMENT WHICH WILL CONSTRUCT THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER.

THE MODEL CONCESSION.

You remember the ill feeling caused in Canada 10 years ago by the controversy over the Alaska boundary. Perhaps you have never fully considered what that question means to Canada.

If you will look at a map showing Alaska in its relation to Canada, you will notice that Alaska consists of two parts, the main body and the panhandle, the latter comprising the islands of the Alexander Archipelago and a strip of coast on the mainland running southeastward as far as the parallel of 54° 40', a mere fringe, 536 miles long, 8 to 35 miles wide, shutting off Yukon territory, the northern half of British Columbia, and the entire Mackenzie Basin from free access to the Pacific. How large, do you think, is the inhabitable Canadian country thus deprived of its natural seaboard? It measures some 600,000 square miles, three times as much as Germany, ten times as much as England and Wales together. It has the same climate as Europe in the same latitude. In Europe, north of the parallel of 54° 40', on an area corresponding to the country behind this panhandle, you find a slice of Ireland, a slice of England, all Scotland, all Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, all Finland, a slice of Germany, and the richest part of Russia; great cities like St. Petersburg, with 1,700,000 inhabitants; Glasgow, with 900,000; Copenhagen, with 500,000. An equal area in Europe in the same latitude contains 25,000,000 inhabitants.

This innocently imprisoned Canadian country has immense resources in timber, agricultural, and mineral lands. The wealth of all countries is mainly concentrated in their ports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore—but it is derived from the commerce of the country behind them. The wealth of this Canadian country will necessarily be concentrated in its ports—on American territory. The entire Pacific slope of this country is drenched with rain and possesses tremendous water power. The factories to be driven by that power will necessarily be on tidewater in American territory, but the reservoirs furnishing the power will be on Canadian ground. The 25,000,000 captive Canadians who will eventually live behind this panhandle will constantly be forced to contribute to the enrichment of half a dozen American cities, while these cities will not contribute a cent toward Canadian taxes. What a constant and growing source of vexation and irritation!

Reverse the situation and see how we should like it. Imagine that our Northeastern States were similarly incarcerated, cut off from the Atlantic by a Canadian panhandle 20 miles wide, 536 miles long, running from eastern Maine down nearly to Philadelphia; that all the great cities on that seaboard—Boston, Providence, Newport, New York, Jersey City—were Canadian cities, deriving their wealth from the American country behind them, yet contributing not a cent toward American taxes; that not a pound of freight could be sent from Pittsburg or Buffalo to New York or Boston for export except in bond. We should long ago have found the situation unendurable.

We should in that case have been greatly vexed if the Canadians had waited in stolid silence till the situation did become unendurable for us, till we were forced to complain. Now, we profess to be a Christian Nation, and as such to be guided by the golden rule, in which, according to the Founder's express declaration, the very essence of Christianity is summed up, and which, for that matter, is also the fundamental law in the gentleman's code: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Shall we wait until the situation becomes unendurable to the Canadians? Shall we force them to complain? If we do, we can no longer claim the golden rule as part of our creed without making it a badge of hypocrisy.

The only gentlemanly course, the only manly course, open to us is to say to the Canadians: "We will let you have this panhandle. What will you give us for it?"

"DO IT NOW."

That model concession ought not to be delayed a moment. If we will have the alertness to make it now of our own free choice, its beneficent effects will be at a maximum. The heart of Canada will be grappled to us as with hooks of steel; a noble, generous national deed, more glorious than all our victories, will be inscribed in our annals, proving at last that we are worthy of the exceptional favors we have received; our example will be most effective in recommending the policy of mutual concessions to our parent nations; next year's centennial peace celebration and the Panama Exposition in 1915 will become the greatest feasts of peace and good will the world has ever seen, most likely marking the beginning of eternal peace, the reunion of the English-speaking peoples; all Canada will come down to get acquainted with the Nation that was courteous to her, not only in word but in deed. If we dawdle till the Canadians complain, the concession will no longer be a model concession; the memory of it will forever be soured by the reflection that we forced them to complain; the effect of our example will be almost nullified; next year's celebration will become a mere ceremony, with the uncouth, gruesome figure of the panhandle sitting at the festive board like Banquo's ghost, jangling all the pretty panegyrics of peace with the dreary, dismal drone: "Diarrhea of words, constipation of deeds." The page in our history which ought to have been resplendent with the scroll of a noble national deed performed of our own accord will become permanently ugly with the blot of a lost opportunity; our great-grandchildren 100 years hence, reading this page of our history, will exclaim in mortified stupefaction: "Were our ancestors hibernating like badgers and woodchucks, with blood thickened to the consistency of axle grease, that they let this opportunity slip?" In future negotiations for the world's peace you can imagine what a powerful lever we should have in our hands if we were able to point to this model concession as proof of our sincerity. If we procrastinate, we must not be surprised if we hear this comment: "You Americans claim to be the leaders in the peace movement; you are forever talking about international good will, yet when it comes to removing the causes of international ill will you are just as regardless of your neighbors' feelings, just as stubborn as any of us in maintaining a geographic absurdity, a geographic atrocity, a thorn in your neighbor's flesh, not because you derive any essential advantage from it, but simply because it is so nominated in the bond. "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

On many office desks is seen a card with this antisoporific: "Do it now." Let Uncle Sam put that card on his desk.

THE VERMIFORM APPENDIX.

So grotesque is the appearance of the panhandle on the map that anyone beholding it must exclaim in astonishment: "How did this absurd boundary ever come into existence?" That is a queer story, which throws a peculiar light on human nature. You are familiar with the character of the vermiform appendix, that pesky little pouch in the human intestine which at present performs no useful function whatever, but, on the contrary, represents a constant danger. At one time it had a useful purpose, being an essential part of the digestive apparatus. That function ceased millions of years ago, but the structure remains through the force of heredity, the inertia of an accomplished fact. If you examine human institutions you will find hundreds of vermiform appendices. In Europe they are largely responsible for the inflammation described under the name of "burning questions." America, too, has a rich variety of interesting vermiform appendices, mostly brought from Europe among the most treasured possessions of emigrants, but some developed in the New World. Among the latter, the Alaska panhandle is perhaps the most classic. At one time there was a reason for its existence. You remember that up to 1867 Alaska belonged to Russia. The traders of the Russian-American Co., coming across the northern Pacific and following the line of easiest communication, had planted their stations along the coast, while

the Hudson Bay Co., coming from the east, had spread its network of posts over the interior. When the two companies came into collision the two Governments found it necessary to define their respective spheres, and this they naturally did in accordance with existing interests. The coast, with the Russian stations, was given to Russia; the interior, with the British stations, was given to Britain. The statesmen of that day evidently thought that they did their duty if they dealt with the situation as it then existed; if the situation changed, it was the duty of their successors to have sense enough to recognize the change and make a new arrangement. We have not yet had sense enough to do that. The vermiform appendix created for the benefit of the Russian-American Co. still remains, though the company has vanished.

Evidently Europeans are not the only ones that wear the iron shirt of habit. Every biped, present company not excepted, wears one or more of these metallic garments, some an inch thick, some half an inch, some thin as tomato cans. Those who have eyes to see, not mere lumps of vitreous humor, need only glance at the Alaska panhandle to become aware that during the last 46 years we have been wearing a well-riveted, double-breasted, corrugated, accordeon-plaited iron shirt.

Every American believes that his country is a republic; that we forswore royalty and all its works 137 years ago. If you have eyes to see, you will find not a few of the traditions of royalty still haunting this land of the free. The superstition that a nation must never alienate any part of its territory except under the compulsion of defeat is nothing else than an ancient iron shirt, a survival from the time when the land was the property of the king. A government of the people, by the people, and for the people, when confronted with the question whether a boundary ought to be changed or be left unchanged, would belie itself, stultify itself, punch its own face if it decided the question on any other ground than that of the hindrance or aid which the boundary offers to the well-being of the nation, especially the convenience or inconvenience of the population directly affected by the boundary. It is evident also that a nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are equal and that governments were instituted solely for the purpose of securing to men their inalienable rights would trample on its own principles if it assumed that it has nothing to do with the comfort or discomfort of a neighbor nation except in so far as it affects its own citizens. A gentleman is always ready to subject himself to considerable inconvenience, to make considerable sacrifices, in order to relieve some one of a nuisance. It would be a pedantic, brutal, barbarous doctrine, another survival from the days of despotism, to say that a nation, especially a republic, can not be a gentleman, even when it can abolish a nuisance without inconvenience to itself, nay, with decided gain. It is the statesman's duty to safeguard the citizens' right to be ladies and gentlemen, not only individually but collectively. This consideration, it seems to me, settles the question. To doubt whether the American people would make the effort to shake off the inertia of a wrongly accomplished fact when it is adequately brought to their notice, to doubt whether they would applaud the proposal to relieve our Canadian neighbors of a fast-growing nuisance, would be to offer a mortal insult to our people, for it would imply a doubt whether the majority of them are ladies and gentlemen.

OPERATE BEFORE THE INFLAMMATION SETS IN.

Hitherto the nuisance of the panhandle boundary has been endurable to the Canadians because the country behind it was almost uninhabited. But that situation will change in less than a year. Mr. JOHNSON'S resolution calls attention to the necessity of railway communication between the United States and Alaska for purposes of defense. He quotes the "Vancouver doctrine," a Canadian supplement to the Monroe doctrine, launched in the Vancouver News-Advertiser of April 12, to the effect that Canada can not tolerate the occupation of Alaska by a foreign power and would be compelled by self-interest, in case of necessity, to permit the transportation of United States troops across her territory. An express agreement with Canada for that purpose, though highly desirable, would not be absolutely necessary, since the mere existence of railway communication with Alaska would suffice; and hence it might have been deemed likely that Canadian statesmen would be content to let the facts speak for themselves.

All the more gratifying was the announcement two months ago that the "Vancouver doctrine" had been publicly proclaimed by no less an authority than Sir Richard McBride, prime minister of British Columbia, who expressed the opinion that Canada would not hesitate to grant us the privilege of military transportation by treaty. That is a tremendously important concession on the part of Canada, amounting virtually to a Canadian-American alliance for the defense of Alaska, and this gentlemanly frankness calls for an equally gentlemanly concession in return.

Under these circumstances it can hardly be doubted that the building of that strategic railway, with half a dozen branches to Alaskan ports, will begin next year, and as it can be carried on from five or six points simultaneously it could, if desired, be finished in two years. To cap the climax, the government of Alberta has announced its intention to proceed with the immediate construction of a railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, which will place the Canadian railway system in intimate connection with the 2,100 miles of navigable waters of the Mackenzie River system. Already there is talk of another transcontinental railway north of the Grand Trunk. In a word, the entire country behind the Alaska panhandle will in two years become accessible for settlers. Huge investments will be made, calling for a vast supply of material, which will mean a bustling, rushing traffic. In five years there will be 300,000 people in that country.

Then the panhandle situation will become acute. Whoever has had experience in sending goods over a frontier in bond knows what a nuisance it is when conducted on a large scale. The settlers behind the panhandle would have to be angelically meek if they kept their temper when on reaching their western boundary, almost everywhere in tantalizing sight of the sea, they found that they could not get to tidewater except through a barbed-wire fence of customhouses, strung along a line drawn at random on the map in 1825 at St. Petersburg by two men who know nothing about Alaska and cared less. A period of constant friction and growing ill humor will follow, till the inertia is overcome and we shall have to settle the matter exactly as we ought to settle it now—by sale or exchange, or both. The only difference will be that instead of proving how prompt, how reasonable, how gentlemanly we are, we shall prove how sluggish we are, how regardless of other people's feelings. The deed which might have shone as the brightest jewel on our Nation's brow, had we taken the initiative, will, if done in response to our neighbor's complaint, simply become a label inscribed "Pachyderm."

Any surgeon will tell you that the proper time to operate on the vermiform appendix is not when the inflammation is at its highest, but when it is at its lowest. The proper time to operate on the Alaska appendix is now, when the inflammation of 1903 has fairly subsided and before the new inflammation which is setting in has made much progress.

CHANCE FOR A GOOD BARGAIN.

The proposition that the panhandle be surrendered gratuitously need not be discussed, for humanity has not yet reached that point of enlightenment or generosity. It would be premature to say what the equivalent should be, but one or two suggestions may be appropriate.

If there is any little British colony that we covet and that is of no great use to Britain, it might be included in the bargain and perhaps prove far more useful to us than the Alaska panhandle. British Honduras might be particularly apt to illustrate "the giving that is gaining." By offering it to the Mexicans, together with a sum of money (which might help to answer the question of the looming indemnities), we could probably get in exchange Lower California and enough of the Sonora Desert to give Arizona the much-desired port on the Gulf of California. With the water of Colorado River that desert could be converted into a miniature Egypt, capable of supporting a million inhabitants. It is rumored, in fact, that a company is planning to convert it into a vast cotton field, to be worked by Asiatic labor, for which the laws of Mexico would offer every facility. We might as well make up our minds now whether the water of our river is to enable an Asiatic colony of a million to be planted on our border. With Lower California we should acquire Magdalena Bay, a first-rate naval base, and thus put an end to the periodical scare over its impending occupation by another power.

The privilege of transporting troops over the proposed strategic railway is in itself an item that ought to figure largely in the estimate of equivalence.

It might be well to stipulate that free trade shall continue for, say, 20 years between the panhandle and the United States. In this way Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco would reap undiminished profit, in fact, quadrupled profit, from the enormous expansion of the trade of the panhandle and its hinterland, due to the building of the railways.

The strategic railway and its branches to the panhandle, vastly increasing the value of adjoining property, would mean a fortune to every property holder in the panhandle, whose ports, unhampered by the present barbed-wire fence of custom-

houses a few miles inland, would in a few years develop into important cities—embryonic Glasgows and Dundees. If the purchase price included a sum of money, it might be stipulated that a part of that sum is to be devoted to improvements in the panhandle, with resulting additional prosperity to soothe the lacerated patriotism of its inhabitants, many of whom are probably not American citizens at all. In point of fact, half a million Americans have voluntarily gone to Canada and surrendered their nationality, apparently without any feeling of laceration. For that matter, the transfer need not involve any surrender of citizenship. The owners of the salmon canneries, it has been suggested, would probably find the laws of British Columbia less irksome than ours.

SUMMARY.

In summarizing the argument it may be well to glance at its fundamental principles.

All the peace that ever existed within any nation is compulsory; it would not last five minutes were it not for the presence of the executive power with its well-filled store of powder and ball. It is inconceivable how universal peace could exist without a similar executive power strong enough to beat down all opposition and compelled by self-interest to maintain peace just as Britain is compelled to do among the native States of India.

THE ÉLITE MUST CONTROL.

Now, peace, after all, is not the ultimate end, but merely a means to the ultimate end, which is the increase of human happiness. This does not mean that the majority must always rule; it requires that the élite, the most advanced types of humanity, should have the best chance to spread or at any rate hold their own. Which are the most advanced types? There is no use in dogmatizing or fanaticism one way or the other, in denying the merits of other races or cloaking the faults of our own. The question of the value of various races is a knotty scientific problem for the complete solution of which the data are as yet insufficient. Let us frankly admit that some races have not as yet had adequate opportunities. Let us grant that the mere plea of self-defense or the tie of blood counts for nothing; that if another race were found by trial to be more highly endowed with the qualities that make for the increase of happiness our own race should cheerfully resign the leadership. But while awaiting the reasoned, passionless verdict of science on these points, nothing could be more preposterous than to assume in advance that the verdict will be unfavorable to us and accordingly to let events take a course which must surely deprive our race of the leadership and place it at the mercy of the dusky majority. The evidence in favor of the superiority of our race is even now fairly overwhelming, and it is highly improbable that new researches will materially alter the balance of argument. Civilization in the future as in the past will mainly depend on its pioneers, and hence it is best for human life as a whole that the pioneer race should have the best chance to spread. We know exactly how we are going to treat the other races so long as we remain in control; we shall continue more and more to—

Fill up the mouth of famine
And bid the sickness cease.

We have not the slightest means of guessing how the other races will treat us if we place ourselves at their mercy.

THE ÉLITE TRAINING ITS ANTAGONISTS.

Universal arbitration can not insure the predominance of the highest types, for arbitration resolves itself in the long run into a counting of heads, and for every white face in the world there are two dusky faces. That was not a serious matter so long as white men reserved to themselves the well-earned power arising from their own inventive genius, so long as they were the only ones possessing magazine rifles and cannon. Of late, however, unscrupulous white men, caring for nothing but sordid gain, have, through the disunion of the white race, been allowed to sell the latest improved weapons to the other races by the million and have taught them to manufacture these weapons; white officers, supposed to represent the very cream of honor and patriotism, have for love of money committed the unspeakable treason of instructing the dusky races in military science. If our race thus continues to lame itself in the struggle for existence by throwing away the advantage conferred by its very highest qualities, the time will soon come when the dusky races, outnumbering us as two to one, and using all their advantages to the utmost, will be the masters, we the servants. Unrestricted competition of cheap labor would little by little crowd the white race out of existence by taking away the means of life from the white laboring class, the fertile soil from which all the flowers of our civilization have sprung. Disarmament, the substitution of universal arbitration in place of armed defense, would simply hasten the coming of the day when we shall have to doff the crown of supremacy and don the cap of subordination and prepare to quit the house which we have swept and garnished. Our very demigods of intellect, whose genius subdued the earth and made every corner of it accessible, would become the authors of our ruin if the science created by them and rightly placed at the disposal of all humanity without stint or discrimination, enabled the other races, by their reckless fecundity and callousness, to oust us from the competition for those means of existence which nature necessarily awards to the lowest bidder.

Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu
That on the field his targe he threw.

There is only one way to prevent this. Fortunately, the surrender has not yet proceeded far; Roderick Dhu still holds the targe. For the present we white men are as yet incomparably superior in power to all the other races, and we can easily remain so if we will only stop quarreling among ourselves. United we stand; divided we fall. If we do not hang together, we shall hang separately. The most exquisitely silly geese are those boasters who perpetually prate about Aryan superiority, and as perpetually speak of an Aryan sister nation as "the hereditary enemy," thus insisting to the best of their myopic ability that the Aryan house shall remain divided against itself and capitulate to a mass of cheap muscle.

When the fate of the entire white race is at stake our people would have to be mollusks, not red-blooded human beings, if they hesitated to make the trifling nominal sacrifice which will assure their own perpetual supremacy.

A TERRIBLE WARNING.

The history of Greece is the most frightful object lesson to prove that the most brilliant mental superiority in other respects will not compensate for the folly of disunion. More than 2,200 years ago Aristotle wrote:

The Greek people, being both brave and intelligent, have retained their freedom and enjoy the best administration, and could rule the world if they had the good luck of becoming united under one government.

Luck! That word tells what the philosopher thought of contemporary human nature. Well he knew that his countrymen, with all their superb gifts, would never have sense enough, nobility enough, to grasp the boon of union of their own accord, but would have to wait for luck to thrust it on them. And the luck never came. Little did the philosopher dream that his glorious race, which, according to Galton, had reached a higher average of intellectual development than has ever been attained by any other community and whose achievements in several lines of activity are even now the unsurpassed models, would, through their cursed disunion, become helpless chattels, trampled under foot by every barbarian, so crushed by perpetual outrage that for many centuries they dared not defend themselves against the most atrocious treatment. "Völker Europas, wahret eure höchsten Güter!" Do not wait for luck! "Do it now!"

THE FOUR GUARDIANS OF CIVILIZATION.

Thus, in order to have the best assurance that the international executive power shall always be on the side of justice, civilization, and the increase of happiness, it must be composed not only of the strongest but also of the justest, most humane, most advanced nations. To state this condition is to name the four nations which can best fulfill it—Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. Their appointment as world policemen would not mean disarmament, but it would mean the minimum of armament. So long as there are a dozen big sticks in the world they are bound to grow bigger and bigger; when there is only one big stick it will quickly grow smaller.

Certain unsettled questions prevent the three prospective European partners in this league of peace from annexing one another, to the immense advantage of each. These questions can only be settled by mutual concessions. The best intellects in the three countries have declared themselves in favor of these concessions; the sole obstacle, the inertia of accomplished facts, has begun to crack. All that is needed is the first move—a difficult matter for the three nations in their habitual attitude of mutual defiance. Let the fourth partner, their joint offspring and impartial and unsuspected friend, give a little push, and the inertia of wrongly accomplished facts, already cracking, will crumble; the white race will become united, its supremacy forever assured.

THE LAST STRAW.

How shall we give this little push? Not by exhortation, but by example; not by advising our brother to draw the mote from his eye, but by picking the beam out of our own eye; by setting before the eyes of the civilized nations a model concession, which will inculcate the policy of mutual concessions far more eloquently, far more irresistibly, than a thousand meetings, a thousand banquets, a thousand speeches, a thousand books. It will

at once become our ambassador to Europe, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Disunited States of Europe—our ubiquitous, sleepless, thousand-tongued apostle, shouting to our parent nations day and night: "Compromise! Compromise! Compromise! See how cleverly the Americans are doing it! Be reasonable, gentlemanly, to one another, as the Americans are to the Canadians!"

In brief, our country has at this moment such an opportunity as never came to another nation, the opportunity to bestow permanent peace on humanity, and thus to assure to herself the most honored place among the nations for all time to come. This is the most important matter; compared to it everything else is unimportant. Gentlemen, you are patriots; you are the guardians of your country's honor. I feel confident that you will be equal to the opportunity.

Intervention for the Protection of Life and Property in Mexico.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. H. MURRAY,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, November 7, 1913.

Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, history discloses the fact that every political party long out of power, seeking to make issues directly concerning the people, is prone to forget our world relations. The Democratic Party, though, prior to the Civil War was the aggressive party of all parties then extant in handling international questions, particularly those which had in mind the future perpetuity of the Republic, such as the announcement of the Monroe doctrine and the protection of life and property on the high seas and in foreign lands; but having been long out of power, seems not to be an exception to this general rule.

PARTY PLATFORM HISTORY.

This rule may be noted from the platform declarations of the various American political parties. I quote from my speech on September 4 last on this floor:

"The doctrine of protecting American citizens' life and property in all the world is not a new doctrine. It is a doctrine that has gone hand in hand with every administration of this Republic, and the men who have adhered most closely to it have enjoyed the greatest personal popularity. Among them were Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and Roosevelt, who steadfastly adhered to the doctrine of protecting American citizens everywhere.

"Reference to the political conventions will show that at no time has a party gone into power that did not have a stronger platform than its opponent. The strongest platform in line with those ideals is that laid down in the Baltimore platform.

"It is interesting to observe the platform declarations made since the organization of the Government touching American foreign policies—the Monroe doctrine and the protection of American citizens abroad as well as at home. I repeat that prior to the Civil War no political party, except the Democratic Party, announced a foreign policy, save and except the platform upon which Henry Clay ran for President in 1832. This declaration was but a meager one, and in these words:

"We consider the life, liberty, property, and citizenship of every inhabitant of every State entitled to national protection.

"And even this is susceptible of a double construction and could be construed as meaning such national protection at home without such protection abroad.

"Prior to the Civil War the Democratic Party, both by administration and treaty, as well as by platform declaration, was bold and vigorous in its adherence to an international policy. In its platform of 1840, with Martin Van Buren as its candidate for President, it announced:

"That every citizen and every section of country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to compel ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

"This same section was specifically reaffirmed in 1844, with the adoption of an additional provision for American expansion. These planks were repeated in 1848, in 1852, and again in 1856. In addition to this declaration in 1856 the Democratic Party announced a more comprehensive international plank by affirming the Monroe doctrine, commerce, and protection of American citizens abroad. In the platform it declares:

"*Resolved*, That the administration of Franklin Pierce has been true to the great interests of the country. * * * It has signally improved our treaty relations, extended the field of commercial enterprise, and vindicated the rights of American citizens abroad.

"Again, in section 2, it says:

"*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

"And again, section 5:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic Party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendance in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through and emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and the Union at large.

"In 1860 we find in the platform upon which Breckinridge was nominated a broader policy governing American territory, together with the following declaration:

"The Democratic Party of the United States recognizes it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all of his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

"Then came the Republican convention of 1860, which nominated the immortal Abraham Lincoln, and which was the first party platform in opposition to the Democratic Party that announced, in unmistakable language, its policy to protect American citizens at home and abroad. It used this language:

"The Republican Party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws * * * and is in favor of giving a safe and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or natural born, at home and abroad.

"In the same year the Constitutional Union Party, which nominated for President John Bell, of Tennessee, announced the same doctrine in these words:

"We hereby oblige ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, that great principle of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad.

"After this the Democratic Party, until the nomination of Tilden and Cleveland, had but meager expressions touching the Monroe doctrine and the policy of protecting American citizens abroad, and the obligations of the Government having fallen upon the Republican Party, they with great energy asserted the same doctrines adhered to for the first 60 years of the Republic under Democratic rule. In the midst of a great civil war, when it taxed its resources to maintain itself, in the face of the Mason and Slidell controversy with Great Britain and the fear that Great Britain would recognize the Southern States as an independent government, with the election of a President in 1864, nominated Abraham Lincoln again for the Presidency, and, following the example of the President in contesting the claims of the holy alliances of Europe, seeking by subterfuge to place Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, the Republican Party fearlessly and boldly, in section 11 of their platform, announced this doctrine:

"*Resolved*, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent, and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchial governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

"Students of history will recall that from the beginning of this Government there had been an issue between us and European Governments, particularly with Great Britain, upon the question of the right to impressment of American seamen; that this was the first cause of the War of 1812; and that although this war terminated satisfactory to the United States, it left this question unsettled—the question of 'expatriation,' the British doctrine that 'Once a citizen, always a citizen'—and it was not settled until Grant was made President of the United States, and its settlement was largely due to the firing on a foreign war vessel by the United States Navy and the prevention of the taking away of an American citizen who had become naturalized from one of the European monarchies.

"In the Republican platform of 1868, which nominated Gen. U. S. Grant for the Presidency, we find this broad principle enunciated:

"The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times not authorized by the laws of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born; and no citizen of the United States—native or naturalized—must be liable to arrest and im-

prisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

"We find in the platform of 1872, when Grant was nominated for the second time for the Presidency, a repetition of this doctrine:

"The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance—'Once a subject always a subject'—having at last, through the efforts of the Republican Party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments.

"In the settlement of this doctrine of the right of 'expatriation'—the right to change citizenship—finally won by the United States Government, it was due to the vigorous, broad, and comprehensive foreign policy and administration of President Grant. This second Grant platform enunciated the principles of Jefferson in his first inaugural address. In section 4 it reads as follows:

"The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

"After the administration of Grant the foreign policy enunciated by the Republican Party was weak until the nomination of William McKinley in 1896. In this platform it enunciated the principles of reciprocity, trade with foreign nations, merchant marine, foreign relations with the Western Hemisphere, and sympathy with the victims of the Armenian massacres, and a reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. After this the policy of the administration of the Republican Party departed from the old principles of Jefferson—'Peace and commerce with all nations and entangling alliances with none'; 'Encouragement of republican governments and their protection from the monarchies of the Old World'—and substituted therefor the doctrine of imperialism.

"It may be noted in all the platform-making history of this Republic that there was never an instance of an election of a candidate for President upon any ticket where his foreign policy, as expressed in his platform, was less comprehensive than his opponent upon the Monroe doctrine and the protection of American citizens in foreign lands.

"Returning to the Democratic doctrine since the Civil War, we find in the canvass of 1868, with Horatio Seymour for the Presidency, enunciations of the old principles of the Democratic Party, but with less vigor than his opponent, Gen. Grant. Here is section 8 of that platform:

"Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

"The next broad and comprehensive declaration of the old ante bellum Democratic doctrine was found in the platform of 1884, upon which Grover Cleveland was elected to the Presidency:

"We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the 15 sister Republics of North, Central, and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

* * * * * * *

"The Democratic Party insists that it is the duty of the Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization, issued by courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own Government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this Government to efficiently protect all the rights of person and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own Government for any act done in his own country and under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws; and no power exists in this Government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

"This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy, save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as a result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican territory, by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

* * * * * * *

"Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and the American flag has almost been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican Party's British policy we demand for the people of the United States an American policy.

"Another instance where the broader international policy was successful is found in the defeat of Cleveland by Harrison, wherein they expressed themselves on the protection of our fisheries and the Monroe doctrine. Upon the Monroe doctrine the platform says:

"The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead.

"Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaraguan canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the islands and farther coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

"In the race for the Presidency of 1892 the Democratic platform, upon which Cleveland was elected for the second time, announced a foreign policy, as follows:

"The Democratic Party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy, consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American Continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

"In addition to this comprehensive policy this platform gave expression to the question of 'reciprocity,' 'sympathy for the oppressed in foreign lands,' 'immigration,' 'waterways,' and 'Nicaraguan canal.'

"In the platform of 1896, upon which W. J. Bryan was first nominated for the Presidency, we find the following declaration:

"The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

"Again, in the platform of 1900 the Democratic Party dealt with the question of 'Cuba,' 'the Philippines,' 'the Monroe doctrine,' 'militarism,' the 'Nicaraguan Canal,' and the 'Hay' treaty, but made the mistake to adopt negative policies without affirming a constructive policy upon these several questions, and hence it may be observed that the American people, through their party platforms and administrations, have invariably stood for a constructive, progressive international policy rather than a negative one; that on the whole they prefer peace and commerce with all nations and entangling alliances with none; the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the protection of American citizens in foreign lands; sympathy for the oppressed and encouragement to republican institutions; that on the whole they have opposed imperialism or force for the purpose of acquisition of territory, while standing equally strong for the American system of government and the rights of American commerce in foreign seas and the rights of American citizens in foreign lands, not only by party platform declarations, but by more than 40 instances of intervention by force during the past hundred years of administration.

"In the campaign of 1912 the marked difference between the Democratic, the Republican, and the Progressive platforms is noted. The Democratic Party took a bold stand in favor of the 'Monroe doctrine,' the 'efficiency of an army and navy,' the 'independence of the Philippines,' the 'protection of Americans in foreign lands,' and particularly the Jews in Russia, and a demand for a new Russian treaty guaranteeing these rights, and the 'Panama Canal,' which constitutes the broadest constructive affirmative declaration in many years touching an international policy, crowning these policies with the following bold and aggressive stand touching the rights of American citizens wherever resident or sojourning:

"We commend the patriotism of the Democratic Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our Government which does not recognize that equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation.

"The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government both for himself and his property.

"From all these platform declarations it will be observed that all parties that had for their support any great body of the American people have proclaimed adherence to the Monroe doc-

trine and 'the protection of American citizens at home or abroad.'"

GOVERNMENT BOTH SIMPLE AND COMPLEX.

Government, simple as it is, seems to be complicated, in this: That while we take heed of one branch of the public service we overlook another. We have personal relations to consider—that is, the relation between individual and individual, between family and family, which we call local administration or, more properly, county government. In addition, we have our State policies and administration, those pertaining to State government. And then we have our interstate relations, which concern us as an integral part of the Nation. In addition thereto, we have our international, or world relations. Wholesome government consists in a proper understanding and in a sound administration of law and of policy as it governs all these relations. We must look after our local or county relations, our State and National relations, but when we do this in the interest of economy and in the exercise of wholesome police power, should we overlook our international relations? Policies of other nations, lying in the secret minds of monarchs and cabinets, might undermine our world commerce, throw us in competition, not with other nations, but back upon ourselves, and what is greater, might undermine our republican institutions and at the end of a generation, by such policies on part of such foreign kings and cabinets, dismember our Republic or take from us a portion of our territory. At least such has been the experience of all history. Hence, wise government and a wise party policy consists in a thorough understanding and a full exercise of all the functions of government—county, State, National, and international. Not to have such a wholesome government in our administration would, "as surely as night follows the day," lead to the weakening of the source of our national peace, which, invariably, is productive of war, and leave us uncertain of that strength so necessary to our national existence.

This strength is not made up so much by armies and navies, but in the exercise and maintenance of a strong world policy such as will look toward holding our markets, the preservation of our institutions and those nations in sympathy therewith, and, above all, our peace upon the high seas by promoting our merchant marine to carry to every port our flag and establish there a market for agriculture, which can prosper only as trade prospers and as markets are surely established.

EMBARGO FALLACY.

In this connection I desire to quote from another five-minute speech delivered during the consideration of the deficiency bill:

"Mr. Chairman, the House will doubtless understand the difficulty I have in discussing a subject not directly in connection with this bill and yet conform to the rule, so that I may not be taken off the floor by a point of order. This paragraph relates to the Revenue-Cutter Service, whose duties, I am informed by the committee, will be to see that the revenues are collected; incidentally, of course, it will have to do with contraband goods.

"Mr. MANN. Well, they do not have anything to do with the collection of the revenue. I said the gentleman did not know.

"Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma. I will accept the gentleman's information on that point. Incidentally they would have to do with the embargo against certain goods. This Nation has never, except in two instances, entered upon a system of embargo. First, in 1807 Mr. Jefferson, with an idea that the country could exist without any military force, conceived the notion that by retaliation and by exclusion of commerce war could be prevented. It was first favored by the agricultural States, but they later demanded its repeal when they suffered for a market. Jefferson lived to regret it, and it is the only policy that he advocated that he ever had cause to regret.

"In after years he said, speaking of the Shay rebellion:

"God forbid we should ever be 20 years without such. * * * What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure. (Jefferson's Work, vol. 2, p. 267.)

"Jefferson's own party repudiated the embargo doctrine. In 1809 Congress, fresh from the people, or at the behest of the people, repudiated that act of embargo. The President plead with Congress not to repeal it until the 1st of June, but in February they made the act take effect on the 1st of March. Now we have come to the proposition of an embargo upon a certain kind of goods that may be used in war, and that embargo is fixed under a resolution of Congress and declared by President Taft and still continues. If this is intended to continue I am opposed to it. The doctrine of neutrality in every nation, and especially of this, has been that a neutral power is not called upon to cause any of its citizens to sacrifice any of their rights to trade with the world.

"Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State, so stated to the British minister, and it was stated by every Secretary of State since when the question arose; and yet we say that because there is a war in Mexico or rebellion that the manufacture of firearms and of ammunition and of everything that may be used in war shall be prohibited from being shipped across the border, and so absurd is that doctrine and so unjust in its application that in El Paso a retail merchant stands indicted and under bond for selling cartridges to a Mexican in his retail business. The only limitation we can exact of a merchant is that if the goods should be sold and one of the belligerent parties gets possession of them he can not ask his Government for compensation for their destruction. I had hoped that since the experience of this country in the embargo act of 1807 to 1809 we would never engage in this policy again.

"Now, the President says he holds to Taft's order because he is opposed to Huerta. In that opposition I think he is wise, but inadvertently he is assisting Huerta, because the latter has the ports where they collect the Mexican revenue, and guns may be shipped through those ports to the Huerta government unless we close them.

"The patrol on the land border of Mexico by the United States Regulars cuts the insurgents off from getting arms, and thereby instead of making a balance between the two it creates a situation which aids Huerta, to the detriment of the insurgents. The only way to insure fair play is to follow the international law. Situated as we are, let American merchants sell their goods anywhere in the world under the international law, and give the contending Mexican bands equality. That would not aid Huerta but would put them both on the same basis. I cordially approve of the President in his opposition against Huerta; but I oppose such unjust restriction against American commerce, without which agriculture will suffer, as it did in the embargo act of 1807, which caused its repeal."

THE TRUE STATESMAN

The true statesman is he who looks into the future an hundred years and frames policies that will bring about wholesome measures of government. The true statesman arises above the present immediate effect and turns an eye toward the future, always formulating policies that will vouchsafe every wholesome relation of the citizen. It is because of this regard for the future weal of the Republic, for the safety of American institutions, the general welfare of American citizens, for the promotion of commerce, the handmaid of agriculture; for the perpetuity of national existence, together with the preservation of the white race, that I am thus persistent in contesting the views of others and in urging upon the present administration and the Democratic Party the necessity for the exercise of an active but constructive international policy.

NECESSITY FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

History is replete with the policies of nations for the extension of domain under one monarch, to be dismembered by a weak and careless successor. Caesar built up the Roman Empire, to be followed by a lack of policy which dismembered and destroyed it. Charlemagne and Frederick the Great, each in different periods of time, built up extended national boundaries, to have them destroyed by the lack of a continuous policy on the part of their successors. England, whose flag encircles the earth, whose drumbeat is heard in every clime, whose trade is in every mart and port of the world, did not bring this about by accident, but by a concerted effort on part of successive and consecutive administrations having this policy in view. Instead of using corporations, or rather permitting their use, as we have done, to build up monopolies and oppress the public Great Britain has used these great corporations for the purpose of extending her boundaries and promoting her trade. Through the East India Co. she established her commerce with the Orient, and without difficulty secured an empire in India. Through the Hudson Bay Co., without war, she got an eternal grip upon Canada, a territory of greater extent than our Republic. Through Cecil Rhodes and his associates she secured South Africa. I recite these policies as an incident of our necessity of an international policy—not that of conquest, to be sure, but one that will sustain the Republic, the preservation of American institutions, and the integrity of the white race.

THE REPUBLIC AND WHITE MAN'S CIVILIZATION INVOLVED.

The problem with Mexico, with the probable resultant complications growing out of it, both with Japan in her colonization agreement and with European nations who desire to protect their own citizens, confronts us with the gravest problem before the present administration. Our action for the purpose of protecting life and property would be approved by European Gov-

ernments and the world at large, and this intervention would enable us to cancel the secret colonization agreements between the usurpers of Mexico and the Japanese. Hence the right policy now might determine the future political map of the world; it may determine whether republican government shall endure upon this continent. It may determine whether Mexico is to become a white man's country or to be under the control and domination of Asiatic races. It may ultimately determine not only the perpetuity of our own Republic, but the civilization of the Aryan race. The pages of history are replete with the rise and fall not only of nations but of races. One hundred and twenty-five years ago the French outstripped the English; 200 years ago the Spanish nation was the most extensive of all Europe; but now both the English-speaking race and English domination surpass either France or Spain. Is history to repeat itself and at the end of another hundred years to witness the dawn of the twenty-first century with the world's domination by Japanese and Chinese, both in point of number and empire? The Mexican problem may answer this question, and I am unwilling to have it said of me that I was charged, although in but a minor way, as a Member of Congress, in dealing with these problems, that I shirked the responsibility or failed to give that warning which my own intelligence, study, and investigation suggested as right and proper, even though I might be out of line with the authorities of the Government or with my own party. I want now to warn that party to which I belong of the history of the past—that no party has ever succeeded that did not stand squarely upon the Monroe doctrine and the protection of American citizens both at home and abroad.

PERMANENT REMEDY FOR MEXICO.

The remedy in handling the Mexican problem must depend upon the conditions as they arise. What would have been proper in the beginning of the trouble has undergone changes, and what this Government, in my opinion, now should do is quite different from what it should have done on the 4th day of March. It then should have given the insurgents arms by lifting the Taft embargo. What ought to be done now is that this Government throw a cordon of soldiers on the border of Mexico and take possession of every revenue customhouse, throw the Navy into every custom port and take possession thereof, and cut both Huerta and the insurgent forces off from every cent of revenue. This can be done without loss of life, and by collecting the revenues for 30 days neither side will have ammunition with which to fight. Out of this revenue thus collected this Government could pay indemnity to foreign losses, and if the Mexican people can not or do not establish peace and order among themselves, I would then, when they are stripped of all revenue and fired their last round of ammunition, march the American Army into the capital, take possession of the Republic, and issue a military order canceling the Japanese and foreign land concessions. I would issue another military order breaking up the big estates in Mexico and order them sold in small tracts to any purchaser of the white race; open up the remaining public land to homestead by Mexican citizens only, giving relief to the poor of that country; establish universal public schools for the education of every child in Mexico; and if need be, I would hold this military occupation, with this policy in view, for a generation, or until the children of the 9,000,000 illiterates have grown up to manhood and womanhood, with education and ability to govern themselves. This policy would end forever revolution in Mexico and give to her citizens justice and permanent peace.

It is true that white colonization of Mexico and the purchase by our farmers of the big landed estates when broken up would possibly follow, and if we are compelled to remain there for a generation it will have been settled so thoroughly by the Aryan race that, like the settlement of Texas, they will want to follow the retreat of our flag back to the United States; and if they should voluntarily vote to do so, I would accept them, because it does not violate our own interests to own every foot of land from here to the Panama Canal. It is an extension upon our own continent and not a colonial imperialism, such as acquiring the Philippines.

The foregoing policy can be inaugurated practically without the loss of life—certainly without the loss of as many lives as have already been lost, and certainly with less cost. It would be more humane to our own citizens and to the poor of Mexico. It would result in the awakening of civilization of the 9,000,000 oppressed citizens of that pitiable Republic. The cost would be borne out of the Mexican revenues.

OUR STANDING ARMY AND MILITARY STRENGTH NECESSARY TO PACIFY MEXICO.

Statements are often made that it would require a quarter of a million soldiers to settle the difficulty in Mexico. This would be the scope if the Army should be permitted to frame the military policy which should govern in such intervention. The United States has a surplus of "captains" and other commanders among the Regular Army who desire promotion to give them better standing and salary. This can be brought about only by a larger Army, either standing or volunteer. Their desire would be the mobilization of an Army of gigantic proportion for this purpose; but let us see whether this is necessary. The following discloses the comparative size of the standing Army of the United States to-day with the Army in the War with Mexico in 1848:

Number of enlisted men in the War with Mexico in 1848.

[From the Adjutant General's report, dated Dec. 3, 1849.]

Regulars and Volunteers	101,110
Number of officers and men of the Regular Army at the commencement of the war	7,365
Total	108,475

Number of Regular Army to-day.

Regular enlisted men	84,810
Commissioned officers	4,744
Total	89,554

The above do not include the enlisted men and commissioned officers of the Philippine Scouts nor the enlisted men with the Hospital Corps. So it will readily be seen that the Regular Army of the United States is quite equal to all element of raw recruits constituting the Army in the War of 1848. Besides, at that time we had to fight Santa Anna, the "Napoleon of the West" and Mexico's greatest military chieftain, with Mexico at peace with herself and amply prosperous, while to-day Mexico, is divided, with a depleted treasury, ruined credit, not only nationally but the wealth of the individuals swept away by an internal strife and banditti raids of three years' duration. Hence, it may be safely said that the present standing Army of the United States is all that is needed to settle the disturbance in that country. If any volunteers are necessary, every man of them can be raised either in Oklahoma or Texas, and all the Government has to do is to give the men an opportunity to respond to the call for duty.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

The Democratic Party, under Monroe, had an eye to this result when, in the very weakness of our national existence, he proclaimed the doctrine that America, by reason of our independent position, should not be subject to the colonization schemes of the European monarchies. The same doctrine was in the mind of Grover Cleveland when he said to Great Britain in the matter of the boundary dispute between her possessions in South America and the little Republic of Venezuela: "You shall arbitrate that boundary dispute." And although Great Britain sought to deny the Monroe doctrine as international law, recognized it as a policy, in this, that she agreed with Venezuela upon arbitration of the boundary dispute. The Monroe doctrine, since its enunciation by Monroe in 1823, as it should, has undergone modification to meet new international problems, and now we have reached the period when the direct danger of having America colonized by European monarchies has passed, but we have reached a more formidable danger by having it colonized by the Asiatic races of Japan and China.

DANGER OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

In China alone live one-fourth of the people of the world, and there are enough of them to overrun our entire North American Continent, driving to poverty and the poorhouse the American laboring men, and yet their absence from China would scarcely be felt. Just last year, realizing this Asiatic race menace, the Senate of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, passed the Lodge resolution enlarging the Monroe doctrine, by declaring that when any harbor on the American Continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communication or safety of the United States, the United States could not see the possession of such harbor in the hands of another Government, not American, as to give such Government control for naval or military purposes. This resolution was precipitated solely because of a rumored attempt of a Japanese fishing company to secure certain privileges on Magdalena Bay. This resolution passed the Senate by a vote of 51 to 4, and its design was to protect the American Republic from becoming colonized by the Asiatic races, and in this connection I might add that it would be far better to let Asiatics come within our own Republic than to see Mexico and the Central American States become overrun, settled, and controlled by Japan and China. To the Wall Street Journal and other "Eastern influence," who ask Members of Congress to declare to the world that we have abandoned the Monroe doctrine as unnecessary, my reply is that

we must preserve it to protect our own race, and the necessity therefor is far greater than it was in 1823. To colonize America by European monarchies would be to destroy our Republic, but would preserve white civilization. To colonize the American Continent with the Asiatic races would destroy our civilization as well as the Republic; would drive us back in competition upon ourselves and the American laborer to poverty and to the poorhouse.

War is an evil thing. It is to be abhorred. But there are worse things than war. To be dominated by an inferior race or to witness the destruction of the Christian civilization of the white race is a hundredfold worse than war. Governments throughout the world, so far as their boundaries are marked, largely exist because of race distinction, and however abhorrent war may be, I am ready to stand upon the shores of the American Continent and fight back any attempt to colonize this country with any races foreign to our blood, our sympathies, hopes, ambition, and religion.

JAPAN MUST HAVE LAND.

To be sure, we can not blame Japan for desiring more land. She must procure more land, and if need be, fight some other nation to get it or perish as a race and as a nation. She is sustaining 60,000,000 people on a territory smaller than the State of California, and she has but 15,000,000 acres more that is even susceptible of being reduced to cultivation, and this is in the mountains where it must be terraced at heavy public expense. This will sustain an increase of but one generation. Then Japan must have more land or commit race suicide.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

In this connection it brings to our attention another policy, and that is the disposition of the Philippine Islands, upon which we are spending many thousands of dollars annually, and upon which we have already spent many millions of dollars. I would grant Japan these islands, in order to give them a foothold near their door, and in a climate to which they are inured but unsuited to the American, and thus serve the double purpose of probably preventing future war, and at the same time make of Japan a friendly nation, lying as a buffer between us and the other Asiatic nations, because we do not need the Philippines either for colonization or for strength. Rather is it from every light a source of weakness. Should we engage in a war with Japan, the proximity of the Philippines to the Japanese nation would whip us in our effort to carry our armament such a great distance. I call your attention to the fact that "distance" is one of the greatest elements in warfare. "Distance" whipped Napoleon when he went to Moscow, and in his retreat "scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves." "Distance" whipped England in her two wars with us. "Distance" enabled a few thousand Texas patriots to whip Santa Anna's forces, when he had to come to them to conquer them, and "distance" will enable us in a war between us and Japan to whip her off our shores, but it will whip us off the Philippines. So I submit the wisest policy would be to sell to Japan the Philippine Islands and hold the territory on our own shores, and if we expand, expand only upon the American Continent, in a climate to which we are inured and upon which we can live and prosper. There is but one objection to this transfer, and that is that the Philippines are, in a measure, Christianized, but this can be obviated by stipulating as an irrevocable part and condition of the transfer that missionaries and ministers of the Christian religion of every nation and of every creed shall have the right forever to go into the Philippines to teach and convert the people, and that one or all the Christian nations shall intervene for their protection.

MY CRITICS AND DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

I wish to digress a moment to reply to the criticisms of certain persons and certain newspaper periodicals to their pretended interest in peace. We hear them say that no Member of Congress should announce a policy that might mean war unless he be willing to go. To this I reply that when my country needs me, either in a defensive or offensive war, I am ready to follow the flag, and I want to say further that the Army should not determine when war should be proclaimed, because war is the business of the Army and they should not be permitted to govern the policy of when it should occur, but exercise it only after the civilian has declared its necessity. On this point I desire to quote from a speech delivered by Dr. Lyman Abbott on May 14, 1913, at the nineteenth annual Lake Mohonk conference of international arbitration and peace. This speech was delivered by Dr. Abbott upon his being elected president of that great father of all international American arbitration conferences. Dr. Abbott is not a stranger to us. We have read so many of his books, as well as his learned articles which have come from his pen as editor of The Outlook. It may be said of him more truly than any other citizen that his mind is "an intellectual ocean, whose waves beat against all shores of human thought." Listen to his words, as follows:

"The reason that greater progress has been made is that for the last 14 years our appeal has not been primarily for peace but for justice and for peace following justice. [Applause.]

"In the present condition of the human race the armed man is sometimes a necessary means of securing peace, because a necessary means of securing justice. A somewhat humorous illustration of this self-evident truth was afforded at a meeting of the Peace Congress in St. Louis last week. A peace delegate on his way to a disarmament meeting encountered a pickpocket. A struggle ensued. The peace delegate was not a good fighter and was getting the worst of it. Two men came to his rescue. The mêlée became serious, and one man got a black eye. Then an armed policeman appeared on the scene and brought about both justice and peace. It is not without significance that we call our policemen officers of the peace. [Laughter and applause.] It is not without significance that we call our minor judges, whose business it is to deal with the first beginners of injustice, justices of the peace. It is not only the armed man, but sometimes the armed force, that is necessary. * * * Ladies and gentlemen, if it is right for one man to interfere to prevent an insult being given to a helpless woman, it was right for the Bulgarians to interfere to prevent their wives and daughters from being carried into the harems of the Turks, and right to suffer whatever consequences were necessary to furnish that protection.

"Combativeness and destructiveness are not vicious elements in human nature. They are not to be destroyed; they are to be guided by reason and directed to beneficent ends. There are times when war is necessary. The history of the world would be poorer than it is if there were no record of war on its pages; if there had been no heroes who dared to fight for justice and liberty; no William of Orange to array his country against the persecuting sword of the Duke of Alva; no Cromwell to stand for civil liberty in England; no Washington to lead the forces of America against foreign despotism. Christianity does not emasculate man. Christians have not stood and ought not to stand for peace at any price. They have recognized, and they ought to recognize, that there are worse things than war, bad as war is. Constantine was led to adopt Christianity primarily because he found the primitive Christians in the fourth century better soldiers man for man than the pagan Romans. Never have there been braver or better soldiers than the Puritan Ironsides, whose heroism gave liberty to England and to America.

"This truth the Bible abundantly recognizes. First pure, then peaceable, is its motto. In Paul's description of the Kingdom of God, righteousness, peace, and joy, righteousness precedes peace. There is no honorable peace which is not founded on righteousness. When Isaiah prophesied that men shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and shall not learn war any more, he based this expectation on his faith that the time will come when men will walk in the paths of God and the law will go out of Zion, enforced, not by the sword and spear, but by the intelligent conscience of self-governing peoples. 'If it be possible,' says the Apostle, 'as much as lieth in you live peaceably with all men.' It is not always possible. It does not always lie in us so to live. On the contrary, it is quite possible to pay too high a price for peace. Our fathers would have paid too high a price if, in 1776, they had bartered liberty for peace. The generation of the Civil War would have paid too high a price if, for the sake of peace, they had allowed the country to be rent in twain and a great slave empire to be founded, extending from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, and perhaps including Mexico and Central America. [Applause.]

"Enduring peace is possible only where it is the fruit of justice. The blow of the fist, the gleam of the sword, and the bark of the cannon will continue until some other power than that of the armed man is found to protect innocence from injustice. 'War,' says Charles Sumner, 'is a public armed contest between nations, under the sanction of international law, to establish justice between them.' With the convening of The Hague conference in 1899 there was wrought into the consciousness of mankind a better plan than war for establishing justice between the nations. The plan of a supreme court of the nations was not novel, but with the proposals of the American delegates to The Hague conference such a court ceased to be the dream of the prophet and became a purpose of statesmen. So long as mankind thought that there was no other method of securing justice between nations than armed conflict so long the plaintive cry of peace fell on unlistening ears. When a plan of securing justice was proposed that promised to avoid the tragedy of war, mankind began to listen. The proposal is nothing less than a

substitution of an appeal to reason for the appeal to force. But before this substitute can be successfully adopted three conditions are necessary.

"There must be developed in the civilized nations a sense of justice strong enough to overcome race, religious, and national prejudices.

* * * * * * *

"There are two ways of promoting peace—one by making our Nation so weak that it can not fight; the other by making it so strong that it need not fight. Weakness is a terrible provocative of war. The War of 1812 would not have occurred if Great Britain had believed that we had a Navy adequate to protect our citizens upon the sea. It is doubtful if the Civil War would have occurred if Andrew Jackson had been in the President's chair instead of James Buchanan; it is certain that it would have been of shorter duration and of less terrible extent. America is one of the richest countries on the globe. Make it also one of the weakest and it would invite assault. It is the first duty of the Government to protect its people in the enjoyment of life and liberty. If it fails to afford such protection, it has no right to exist. * * * We can establish peace only by establishing justice. To do this we must by voice and pen develop in the Nation a public conscience which will demand the fulfillment of arbitration treaties already made before undertaking to make other treaties still more general. We must seek to develop a public sentiment in the civilized nations of the world which will both create a tribunal for the establishment of international justice and peacefully enforce its decisions; and until that is accomplished and the appeal to reason is accepted by our own people and the peoples of the world as a real substitute for the appeal to force, we must maintain an Army and Navy adequate for the maintenance of justice both within our borders and in our international relations; and we must never forget that our object in this movement is the establishment of international justice and of peace only as it is founded upon justice. [Applause.]"

I shall add to Dr. Abbott's able presentation of this doctrine that justice is the price of peace by quoting from another installment of our international duty as delivered by me in this House on September 4:

"Mr. Chairman, I am as much opposed to war as any man, but there are worse things than war. Rapine and murder are worse than war. In the early history of this Government we have other illustrations that showed the absurdity of moral suasion. We believe in moral suasion, but will it reach a mob? If it will, why do we not appeal to the anarchists of this country and remove the guards from the gates at the White House? If moral suasion is a sufficient protection against crime, why not repeal all the laws which provide hanging for murder? Let us be practical men. We know from experience that no argument will convince a mob except that argument be spoken through the voice of the cannon and musket.

"Peace and moral force—that is a great philosophy. It is the thing we hope for, the thing we are driving to, but which we shall never reach until the entire world is Christianized and they understand the philosophy of Christianity. The altruism or philosophy of Christianity is 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' I call your attention to the philosophy drawn from history, that the first thing people think about when they first embrace Christianity is to fight. The spread of Christianity over Europe and the organization of the crusades to redeem the holy sepulcher is an illustration of that. The awakening of China and the breaking out of secession is another illustration. If I had time I could produce other illustrations to prove this nature of mankind.

"The philosophy of Christianity—'Love thy neighbor as thyself'—in its logical stage and Confucianism are the only doctrines in the world that believe in peace. Confucius said, 'Build a wall around you; let no one go out and no one come in; live at home'; and under that doctrine for 4,000 years the Chinese lived in peace.

"We choose to embark on the seas of world relations and a world commerce. Then we see that thereafter we have established expensive consular service throughout the world, with ambassadors and foreign banks, as provided in the bill just passed Congress, and we established the gold dollar that would be good all over the world. What for? To encourage commerce. We have long since learned that commerce is the handmaid of agriculture, and without commerce agriculture could not live."

INTERVENTION TO PREVENT WAR.

Many of our citizens forget that in the affairs of American Republics intervention does not mean war. We intervened, it is true, in Cuba, at the same time declaring war against Spain. It seems to be the policy of some to overlook the obligations of this Government until we are compelled to declare war against Mexico, but we can intervene for the protection of life and property. Cleveland's Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, once said, "The United States is practically sovereign on this continent."

Secretary Bayard, under Cleveland's first administration, when appealed to by a man named Cutting, a newspaper man, who published editorials like an ordinary American editor and as a result was arrested and imprisoned in Chihuahua—Secretary Bayard said to the Mexican authorities, "Give Cutting a trial and if he has violated the law, under international policy, he will have to suffer." They first declined to give him a trial, because he had violated no law, and then Secretary Bayard gave to Mexico the ultimatum: "You must try him or turn him loose"; and Mexico liberated him. Many citizens will remember that incident. The people of Texas, where I then resided, will recall that we all felt that there would be war, and every American said Bayard was right. They recognized the principle of international law that any citizen from any nation, where treaties existed authorizing them to live in their country, had the right of protection of his home government, providing he while living in such foreign country obeyed its laws and did not participate in its politics. This has ever been the rule, that if the foreigner attends to his own affairs, stays out of the politics and away from the voting places, and obeys the laws he is entitled to the protection of his own government; and it is the duty of his government to demand compensation for any unjustified assault upon him or any destruction of his property, and the foreign government where he is sojourning is liable to him for compensation for such wrongdoing, just as we a few days ago appropriated $6,000 to the heirs of an Italian who had been mobbed without authority of law in Florida. Proof that he was an Italian citizen, that he was not participating in our affairs, and that he was obeying our laws was all the proof necessary; nor does it follow that war will follow in an effort to secure to the citizen in a foreign land such protection to prevent such destruction of property or loss of life.

THE TRUE AMERICAN POLICY.

For years before 1912 we had taken a negative policy, but this time we pursued a constructive policy, and on that it may be asked, What is a constructive policy? I insist, Mr. Chairman, that intervention does not mean a declaration of war against Mexico or any other nation. It does not include imperialism, a large standing army or navy. It does not mean the acquisition of territory or involve any other program of force or sordid, commercial, dollar diplomacy nor a violation of any sound, progressive policy of peace. A sound, just, and comprehensive American policy consists in this: A well-equipped and thoroughly trained but relatively small army and navy; the extension of American commerce to all seas and ports of the world; peace, honest friendship, and commerce with all nations, entangling alliances with none; adherence to and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as the sheet anchor of protection of republican institutions in the Western Hemisphere; the protection of American citizens, their property, homes, and families, whether found in America, upon our borders, or in foreign lands throughout the world; the preservation and integrity of the Nation and the glory of the flag; the encouragement of liberty everywhere and the extension of republican government and democratic institutions throughout the two Americas—all this by peaceful diplomacy if possible, by force if necessary.

That, Mr. Chairman, I conceive to be the genuine American doctrine. I am as strong an advocate of peace as anybody, and it is no new doctrine. I call attention to failures in the past in an effort for peace by an impractical policy. Up to 1807 we had for 20 years paid the Barbary States more than a million dollars to keep them from arresting American citizens. In 1787 we made a treaty with Morocco, in which we paid them $80 000 for the treaty not to make slaves of Americans. In 1796 we made one with Algiers, and paid $40,000 for the liberation of 13 Americans, and then we gave them tribute of $25,000 a year for exemption from capture of our people. In 1800, when the tribute was sent upon an American war vessel, William Bainbridge, the great American citizen, was compelled to go to Constantinople at the instance of the Bey, flying the Turkish flag. He then said: "I hope the next time that I pay tribute I can bear it with arms." Finally, after an effort to restore peace, paying them tribute every year, they, the Barbary States, themselves could not be satisfied and declared war on us, and what was the result? Decatur and Bainbridge went there and wrecked their ships. William Eaton, of the United States Army, went into the interior and organized an army and came across the border to dethrone the reigning Bey. When that treaty was concluded the first Christian Nation in the world said to the Barbary States: "We will pay you no more tribute." And yet that war cost us less; in all that war there were fewer Americans imprisoned and fewer murders committed than there were

during the 20 years that we paid the Barbary States tribute in the name of peace, in a vain effort to preserve peace by our servility. Such will our experience prove to be by such cowardly policy with the groups of banditti in Mexico. Less loss of life and property will occur if we will boldly stand upon our treaty rights with Mexico and make their mobs to understand that no American citizen must be harmed.

OTHER INSTANCES OF INTERVENTION.

In 1891 we went to the extent of intervening in Chile to decide between two contesting parties as to which should have control of the Chilean Government. Our Navy patrolled the Pacific coast to prevent arms from coming to one of them, and in that case arms were attempted to be furnished to the unfavored party by the steamer *Itata*, and one of our men-of-war chased the *Itata* for this violation of our intervention for a thousand miles and brought her back to San Diego.

The citizens will also recall the *Baltimore* episode in 1893. The *Baltimore*, with 117 men, landed at Valparaiso, Chile, by order of Secretary Blaine to protect property of American citizens. As a result an apology was made, $75,000 damage indemnity paid for 2 men killed and 18 wounded, although a judicial inquiry was had and a dismissal by local authorities.

During the Civil War we intervened in Brazil, and five men-of-war were sent to Brazilian waters under Admiral Bingham to protect American interests.

In 1894 occurred the Bluefields case in Nicaragua.

In 1895 was, as I stated, the Venezuela question.

In the Spanish War we had trouble again with Brazil and sent a warship to Central American waters for the protection of American interests, and had a difficulty with Ecuador over the refusal of the consul general to answer the service of a summons.

We made a peremptory demand upon Colombia for damages sustained by two newspapers in Panama owned by Americans. In 1902 Colombia seized some American property, and when we sent a warship into her waters she returned it.

We put straight up to Chile, in 1909, the demand to pay the Alsop claim.

Several European nations whose citizens had been the victims of Santo Domingo, who violated contracts, were talking of seizing the customhouse to repay them. President Roosevelt, under the pressure of our moral obligation under the Monroe doctrine, accepted the responsibility under which the United States took control of the administration of the customhouse in order to repay claims of Americans and other foreigners for property damaged.

Within the past three years we have twice landed troops in Central America and taken an active part in their internal affairs under the moral obligation of the Monroe doctrine.

The very purpose of encouraging American citizens to go into another nation is to carry on commerce and trade. We defend that trade. In 1842 we sent a navy to China to conduct the ships of merchandise through the straits. In 1843 we landed the marines on the coast of China, when there were then only 200 Americans in all China, to protect those Americans, or a portion of them, from a mob. In 1863 we opened the ports of Japan by force of arms in obedience to a treaty made with Japan in 1852 or 1853 by Perry. And never have we had war when we stood upon the rights of treaties, nor will we have war when we stand upon the rights of treaty, although we have intervened more than 40 times to protect the lives and property of our citizens in foreign lands.

MODERN MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine as applied in modern times is no better stated than in the message of President Roosevelt to Congress in 1904:

> All that this country desires is to see that neighboring countries are stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count on our hearty friendship. Flagrant wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation on the Western Hemisphere. Adherence of the United States to the Monroe doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.

Who is there that will dispute this doctrine? If undisputed, how can he deny the existence of "wrongdoing" or of the "impotence" of Mexico, or of her "general loosening of the ties of civilized society"? Is it not time for our Republic to exercise an international police power—not war, but police power?

Everyone agrees that Mexico is without authoritative government—that neither the revolutionists nor the de facto government of Huerta can establish order or preserve peace within their respective jurisdictions. Every breeze brings from the border of Mexico fresh outrages upon American citizens' lives and property. Gen. Sallizar, one of the revolutionists, rounded up a group of Americans last year and said to them:

> We have driven away your cattle, burned your homes, and raped your women. What can we do to make your country fight?

What more is necessary for the exercise of "international police power" to restore order and protect lives and property?

Upon the same principle that an individual would run to the rescue of his wife and daughter, Dr. Abbott justifies the Balkans in fighting to prevent their wives and daughters from being carried away to the Turkish harem; and by the same logic and moral principle should this Republic go to the rescue of the homes and families of American citizens sojourning in Mexico and to the cry of American womanhood. For less cause than outraging our womanhood and tramping upon the ashes of our dead did we intervene in the Spanish possession of Florida before we bought that country. We sent our armed forces there to protect property, and what kind of property? Slaves who had run away and were carried by the Seminole Indians into the Spanish territory of Florida. Nor did we stop to consider what it would cost to carry out that obligation. The records show that it cost the lives of three soldiers and $80,000 for every slave we brought back.

STATESMANSHIP OF GEN. JACKSON.

Gen. Andrew Jackson said to the Secretary of War:

> It will not do to continue in this manner this warfare. We must chase the Spaniards and the Seminoles into Spanish territory and punish them there.

Recognizing the possibility of war, he pointed out the desirability of our owning Florida, and said:

> If the President wants Florida, all he has to do is to tip it off to me, and I will get such possession that Spain will readily cede it to us in 60 days, and that without involving the Government.

An instance of a far-sighted policy which extended our domain. Later, when he was President, he said to Sam Houston:

> Go to Texas and aid that revolution. The United States will be neutral, but no American will be punished for going across the border.

And the "Twin Sisters," the cannon that did the effective work at San Jacinto, was purchased by the ladies of Cincinnati and sent to Houston.

Another policy of President and Cabinet which brought additional domain, and, indeed, it may be said of Andrew Jackson that through his influence, directly or indirectly, we have Florida, Louisiana, and Texas as a portion of our domain, and who is it now that would contend that this was not a wise policy, and who is it now that would contend that we do not need these countries?

Why did we seek Louisiana? It was wholly due to our interest in a larger commerce and in affording a market to the farmers of the Mississippi Valley. The first controversy arose between the original Spanish authorities over the right of the farmers to deposit their sugar, cotton, and tobacco at New Orleans, and the Spanish intendent, after authority had been granted by treaty, nullified the "right of deposit," which crippled the market of the pioneer farmers. In the meantime Louisiana was secretly ceded to France, and Mr. Jefferson submitted to our French representatives, Madison and Livingston, a request to purchase Orleans, when Napoleon, realizing that on account of its great "distance," the English Navy might take it away from him in a day, ordered his secretary of state to sell to us the entire Territory of Louisiana, then extending westward to the Rocky Mountains, for 65,000,000 francs. Livingston and Madison bought it all, solely to get Orleans and the "right of deposit," for commerce, and yet prior to this purchase we had deliberately intervened, in obedience to treaty rights, such as to have offended the Spanish nation if they had yet owned it.

THE DIFFICULTY IN REPAYING OUR CITIZENS.

There is another phase to this question touching life and property in Mexico. The State Department a few days ago quoted the correct rule of international law when Secretary Bryan sent to the American consul at Hermosillo an opinion of the State Department to the effect that the Mexican Government could not be held responsible, ordinarily, to alien residents for injury they may receive within his territory from "insurgents whose conduct he could not control." This is undoubtedly the correct enunciation of international law as we have recognized it.

The United States Government recognized in settling with Spain that the destruction of American property in Cuba prior to American intervention was not chargeable to Spain, because Spain had no control over Cuba, on account of the Cuban revolution. Now, let us analyze this situation a bit. It has been estimated that some five States in northern Mexico are under

the absolute control of the insurgents, and six others under partial control, while the remaining territory is under the control of Huerta, whose Government we refuse to recognize, and in my opinion properly so; so after peace is restored, should we call upon Mexico for compensation for American property which has been destroyed, estimated now at $510,000,000, the President of Mexico then in control, and who restores order in Mexico, could reply to the United States demand: "We are not chargeable for any destruction of property, for the reason that no Government existed in Mexico as was recognized by the United States," and if the United States then establishes the point that a de facto government existed under Huerta, Mexico can at least invoke the international law as to the country under the control of the insurgents where 30,000 Americans out of forty-odd thousand live and had their property, and consequently they have lost their all. The Mexicans will make the further plea that the American citizens did not "exercise ordinary precaution to preserve their property," which under the general law of the land is incumbent upon every man, because they fled Mexico and left their property without guard or attendant, and that without the solicitation of the Mexican authorities. Now, in this difference of opinion as to what should have been done and what we should now do, I submit the wisest policy would have been intervention the moment an American citizen was molested, and when I refer to American citizens I do not mean those who held great concessions of mines under syndicates, because those have never resided in Mexico, but there were seven colonies composed originally of American citizens, who have gone there and builded homes, opened up farms, established roads, and in "Colonia Diez," in Chihuahua, they had with their own money builded an agricultural and mechanical college, and a Member of this House, Mr. STEPHENS of Texas, had, as he tells me, visited that college and made a speech to these American students who lived in that colony.

But we have said to them, "Come out of there." They have come back home to compete in the labor markets, wherein they can not be of any service to other American citizens and without hope of regaining their homes or their property. But little hope is left a poor man who through years of perseverance, persistent labor, and self-denial in a pioneer country established a home, to be immediately stripped of that home and all that he owns and thrown back into the cold contest of competition to regain it again. No; I would have gone into Mexico and protected these citizens on the spot, especially in view of the international law; in view of their right under treaties made with Mexico for them to live there; in view of the further fact that Mexico invited them there, granting them the right to buy and improve these homes and reserve their citizenship in the great Republic; and in view of the further fact that there are three several clauses in the Mexican Constitution defining and granting the rights of foreigners living in Mexico. In this connection I desire to quote from another speech, under the five-minute rule, delivered by me in the House on September 4, on the deficiency appropriation bill:

"Mr. Chairman, this appropriation seems to be intended to assist American citizens to leave Mexico. I want to preface my remarks by saying that I have no property in Mexico and no relatives there; neither has any member of my family any property in Mexico.

"This is the first time in the history of diplomacy that I have ever known a request for the citizens of one country to leave another country in the face of the declaration that there would be no war. Let us analyze this proposition of paying the way of American citizens out of Mexico and a listing of their property. Who is to guarantee the repayment of that property in the event that it is destroyed by the bandits in Mexico? Evidently this Government can not do it under its present policy. It will fall upon the future administration of Mexico. Let us assume that it will amount to no more than $1,000 apiece for each of the 40,000 Americans in Mexico, on an average. That would make it amount to more than $40,000,000, and it is fair to say that it will amount in the aggregate to a billion dollar claim upon Mexico, which will stagger that country, without counting the expense of its civil butchery.

"And where will those American citizens ever get the return of their property? Yesterday we witnessed here a controversy over the payment of $6,000 to the heirs of an Italian subject who had been murdered in this country. What will it be with Mexico after the trouble is over, if it ever ends, and we demand the payment of that $1,000,000,000? It will end there unless we enforce it by arms, and it will cost more to enforce it then than to protect this property now."

COMANCHE INDIANS CAUGHT OUR CUE.

The policies since the Civil War touching international relations have too often been illustrative of a story for which I am indebted to Gov. Douglas H. Johnston, of the Chickasaw Nation, told about the Comanche Indians in a very early day. He said that before white settlements were made there came a drought, when there was no corn, no supplies, stock water had dried up, and the cattle were dying out or driven off the range. The Indians were about to starve, and realizing the Government's ignorance of their condition they called a council to determine upon ways and means of making known to the Government their condition, since their petitions and memorials had been ignored through "red tape." It was finally decided that if they would kill a white man the Government would hear of that. But there were no white men, except the Indian farmer sent among them by the department, "Farmer Jones," and it was suggested that they would kill Farmer Jones; and when, after further deliberation, they realized that Farmer Jones did not amount to much anyway and the Government would never hear of it. Then it was suggested that they ride across the country and kill a cowboy, and upon second thought they realized that would not do. They said, "Cowboy got nothing; cowboy he kill you; he never tell Government." And then it was suggested that they would kill the Indian agent; he was an officer and "somebody"; the Government would hear about that; so, in order to bring their condition to the attention of the Government, they killed the Indian agent. The trouble has been that we await the blowing up of a *Maine* or the killing of some high officer before we think of our obligations. Now, the Government ought to have heard the cry of Farmer Jones as quickly as it heard the cry of the Indian agent. The cry of the American womanhood should be heard in every land in the darkest corners of the earth as quickly as the cry of an ambassador, and this Government should be ready to go to her rescue, and that without calculating the cost of her protection. But it seems we have forgotten our reasons for taxing ourselves in time of peace to maintain our Army and Navy. There are wholesome reasons for this policy, but we seem not to use them for that purpose.

PURPOSE OF STANDING ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE.

There was an instance which happened upon the Mexican border since the beginning of the Mexican trouble that is illustrative of the laxity in some quarters of the United States Army toward leading a life of indolence, luxury, and aristocracy. Less than two years ago Sallizar came across the line and took from the United States military camp a rapid-firing gun and 250,000 rounds of ammunition and hauled it off in a wagon in broad, open daylight. Of course, no one was on guard; they were enjoying, doubtless, a convivial revelry and had but little thought of the duties and obligations incumbent upon them, and in this connection I want to incorporate here another speech of mine, delivered on the 6th day of September, under the five-minute rule for discussion, after the Clerk reported the items for appropriation:

"Subsistence of the Army, fiscal year 1913, $229,625.16; water and sewers, fiscal year 1913, $443.85; in all, $654,448.49.

"Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, possibly what I intend to say would have more bearing upon the general appropriation bill that will arise in the next Congress. Here is a large sum appropriated for Army purposes. I have a notion that the use of these Army purposes is not what ought to be made.

"I am not ready to vote for a continuation of Army and Navy appropriations if they are not to be used for the purpose for which they are legitimately intended. The only arguments I know of that will sustain appropriations for the Army and Navy in time of peace are these: First, to repel an unexpected invasion; second, to suppress insurrection or riot; third, to enforce neutrality and treaty obligations; fourth, to protect our citizens in foreign lands and commerce on the high seas; and, fifth, to form a nucleus around which an army may be organized and officered in case of war.

"Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not in order. He is not discussing the matter before the committee.

"Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma. Now, the gentleman's imagination, he will find, is not true. I am discussing the propriety of making appropriations for the Army and Navy.

"Mr. MANN. Yes; but that is not involved in these items.

"Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma. I am speaking of the whole paragraph. I perhaps might have put it in a little earlier, but I thought I would wait until the entire sums were reported.

"Mr. MANN. The gentleman waited too long. I make the point of order——

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MURRAY] is in order.

"Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma. I hope my time will not be taken up by the gentleman's objections. Mr. Chairman, the objects of an army or navy are those that I have stated. If any man can

give any reason for the taxation of the American people in time of peace for an army and navy for any other purpose, I would like to know it.

"But we find that our armies are too often used for some other purpose. We find in the organization of the military establishment of this country that it is largely used to aid certain towns and localities. We find, in addition, that the scattering of our Army posts has crippled the efficiency of the Army. I can prove by the military experts of this Government or of any other first-class power in the world that a stronger military power than our military arm can be inaugurated for $5,000,000 less than it costs to keep up our present establishment. Besides this, they are used to build up an aristocracy. In the Naval Academy, when we appoint a boy as a congressional right, if the boy fail, before the boy knows it or before I or one of you know it, some man who is an officer in the Army or Navy will send a telegram, 'Your boy has failed, and therefore I want my boy appointed.' The only aristocracy built up in this country has been built up through the Army and Navy. To my thinking, that is a wrong use and a wrong purpose for the Army. And then, again, we find that the Army and Navy are used to promote the Steel Trust; but the greatest abuse of its use is when it is made to fire on a lot of laboring men in a strike.

"Now, if these are the purposes for which our Army and Navy are to be used, and they are not to repel insurrection, to enforce neutrality, to protect commerce and the rights of treaties, and for the protection of life and property of the American citizen in foreign lands, I am ready to quit voting for an army and navy in time of peace."

There is another reason why we should not permit this anarchy to exist at our door, and that is the example to our own citizens. This ought to be apparent to everyone, and hence I will not take time to discuss this phase of the subject; but I confess that the main object is the protection of American property and lives, and especially womanhood, and beyond and above all to prevent the Mexican Government from granting to Japan concession to colonize Mexico.

CONDITION OF MEXICO.

I do not believe that, if left alone, Mexico will ever rise from its present condition. It has some 15,000,000 people, only about 6,000,000 of whom can read and write. Of these 6,000,000 about one-half are plutocrats pure and simple. They own all the property; they have no regard for patriotism, law, order, or the rights of other men. They have held the Government under despotic Diaz for their own selfish interests, and they do not care for order unless it is to continue them in possession of the property of Mexico. Of the 9,000,000 that can not read nor write the large body of them are Indians, and, I might say, as is the experience of all, they are among the best citizens there, as one of the contractors said to me, fleeing from Mexico, as a laboring man "The more Indian there is in his blood the better he is." These are the descendants of the old Aztecs, who possessed a high degree of civilization at the conquest by Cortez. The records show that although the great body of them were sun worshipers, yet they had a knowledge of the omnipotent, impersonal One, an unseen God which all Christianity worships.

These Indians under the Diaz administration had been treated so cruelly that they are against any Mexican domination. They aided in the destruction of the Diaz government, and when Madero came in they turned against him. They think infinitely more of an American citizen than they do the white Spaniard, and they have for 30 years harbored a deadly hate for the Mexican, who has despoiled and murdered them. Hence, I say it will be a long time before order can be restored; and, indeed, when it is over it will be because of a weakened condition—so weak that they can not fight. We may have at our door a repetition of what occurred in the Republic of Paraguay, in South America, during the cruel and despotic reign of Lopez and Lynch. For 20 years a revolution and banditti reign existed in Paraguay. At its beginning there were 700,000 citizens. At its end they had 300,000 women and but 125,000 old men and boys and had lost the unit of government, the family, which resulted in loose morals and in in-and-in breeding, and consequently imbecility and lunacy; and they were compelled to enact a law giving to every Paraguayan woman a pension for life who became the mother of two children by any foreigner, whether in or out of wedlock, so that the race might not be weakened by imbecility and idiocy. For Mexico herself, for her own preservation and interest, the wisest policy has been and now is for the United States to intervene and stop this civil butchery.

NATIONALITY AND INDIVIDUALISM BALANCED.

In our onward progress toward a centralized despotism, crashing States and their local police power, usurping the rights of the individual citizen, without regard for that just balance of power so essential for national strength and the fullest amount of liberty; in our mad rush onward toward a repetition of the Roman system which caused its destruction, are we to lose sight, as did Rome, of the rights of individuals? Under the Roman Empire every Roman was for Rome, and Rome as a nation was never regarded as for the citizen or individual. Every right, every individual effort, and thought was surrendered to the interest of Rome. When the farmers of Rome, by their splendid knowledge of agriculture, who as farmers surpassed any now known to the Continent of Europe, began to develop an individuality so characteristic of the farmer as an occupation, the Roman "agrarian laws" were passed, which placed the title of all agricultural land in the nation of Rome, so as to enable the nation to jerk from under the farmer his possession at any time, leaving him only a "possessory right," and this system so discouraged him, so weakened his individuality that he lost heart, and with it the method and knowledge of production. High cost of living followed, the empire and its civilization fell, ushering in all of those superstitious centuries known as the "dark ages." Are we to repeat this history? Are we to overlook the interest of the individual? Are we to declare that every American is for the Nation, and the obligation of the Nation to protect the individual nowhere exists? If not, then the Nation must heed the cry of every man and every woman to protect him, his family, and his home, whether he be in America, upon our border or in foreign lands. By this system, and this alone, will we maintain that equilibrium between nationality and individual rights so essential for the protection of the individual.

I am appealing for the doctrine, not that we should overlook the "sinking of a *Maine*," an assault upon a minister or an ambassador or one of our embassies in a foreign land, or the killing of an "Indian agent," but I am making appeal that this Republic may heed the cry of "Farmer Jones" as quickly as it would heed the cry of the "Indian agent"; that we must heed the cry of the "woodchopper," as did Great Britain in Nicaragua, and we must heed the cry of American womanhood as quickly as we would heed the cry of an assault upon the American ambassador. This doctrine, under international law, between treaty-making powers granting it, is so just and so thoroughly recognized by every civilized nation that the enforcement of it is but to declare it with emphasis and earnestness, and a declaration with earnestness to protect it has never been the cause of war. War comes in where justice ceases. Exercise of justice and humanity and national declaration therefor should ever be sustained by the Army and Navy if necessary.

BRITISH REGARD FOR HER CITIZENS.

In the Nicaraguan revolution of some 20 years ago the President, thinking some American citizens had sided with the insurgents, rounded up some 200 American citizens and imprisoned them. It happened to be in one of our administrations when the policy was to call them "American renegades," unworthy our protection, but among them was one man, a woodchopper, who set up the plea that he was a British subject. Nicaragua disputed this, and the British Government said, "We will see." They found that he was born in Canada, reared in the United States, but never had taken out naturalization papers and never had attempted to vote, now in Nicaragua as a woodchopper, and upon these facts the British Government said to Nicaragua: "You must pay the expenses of this investigation, which is $50,000, and compensate him for his imprisonment." He would not have been arrested if it had been known that he was a British subject, because Great Britain never hesitates to exercise her rights under international law to protect her citizens everywhere.

THE HOME THE CITIZEN'S CASTLE.

William Pitt, England's great statesman, once said in the House of Commons, in an effort to check British harsh exactions upon the American Colonies:

> Though a British subject live in a log-wall hut, the roof may cave in and the door may creak upon its hinges; the winds may howl around it; the snow and hail and rain may enter it, but no King can without his consent—his home is his castle.

Such is the theory and practice of the British Government. Such is the theory of our Government, and I but plead for its practice. If we expect every American citizen, wherever found on the earth, to respond to his country's call, we must give him protection when he calls for it. But would you, placed in Mexico or elsewhere to live, being stripped of your property, your home burned, and your family outraged, feel like responding to the call for volunteers if this country should embark in a struggle with some other nation? Take the question home to yourself and apply it in a concrete way. The home of the citizen should be protected wherever found, whether that be amid the palatial residences of the denizens here in Washington on the

Avenue of the Presidents; whether among the mansions on Fifth Avenue, New York, whether amid the huts and hovels of the Mississippi Valley, or but the tented traveler on his westward journey—wherever found, to use the language of the Baltimore platform, "whether in America, upon our border, or in foreign lands throughout the world," the flag of our Republic should go with Them.

O Flag of our Country, wave on, wave ever! May it never be substituted by the ensign of European monarchy or fail us as our standard in the Asiatic race conflicts of the future.

Flag of our Country, wave on, wave ever! May it ever remain the sheet anchor of the Monroe doctrine and American institutions and the inspiration of every lover of political, civil, and religious liberty throughout the world.

O! Flag of our Country, wave on, wave ever! May every American be wise enough, brave enough, patriotic enough, to unfurl it as the shield of protection as readily as the emblem of liberty and love!

Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. CARLIN,

OF VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, November 13, 1913.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, the subject of our foreign and domestic commerce is one of which the whole American people are deeply interested, and as there has recently been an exhaustive review of this important subject by the present Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, I am glad to give to the House and the American people the opportunity of an immediate insight into the great work of the Bureau of Commerce and its relation to our domestic and foreign commerce. I insert, as a part of my remarks, the following:

SUMMARY OF ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, BEFORE THE DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE, DETROIT, MICH., OCTOBER 21, 1913, ON THE SUBJECT OF RELATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Mr. Redfield spoke in some detail of the organization of the Department of Commerce, with its nine bureaus, comprising the Lighthouse Service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Census, the Bureau of Corporations, the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Navigation, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Bureau of Fisheries, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He said the department employed over 8,000 men, of whom but 1,500 were in Washington, the balance being scattered all over the world, from the Philippines to Hawaii, and in Alaska, while the commercial agents of the department were in South America, Asia, Africa, and Europe. A specialist on cotton manufacture has just been sent to Japan and China to study the cotton interests there; an expert on coke by-products is investigating such matters in Europe; a special monograph on commercial opportunities in South America is now in course of preparation, and it is expected within a short period to send to South America a student of banking and credit conditions in that country, who will make a special investigation of this subject.

Mr. Redfield then said: "The work of the great bureaus into which the department is divided is perhaps of more especial interest now on what I may call its inquiry, rather than its administrative side. One or more of these inquiries have aroused some public attention, but rather little is known of them in detail, and still less is known of the plans which the department purposes to undertake if funds are provided. This is a very large 'if,' for it must always be remembered that the department may propose, but Congress may effectually dispose, by declining to furnish either part or all of the funds with which the necessary work is to be done. For example, at this present moment the inquiry into the pottery industry, which is a very important and intended to be a very helpful investigation, is almost at a standstill for lack of funds. Assuming, however, that Congress will be kind, let me say what we purpose to do in the way of direct promotion of American trade abroad.

"I assume you are aware of the great advance of American export trade in manufactures during the last year. It is one of the great stories of American conquest and should fill every American with just pride. Time was, within the memory of most of you, when we sold abroad chiefly the products of our fields and farms or of our mines. We were known as a food-exporting country, and in a sense did largely feed the nations. That day is gone. Our exports of crude foodstuffs are but 18 per cent of the total, and the major place in our export trade is filled by the products of our manufactures, in which work you of Detroit have had a large share.

"So many men have believed the gospel of inability that it must be a rude shock to them to discover that while they have nursed the theory that we could not meet the foreigner on his own field, we are, as a matter of fact, doing so. To sell our manufactures abroad to the extent of over fifteen hundred millions in value in one year is no small thing; but when this continues to expand at the approximate rate of half a million dollars daily, and when in this total the largest item by far is that of fully finished manufactures, which is not only, as I have said, the biggest item, but that which is growing fastest, then the statement is very much more marked.

"We feel, therefore, in the Department of Commerce that the tide of American business in the foreign field is at the flood, and that its course should be made as easy as possible, and that the Government should assist in every practicable way toward bringing the gold of the nations into the purses of our manufacturers. The Government means to this end have been very trivial heretofore. A bare $60,000 has been the total annual fund for the promotion of commerce, and it has, upon the whole, been well used. Yet if this sum, which is much less than many a single establishment pays for its advertising, be compared with the vast volume of our foreign commerce, which is, in total, in excess of four thousand millions annually, its insignificance relative to the opportunity becomes humorously apparent.

"Nor has our organization in the foreign field been what it should be. We have had consuls, and the Consular Service has of late much improved, but the consul has much to do that is not related directly to commerce. His time for promotion of commerce is limited. He has diplomatic and administrative matters to which to attend. He is, furthermore, limited in place and may not be able, for lack of time or because of his fixed habitat, to take up some quite important inquiry at some distance from his post. We have had, in a modest way, commercial agents, some 16 in all, who have taken single subjects and inquired into them carefully. But it will be many long years before American commerce will be fed fat from the labors of 16 men, however able and earnest and well-directed their efforts may be. Germany is said, on what I think good authority, to maintain in this country permanently a force, under regular pay, of from 200 to 250 men, and I am informed that if those who receive temporary pay are included Germany has as high as a thousand or more of her commercial servants in the United States each year.

"We purpose, then, to have the beginnings of a new organization abroad, by putting into 14 important cities—including London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg in Europe; Tokyo and Peking in eastern Asia; Melbourne in Australia; Lima, Santiago, Rio, and Buenos Aires in South America—'commercial attachés,' accredited to our embassies, but under the supervision of the Department of Commerce, and reporting directly to it; men who shall be paid from $4,000 to $5,000, according to the responsibility of their post, and be each furnished with a moderate fund for traveling purposes and a clerk. The duty of these men would be to provide that general study of the industries and commerce of the nation to which they are accredited which the consul can only do in a local and limited way. The consular force and the commercial attachés would be complementary to each other, one supplying what the other lacked. One would fill the local field, the other the general field; and the commercial attaché would have the advantage that his sole duties would be given to commercial activities and none of his time be taken for diplomatic or other work.

"We purpose to retain also (and, if funds are provided, to enlarge) the force of commercial agents, so that we shall thus—if and when the organization is completed—have a threefold force, which I may thus restate: The commercial attaché, resident in the great capital, with all the industries and commerce of his nation of residence as the subject of his study; the consuls, each in his local field, doing his present work, and doing it, we hope and believe, the better for the assistance of the officer with the larger view; the commercial agents, each dealing with a particular subject, movable men going from nation to nation until the study of their particular themes is completed. This force, even if completed as we hope, will be most modest. There is not one of the great competing nations that will not far exceed us in the outlay of both money and men for the same purpose. Still, it is a beginning, and seems to us to have in it the germ of great good to all our people. To secure this beginning we shall ask of Congress in

the coming year for this bureau a sum rather more than double that which has been provided for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce hitherto. It will not be, after all, a large sum, as nations reckon—about three-quarters of a million dollars in all, to cover every expense both at home and abroad—and the force, all told, exclusive of the consuls, who are under the State Department, would not exceed 150 men in this country and a total of 75 abroad.

"Another development of this same work is that we plan, if we get the funds and the sum mentioned is sufficient for the purpose, to put an office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce into each of four great cities—New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans. The office in New York is already begun; for the others we have not as yet sufficient money. The clerk in charge in each of these cities would keep in direct touch with inquiries as to facts in the foreign field; would have at disposal the publications of the bureau, which are the reports of the consuls and of the commercial agents, and would include the reports of the commercial attachés. Inquiries could be addressed to the local offices by manufacturers as to matters in which they were interested or inquiries they would like to have made. This is merely one step in bringing the organization closer to the average business office.

"Another and perhaps more important step is to arrange that the commercial agents as they return from their foreign trips shall go from city to city in this country, visiting boards of commerce like your own, and telling face to face to such gatherings what they have seen and found in the foreign field. This might lead to their answering individual inquiries from different concerns, and would be a very direct and simple means of bringing the facts home to our industries. In short, the commercial agent would be a man who would go abroad to learn and come home to teach, and who by his written reports and his personal statements would come in direct touch with any of you who were interested in the study he was making.

"I need hardly say, however, that although this plan has been very carefully worked out and has been approved in its general form by the United States Chamber of Commerce and has the written approval of the President, it depends for its birth into actual fact upon the will of Congress. The estimates which have already been prepared for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of next July, contain this plan as it is outlined to you. If you approve the suggestions I have no doubt that a statement from you to that effect would be welcomed by the Appropriations Committee, before whom the matter must in due time come.

"Another very different and new form of activity is contemplated by the Bureau of Corporations, of the department. This bureau has done some admirable work in the past, but its resources and possibilities have not been utilized as fully as, in my judgment, they now should be. Indeed, they have been so little used that considerable sums of money have been turned back into the Treasury unused from the appropriations for the bureau. Despite this fact, we shall ask from Congress a considerably enlarged sum for the fiscal year to follow, a portion of which will be devoted—if our request is granted—to use under a very different conception of the work of the bureau from that which has heretofore prevailed in practice.

"We feel that the work of the Bureau of Corporations, with its broad powers of inquiry, should be extended out from the field of sporadic and particular investigations into this or that industry or subject, important—indeed, vital—as some of these have been in the past. It seems to us that there lies a power for usefulness in this branch of our department which has been hitherto quite unused, and which may go deep into the foundations of things which lie beneath our whole industrial structure. Just, for example, as in our Bureau of Standards we are investigating the physical and chemical and electrical laws which underlie our industries so that we may be guided by those laws in our production and may establish standards in conformity with those laws which shall measure our methods, so in connection with the Bureau of Corporations we feel that there are certain economic laws even more potent than statute laws which may be and, if possible, should be brought to light for our guidance.

"One of these studies which has received the approval of the President, and which, if funds are provided, we hope to undertake, is the question whether the 'trust' form of organization is economically efficient; whether, to state it differently, the combination of numerous factories that have hitherto operated under separate managements into a single consolidated whole under one management does necessarily provide that efficiency which is said to be the reason for such conglomerations. Is there not a law of maximum production at minimum cost beyond which point to force production under any given circumstances means an increase in cost? Are there not factors in management and methods which perhaps have been overlooked in the formation of these great organizations? Leaving out of account those with whom the law has dealt, many of them have not been distinguished by their financial success. Some of them have ceased to exist. Perhaps those that have achieved wealth by purely industrial processes are the few rather than the many. It has been said, and truly, that large capital is necessary and large production essential to low cost; that the possession of great masses of money makes possible scientific inquiry and refined methods and outlay upon promotion and research not possible to the small business. This is, of course, true so far. How far is part of the question to be determined? There are thousands of men who can be corporals in an army; perhaps not quite so many who can be sergeants, but still very many. There are a good many less who can be captains of the companies, and the proportion of majors is fewer, and of colonels less. More rare are the successful generals of brigades; still rarer those who can control an army corps, and the masters of great armies are not at all easy to find.

"The supreme masters of great forces in the world's history can almost be counted on your fingers. There are those who think this thing is true of great industries. One of the most acute lawyers connected closely with our greatest enterprises said to me that the trusts carried in them the seeds of their own decay, because it was not possible continuously to find men competent to manage well such mighty movements.

"We purpose, if we are permitted, to study this whole problem, to see what its fundamental laws are; to learn what the new factors are, if any, which come into play when production passes a certain point and great numbers of men are massed under one leadership. Here are elements of waste to be considered; here are elements of supervision to be noted; here is the question of purchasing, as affected by other matters than mere mass or volume; here is the whole human side to be thought out; and there are wise men and experienced who begin to feel that the popular sense of dread of the great overshadowing trust is perhaps only the instinctive expression of an economic law, felt rather than understood, that these aggregations are economically unsound as well as socially dangerous. Here again we can only plan. Congress must provide, and if it shall provide we shall try to undertake the inquiry."

SUMMARY OF ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMERCE, FLINT, MICH., OCTOBER 22, 1913.

Mr. Redfield spoke of the scope of the department as including the heavens above, the earth below, and the waters beneath, giving, as examples of this, the Radio Telegraph Service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Bureau of Fisheries. Its extent he characterizes as world-wide, with active agents in the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico, while its commercial emissaries were in every continent. An inspector has just left to study cotton conditions in eastern Asia, and a student of banking and commercial credits will shortly start for South America to develop inquiries along those lines. Studies in the by-products of coke are going on in Europe, and these are but illustrations of a service which encompasses the whole world. Speaking of the difficulties under which some of this work was done, he instanced the fact that four fishery inspectors were supposed to cover many thousands of miles of coast in Alaska. This they were expected to do, although there was no regular passenger service on most of the coast and no boats or other means of transit were provided for the inspectors. This had been brought to the attention of Congress, and it was hoped and believed that the service would no longer be left in a condition where dependence for the facilities of inspection must be placed upon the personal favor of those whom it is supposed to inspect.

In discussing the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Mr. Redfield pointed out how essential it was that this important service should be provided with the most modern apparatus in order that it might complete an accurate survey of much of the Alaskan shores, where commerce is so rapidly growing and where neither force nor equipment had been provided in sufficient quantity to make commerce wholly safe. As an illustration, he instanced the wreck in August last of the steamship *State of California*, which ran upon an uncharted rock in Gambier Bay, Alaska, and sank in a few minutes, carrying many persons and a valuable cargo to the bottom. This was really a needless waste of human life. It has long been known that pinnacle rocks, such as caused this wreck, are not easily found by the ordinary sounding lead line; but a device—a wire drag—is now in use which will infallibly detect them. This device is used upon the Atlantic, but none has been provided for the Pacific, and in Alaska it is especially needed because of the peculiar formation of the sea bottom there. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will provide at the next session at least two sets of this apparatus and a sufficiently increased force of men to

permit a thorough survey in the most modern fashion of the entire Alaskan coast without unnecessary delay.

There are two very different lines of the department's activity in which I think you may be interested. One because it has been very widely discussed and made the subject of general comment; the other because it bears a very direct relation to every dweller in an important city, although it has hardly been before mentioned in public discussion.

When it was suggested some months ago that the inquiry powers of the department might under certain conditions be used to learn whether conditions in any general industry were such as to justify a reduction of wages when alleged to be made because of tariff changes there appeared very general comments on the alleged action, which comments were chiefly remarkable for their vigor in dealing with an assumed state of facts that did not exist. An attitude of courteous candor which was not for a moment misunderstood by the gentlemen who were directly concerned was so altered in the telling of it as to put the department in the position of menacing individuals and establishments with hostile intrusion if excuse could be found for so doing.

When the direful results which prophets of evil foretold did not occur the facile imaginations of some editors led them to say that the Secretary of Commerce had withdrawn from his attitude. The Secretary of Commerce has done no such thing. He accepts no responsibility for the vagarious remarks they would have had him say and which they would like to criticize. The views expressed in the address, because of which all the dust arose, have not been changed, and the action that was suggested in that address will be taken if the circumstances suggested therein should arise and seem to make it necessary. Meanwhile the department will not be "bluffed" by those who wish it to err into action which would have for the sole basis of its existence the hope of some that it might make a mistake. It is, however, extremely interesting to note how threats of reducing wages because of tariff changes have been few of late. It reminds me of those fine lines from an old Irish song of the Civil War, which run:

Speechless silence all around
Is every sound I hear.

The fact that powers exist in hands that will use them if, and only if, general and sufficient cause shall appear for such use, and will then use them conservatively and considerately, if at all, seems to have had a sobering effect upon those who would make the wages of the laborer a fulcrum on which to poise their political arguments. Meanwhile an inquiry under these powers has gone steadily on into conditions in the pottery industry. The domestic field work will take perhaps two months longer, and it is soon expected to begin the European side of the field work. All sorts of yarns have been printed about this inquiry. It was intended to affect the tariff bill, which was not true. It was a sign of fear lest a mistake was made, which was not true, either. It was an attempt to coerce, which was still less true. It was all sorts of things except the thing it was, namely, a thoughtful, patient, painstaking inquiry into the truth, with a desire to help everybody and hurt nobody, for truth does harm only to the evildoer. Candid men of all political faiths are not afraid of truth, least of all good business men, and those who have gone from our department into the field into this inquiry have met a considerate, courteous, and frank spirit of good will. There are not wanting those who have frankly thanked us for what they are kind enough to call an effort to be of service to them. What the report will be as a result of this inquiry I do not know. It will be impartial, for many different views have been represented among the inspectors. It will be clear and candid and will not have for its purpose any effort to influence legislation one way or another. Our belief is that it will be helpful all around, and certainly the intention to have it so is very deep within our purposes.

It is possible that other inquiries of a similar kind may be taken up hereafter. If so, it will be done in the spirit that respects and welcomes all truth and which will try with a proper catholicity to serve the industries themselves, the people who are employed in them, and the people who buy from them.

Another line of inquiry of a very different kind is proposed for which in our estimates for the coming fiscal year the sum of $100,000 has been included. Let me quote the exact language of our application for certain funds that are asked on behalf of the Bureau of Standards of our department. They are wanted "for an investigation of the standards and methods of measurements and for determination of the quality and cost of service required in the regulation by States and cities of public utilities, being such as the electric light and power companies, city and interurban railway companies, telephone companies, gas companies, water companies, and every public-utility company, and for furnishing technical data and expert advice to State and city officials upon request in connection with the regulation or operation of public utilities or of the fulfillment of municipal contracts for street lighting, water, gas, or electric power, etc."

This fund would be used to enable the Bureau of Standards to carry on such investigations as would fix standards of service for public-utility companies that would assist the public-service commissioners of the States and cities and other authorities in regulation and control of these utilities. There is no hint here of the Government infringing upon the authority of any State or city when through its Bureau of Standards it proposes to cooperate with and assist State commissions in their technical work. There is no suggestion or idea that in this connection the Bureau of Standards would exercise any legal authority whatever; no more so than it does in its other scientific standardizing work.

There is, however, a wide field for the activities of this scientific bureau in carrying on and publishing investigations of a purely technical character for the purpose of establishing standards and methods that may be adopted generally by State and municipal commissions. Uniformity of process and of requirement is greatly needed, and without some coordinating agency which is impartial and disinterested it is hard, if not impracticable, to secure such uniformity. Two parties, one a city or a State, the other a public-service company, may disagree. Who is to be the arbitrator? You say the court, but the question is a technical one, and upon what standard of technical knowledge and inquiry will the court base its action?

In drawing specifications and stating requirements to which a utility company is expected to be held it is essential that there should be some definite standard not determined by an arbitrary fiat of one engineer or anyone interested, but based upon laws learned by study and upon the impartial activities of a body which has no possible connection with the particular case, but is charged instead with the sole duty of determining the precise facts and passing upon these standard requirements. The Bureau of Standards can not formulate satisfactory rules that would be accepted as standards without consulting with the public-service commissioners and with utility companies all over the land, in order to become familiar with the conditions and requirements in different sections and to ascertain the views of the various parties interested.

A considerable force of people and experienced engineers and experts will be required and funds will be necessary for them to travel and to make their scientific inquiries. The cost, because of the splendid equipment and organization that the Bureau of Standards has already, will be far less than if each State or city were to attempt to do this work. That would mean creating for that purpose in each State or city a costly plant, which would duplicate that now in use by us.

It is of the greatest importance that all State and municipal commissions should possess full technical information in regard to utilities which they are required to regulate in order that they may act intelligently and justly as between utilities companies and the public. If the public is to have a square deal, there must be just as good information in the hands of the public-service commissions as there is in the hands of the public-service companies. The latter can and do pay high prices for the best-trained minds. The public-service commissions frequently are unable to do this, yet these latter are charged with regulating the former, and unless they are as well informed that regulation will be more apparent than real.

It was found, for example, in one city that gas was being furnished far below the legal requirements merely because the best technical information had not been available to the public authorities. Serious errors in another case have been made in drawing requirements for street railways merely because the public authorities had not the knowledge at hand requisite for the purposes.

In two important cities to-day officers of the Bureau of Standards are being consulted by the municipal authorities determining the precise facts on which a firm and fair regulation shall be based. The public-service commissions of at least six States and many cities have asked this cooperation.

The subject is one of importance which opens to thought the more it is studied the vision of great possibilities which, indeed, in their results will affect the daily life of the humblest man, but whose inception is based upon the most profound scientific study and upon the use of the best technical apparatus.

I wonder, as I think of this great work, if some sapient mind with versatile powers will arise to say something about our intruding somewhere, or something as to grasping at the affairs of States and cities. If such there be, their mental case is hopeless. It is useless to attempt to standardize such minds.

Nothing can measure their movements or weigh what it is that passes with them as intellectual process.

Lest in the midst of this technical subject the fact is not clear in your minds, let me say again that these inquiries into the fundamental laws which underlie all the work of serving you by public-utilities companies will be so carried on that their results will be available on request of those who need them and not in the least because it is intended or will be permitted that they shall replace or modify any of the normal functions of State or municipal bodies. Mention of this single branch of the work of the great Bureau of Standards reminds us that they are also studying certain other matters which affect all of us directly; for example, into the causes of broken rails and of broken wheels and car axles. I need not tell you that from these three kinds of accidents much damage is wrought to property and many lives have been lost. The Interstate Commerce Commission has welcomed the cooperation of the Bureau of Standards of our department in studying patiently into the fundamental reasons that underlie these failures, in order that when the causes are once learned we may lay down standard methods whereby we can avoid this loss hereafter.

A SUMMARY OF THE REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, BEFORE THE LANSING BOARD OF COMMERCE, OCTOBER 23, 1913.

After speaking of the general work of the Department of Commerce, with its 8,000 men, engaged in many different lines of activity all over the world, of which number but 1,500 are employed in Washington, the Secretary went rather more into detail respecting the urgent and important work of protecting the coast of Alaska, which duty is charged upon the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is one of the bureaus of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Redfield said:

"The recent sad accidents on the Alaskan coast, particularly that to the *State of California*, which in last August sank in a very few minutes after striking an unknown rock, carrying to the bottom most of her passengers and crew, have enforced the necessity for protecting these dangerous coasts as fully and rapidly as possible. The task is no easy one, for there are many thousand miles of dangerous coast to be watched, with numerous inlets and islands, and a large force is needed, and a good deal of money, in order to make them as safe as they ought to be. Yet, until such safety is secured the commercial development of Alaska can not reach its normal height, for we have no means of reaching that great territory save by water, and can never have any means of reaching it directly from our own shores except by sea. The problem is not only that of surveying the enormous coast line and of sounding the bottom of the sea and preparing the necessary charts for navigators, but it is also that of establishing and maintaining the lights and other aids to navigation which are requisite for security. Already six vessels are employed by the Coast Survey in this service and two by the Lighthouse Bureau. The former will ask for six additional ships, in the estimates which have just been prepared, and the Lighthouse Service is asking for one large steamer to provide transportation facilities for its supplies, as well as doing necessary tender work in heavy weather.

"A part of this Alaska problem is the caring for the seal herds on the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea. The present law provides for a closed season of five years, during which only such seals shall be killed as are necessary to provide meat for the islanders. This number is limited to 3,000 per year. A census of the herd taken this last summer shows that the first year of the closed season has resulted in a fair increase of the number of seals, and it seems reasonably certain that the result of the full closed period will be a restoration of this invaluable asset to a position where it may be drawn upon from year to year in moderation while still permitting its steady growth.

"In this connection a new departure has been made in having the skins sold in the fur market in St. Louis instead of, as heretofore, in London. The auction of the skins for Government account will take place in December, and the department is awaiting the result of the experiment with much interest.

"Another very different line of the department's activity is an inquiry that will be made, if funds are provided, into the question of the fixing of retail prices by manufacturers. The Supreme Court has decided that such fixing of prices is now unlawful, and there is of course no thought, much less purpose, of in any way questioning the decision. It is the law of the land, and as such bound in letter and spirit to be accepted and obeyed. For the guidance, however, of future legislation on this important subject, it is desirable that the economic question be worked out. Is it or is it not the fact that when competitive conditions exist the fixing of retail prices by a manufacturer tends to monopoly? If, for example, a patent jew's-harp is sold at $5, the price being fixed at that figure by the manufacturer, does the fact that the price on that article is so fixed act to cause monopoly so long as conditions exist which permit other patent jew's-harps to be sold at the same or differing prices? As a matter of fact, is it or is it not a temptation to a man who can make a good jew's-harp which he can sell at $4 to proceed to do so and does it, or does it not tempt another man who can make a jew's-harp which he can sell for $1 to try to make it for that figure?

"The question is a practical one, not to be determined by surmise or upon the hasty jumping at conclusions from any single circumstance. There is doubtless much to be said on both sides, and the matter is too complex to be solved at a glance. The decision of the Supreme Court settles the present law, but the wisdom or unwisdom of a new law and the economic profit or loss of the practice are not yet settled. There are men who are sincere foes of monopoly who incline to the belief that under economic laws, which are greater than any statutes, the broad prohibition of the right to fix retail prices by the manufacturer tends itself to create monopoly instead of being a movement toward relief from such monopoly.

"The subject is one that concerns us all. There is no one here that has not in his possession some patented article which is affected by this ruling. Our retail stores abound with them. A very keen feeling exists among the manufacturers of such articles, and unless I am incorrectly informed, there has been a very keen competition among such manufacturers in many lines. We deem it well, therefore, that the Bureau of Corporations should devote some time and money during the coming years to a careful study into this important business problem."

SUMMARY OF REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, BEFORE THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF OMAHA, OCTOBER 28, 1913.

After briefly describing the work of the Department of Commerce, which he said covered the realms of the air, the earth, and the water, through the Radio Service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Bureau of Fisheries, Mr. Redfield said:

"The attitude of the Department of Commerce toward the business world of to-day may be defined in two words. It is an affirmation and an inquiry. It has undertaken, subject to the approval of Congress and based upon funds which Congress will be asked to appropriate, to carry out these two ideas, the affirmation and the inquiry into fact. It bases its affirmative policy on a strong belief in the character and quality of American business men and in the efficiency of American labor and of American organization. The department knows very well that many of our industries are not efficient, that some capital is held back from its legitimate fruitage because of its own fears and by lack of confidence in its own power to compete in the world's markets. It is recognized that in some places labor may still not fully realize that its richest reward lies in the largest possible output when due and searching regard is paid to such hours and such speed as will not overstrain or poison through fatigue. We know that much of our industrial movement is still hampered by inefficiency, not the less real because it is unconscious. Nevertheless, though these things are true, we do believe strongly and increasingly in the power of our American industries, when they shall have surely found themselves, to compete with the industries of any country in the world while fully maintaining on the one hand the American standard of wages and on the other hand reducing the cost of production. The gospel in which I believe, then, is an affirmative one, a gospel of courage and of hope, not a rash or hasty self-confidence, but a fearlessness based upon a calm estimate of our own power, and which takes all the facts, not merely a part of them, into account.

"Based on this belief, the Department of Commerce wishes to initiate a new step toward the expansion of American business abroad. It desires to place in each of 14 great capitals a commercial attaché, accredited to our legation there but under the charge of the Department of Commerce. This officer will have for his sole duty the study of commerce and industries of the country in which he resides and will be expected to collaborate with the consuls in the various local centers in that country in so doing. The great industrial nations in Europe maintain such forces and have them here among us, but we have never had sufficient confidence in ourselves to establish such an organization. The duties of the consul under the prospective plan will remain unchanged save that he is expected to report on commercial subjects direct to the Department of Commerce. We then propose to enlarge a force already existing on a small scale, called commercial agents. These are men who take a single subject and study it in various countries under all its aspects. There are a few of these now, somewhere from 12 to

16 men. We hope to double this force. The proposed organization would then consist of three parts:

"1. The general view of a country's commerce and industry represented by the commercial attaché located at its capital.

"2. The particular or local view of the country's interest in commerce taken by the consuls.

"The above two will work in cooperation.

"3. The special view of definite subjects through the commercial agents, who will travel from land to land in pursuit of their particular object.

"The results of all these three cooperating forces will be made public through the daily publication of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and through special reports. It is, however, expected that the commercial agents on their return home from their special trips will travel through this country at the request of boards of commerce and commercial clubs to explain to them, face to face, what they have seen and learned abroad, and that the commercial attachés when given leaves of absence shall likewise be free to place before representative bodies of business men the facts respecting the countries in which they have resided. By these several means it is hoped to put the entire industrial world in our country in position to get accurate and first-hand information concerning the industries and commerce of other lands.

"That this is no mere dream is evident from the fact that we are to-day exporting our manufactures to the extent of $1,500,000,000 in value yearly. This is a vast sum, and places us third in rank of the nations which export manufactures, England and Germany alone exceeding us. But it is perhaps even more remarkable that this foreign trade in manufactures is expanding very rapidly. Each successful month marks an advance. It grew through the fiscal year ending June 30 at the average rate of $500,000 a working day, and since July 1 has maintained or even increased that growth. We deal, then, not with a fancy or with a hope which we wish to come true but with an established fact.

"On its inquiry side the department hopes Congress will furnish funds to take up three matters of importance:

"1. An inquiry into the laws of production underlying our trust problem.

"2. An inquiry into the maintaining of fixed prices.

"3. An inquiry into the technical facts underlying the work of public-service corporations.

"First among these is the inquiry now proposed as to whether the trust form of organization is necessarily and in its essence industrially efficient. It is clearly recognized that large capital is essential to the cheapest production, and that this mass of capital permits research and other industrial developments that are requisite to producing at low cost and which otherwise could not be had without it. In other words, the massing of capital and of labor has undoubtedly points of great economic advantage. The question is whether these have not also their economic limits; whether there is not a law of maximum production at minimum cost beyond which lies a realm in which, if production is pushed too far, cost increases. The department does not dogmatize upon this matter. It looks at it as a subject of inquiry. There is some reason to believe that the aggregations of capital in industry have in some instances been pushed further than is economically sound, and that the gains to be made from such aggregations are more superficial and temporary than essential and permanent. The history of our trusts shows that they are far from having been universally successful. And the briefest glance at our industries also shows that many concerns of relatively small size are quite as successful, or more so, than those great aggregations which fill the public eye. Does or does not efficiency depend on bulk? That is the question which it is very important to answer. Do bigness and economy go necessarily together? It would seem apparent that if this matter can be worked out patiently and thoroughly—it can not be done in two or three months—so that the underlying laws of production can be made clear, we may come to a normal and natural settlement of the trust problem. I myself am inclined to think that in its extreme forms the so-called trust is a passing industrial phase.

"Secondly, since the Supreme Court has decided that the fixing of prices is unlawful, it is not our desire or purpose to question existing law. So far as I know, however, the economic law concerning the fixing of retail prices has never had thoughtful study. If there is ever to be new legislation on this subject, it ought to be based on accurate knowledge. Indeed, I hope it may be clear that what we are trying in the Department of Commerce to do is to substitute thorough knowledge for uninformed attempts at prevention or cure. Supposing—and always supposing—competitive conditions to exist, does the fixing of retail prices by manufacturers mean monopoly or tend strongly to it? Some of those most strongly hostile to monopoly in all its forms think it does not so tend. I express no opinion, but I think we ought to find out. Some have said that the present condition whereby prices can not be fixed is one which in its very nature tends most strongly toward monopoly, in that the survivor in what may become 'cutthroat' competition might have the field left practically to himself. It is remembered also that in countries abroad the maintaining of fixed retail prices is welcomed by the law. The only point I now make is that we would like to find out what is right and what is wrong on this subject, rather than have our legislation deal unjustly with it through a belief, however sincere, which may not be founded upon accurate knowledge.

"We believe it to be essential that the public-service commissions of State and city should have at their disposal at least as thorough information as is in the possession of the public-service companies they must regulate. This is not so to-day. The corporate servants of our municipalities and States can and do employ the best legal and technical talent, and in both respects those who would regulate are at a disadvantage with those whom they must regulate. Through the laboratories, therefore, of the Bureau of Standards we purpose to inquire, if funds are granted by Congress, into the underlying facts beneath our public utilities—facts as to gas, as to electrolysis, and other similar matters. Already six States and many cities have called upon the Bureau of Standards for this advice. The knowledge can not be had by each city or State for itself, since that would involve the establishment of independent laboratories at great cost for construction and maintenance, and when these were done the results would not be binding in one State as regards another. The results of an inquiry by the Bureau of Standards, however, are of accepted value, not only throughout this land but abroad. Furthermore, the Bureau of Standards is free from political, financial, or local bias. It seeks only the truth. No element of profit enters into their studies. Again, it seeks this truth solely for public uses and puts it at the service of all. The greatest public-service corporation and the smallest city, or even the individual engineer officer of any city, can have full access to the truth."

SUMMARY OF ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, BEFORE THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 1, 1913, ON THE IDEALS OF COMMERCE.

I am led to add to the remarks I expected to make by seeing in your local press extracts from the recent address of the Commissioner of Corporations on the subject of the intended future policy of that bureau. I feel it to be very important that the business men of the country should understand the purpose of certain work we are about to undertake, with the approval of the President, provided always that Congress supplies the necessary funds. I need not tell this audience what has been done by law and through the courts in dealing with the so-called trust problem. It seems to me, however, that the fundamental factor underlying the whole subject of big business and of the trusts has been largely lost to sight. We propose, if Congress permits, to undertake an inquiry into the fundamental economic laws which underlie the vast masses of capital and labor, with which we are becoming familiar in our industries, and control them, and which are more powerful and certain in their action than any statute law can be.

Is or is not the trust form of organization industrially efficient? Are there or are there not factors which come into play when production passes a certain point which increase rather than diminish cost? Is there, in other words, a law of maximum production at minimum cost, beyond which point of maximum production cost rises? Is the trust problem in its economic essence a passing phase? Some years ago one of the leading lawyers of New York said to me that the trust problem carried in it the seeds of its own decay because men could not always be found able to continuously manage such great masses of capital and labor. If we may take an analogy from the armies of war, it will be found that while subordinate officers are numerous and readily and easily obtained, great commanders are few, and you can count on your fingers those who have made conspicuous successes in the handling of the greatest of armies. If we look at the field of our greatest industries, we shall find certain facts to make us reflect. Some of the trusts have ceased to exist. The Wall Paper Trust is one, the Cordage Trust is another, and there are others. Many of the so-called trusts are not especially profitable, failing to earn dividends or earning but small dividends upon their common stock. It is the few among them that have been conspicuous financial successes, not the average or the many; leaving out of account altogether those with whom the law has dealt, it would not seem from a superficial glance at the record that this particular type of organization had justified itself commercially. Of course, it is

true that large capital does permit expenditures for research, apparatus, and equipment which could not otherwise be had, and that it permits the employment of experts who without great means could not be secured. Yet it is also true that side by side with the great aggregations of capital have gone on smaller and independent concerns in the same lines of business who have made, in some instances, conspicuous successes. You have only to look at the steel industry and the typewriter industry to find examples, and there are a great many more. Indeed, I think it may be found to be a fact that some of the independent concerns are more profitable than are the larger ones that bulk so greatly in the public eye. What are the economic laws that lie beneath this movement? This is what we want to learn. If it shall appear by searching and conservative inquiry that the public dread of these aggregations is but the unconscious outcome of an economic law which itself fails to justify them, then the matter will be finally settled, for men will no longer continue that which is proven economically unsound. I do not dogmatize upon the question. On the contrary, my statement is that the answer to it is as yet unknown. There are wise and experienced men who think differently on it, but certainly it is true that we ought not to go further in our legislative and executive life without learning as thoroughly as we may what the fundamental truth is.

To many a foreign observer an American city like yours must have a peculiar interest. I do not mean so much in its extent, or in the actual wealth accumulated, in its public works, its private buildings, or even in its population, as in the mature and established character of all that appears. The European or Asiatic visitor has usually behind him an historic background of centuries, the results of which are naturally compared in his thought with what we have done in our decades. Many of the great cities which he knows run back even into Roman days. Some of them were capitals long before the New World was found. There are, of course, such exceptions as Berlin and St. Petersburg; but even these cities are centers of powers that were strong before the United States was born, so that there also certain traditions of age exist. Coming from such a background into America, and into what, compared with the Atlantic seaboard, is in a sense a younger part of America, it does often surprise a foreign observer to find you all "grown up." The city of St. Louis as a municipal organization is but little over 90 years old. It is but a hundred and five years since it was incorporated as a town. These are short periods in the lives of great capitals. And yet how complete and how grown up you are.

It was five years after you became a city that my grandfather prepared a map, which I have, outlining a great railway which should reach from New York to the Mississippi River. And when he did this, most men who knew it derided him and called him a visionary. I have in my office an advertisement of a steamboat company which came into existence in 1825, two years after St. Louis, as a city, was born, in which, it was said, that in order to avoid the dangers incident to travel on steamboats a safety barge would be towed behind the steamer. In this barge the passengers traveled in security from the frequent explosions which ornamented the marine records of the time. It was a good while thereafter that, as I am told, an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad was kicked uphill because, in saying that the net earnings of that company might, he thought, within five years more rise to the extreme total of $8,000,000 in a year, he was thought to have so lost his balance of judgment as to be unsafe in the practical office that he had formerly held. My father remembered the wooden bridge by which Broadway crossed Canal Street, in New York, and my uncle recalled living on the east side of Manhattan Island and looking, as a boy, across the East River to the wooden blockhouse that stood where now are the towers of the Williamsburg Bridge.

So we and our fathers have rather quickly done a vast work, and it looks so solid and so substantial that we often forget that we are a child yet, as nations go. It is to be hoped the span of our national life and growth will be so long as to put us now in what, reckoned by years at least, is but our infancy.

What made this growth? What has been behind it all? In the first place, men had certain ideas about things which they could not develop as well as they wished to do in their old homes. Some had an idea about religion which they wanted to work out, and they came over to New England to try to do so. Some had certain ideas of profit, and came over here to see what they could do in that direction, and others were under stress from poverty, which they thought they could avoid in the New World. After a time there came an idea of self-dependence and of mutual interest, which led to independence and then the working out of our own ideas in National and State and municipal matters. There was at first the struggle for bread and clothing in a strange land, and from that came the infant development of industry, and as another step the establishment of freedom of trade and exchange over the greatest area of that kind in the world; and again the idea that we might feed the nations with our surplus food, and for long we did so; and then, slowly and much later, the idea that we might sell to the other peoples things we made which they want, and we have begun this. And the idea is expanding, until now we are not only the greatest producers in the world of many things that men need in other lands, but, youngest of the nations, we are first in domestic trade and third in international commerce. To-day we ship abroad into the open arena of the world's commerce an average of $5,000,000 worth daily of our manufactured goods. The wealth and products of 48 States flow freely through the arteries of our domestic trade, and the manufactures of our united nationality are a potent factor in the world's commercial centers.

Along with this growth in material things has continued the evolution of ideas of which we have briefly spoken. There are thoughts abroad in the land which have not always been here. The time in which the getting of profits was the supreme ideal has been succeeded by a time in which the giving of service is thought to be the true ideal. You have seen, for example, the springing into life of commissions which say to our great public-service companies, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," which tell them plainly that both their existence and their profit depend upon serving well the public from whom they derive their powers; which tell them, indeed, that this ideal of service goes so far that they must take the lean with the fat, and may not make the ideal of profit a controlling factor in every detail of their respective enterprises. The voice of the public is heard in every great city and in most of our States and in the Capital of the Nation saying to the great aggregations of capital and labor known as public-service corporations: "You must be what your name implies—public-service companies—and the service you render must be first to the public and secondarily to yourselves, and the serving of the public well and safely and on an improving scale is of greater importance than the increase of profits, and must be given as the very basis of any profit." Indeed, the public thought now clearly is that these companies have no basis for existence save as they are true servants of the public. Many men urge that this kind of work is so essentially public service that the public alone should do it free from all private interest.

It is interesting to note how practical a fact this feeling in the public mind is. I have heard of a great public-service company whose idea seemed for years to be to give as little as it could for the most return, to avoid every obligation from which it could possibly be excused, and to retain skillful counsel to minimize its obligations to the people from whom its charter came. It became substantially derelict in many if not most of the duties it owed to the people, from serving whom it alone derived its existence. Public wrath grew against that company until there were none so poor to do it reverence; and this feeling made itself felt in many serious ways. The company's treasury suffered and juries reflected the just popular indignation. As years went on a normal reaction from this low estate brought into power men of larger views and broader conceptions of public service. Methods were changed. Effort was made to provide the most for the people in quality and quantity first; to originate forms of service, even, rather than resist them. As the new spirit became known the public temper changed, and the company began to prosper. The new spirit grew; earnings grew with it, until now the bitterness is gone and peace and prosperity reign. Here was a new ideal, and a new life came with it. I know an apartment hotel whose manager seems to have the odd notion that he is the servant of his tenants. Many a close-fisted landlord might envy his success.

There are many more of these ideals afloat. One of them says that so to manage a business for profit's sake as to injure the men and the women employed by it is to destroy the most valuable possession we have, and that an enterprise so run is a public wrong, not to be long permitted. Hence this ideal says hours shall be shortened, and perhaps even a minimum wage shall be paid; for it is just as true to-day as it was in Canaan of old, that the Lord saith, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox which treadeth out the corn." Nervous exhaustion and brain fag are not confined to so-called "high society." Fatigue is no respecter of persons. Disease knows little of social or economic distinctions. Pain is entirely democratic in its scope.

Few men will deny that the ideals of one time form the practice of the next, and that our whole history, whether on the commercial, the material, or the political side, has been the gradual working out into fact of the ideals of the days before. It was a great ideal that there is no property right in man;

and slavery fell before it. It was a great ideal that the spoils system is morally wrong and politically unsound; and no party could exist that avowed that system as its own, for the public wrath would crush it. An ideal greatly needed in the public criticism of to-day is that it shall be based upon unperverted and accurate statements of fact.

What, then, are the ideals of to-day in commerce? For if we can find them, we may with reasonable security say that they will form the practice of our successors in commerce.

There was an old commercial ideal wrought into law, which law still has a measure of respect from its antiquity, though hardly from its respectability. This ideal was centered in the old law-Latin phrase caveat emptor, which, being interpreted, is "Let the buyer look out." Look at this commercial ideal a little and see how disreputable it has become. Apply it to food and straightway rises up the public conscience in the shape of a pure-food law and says, "Thou shalt not." Apply it to patent medicines and brave publications rise up to denounce those who sell what may deceive or injure. There is coming into being a new law of fair trade, which begins rather plainly to say that the seller has grave responsibilities, and that it is his business to watch out lest he deceive the buyer. We are beginning to substitute another business practice that might almost be called the rule of "caveat vendor." There is a growing conception of honor in such matters; men will carefully buy of houses whose name they think is a trustworthy guaranty of quality. Once the representative of a great manufacturer said to me, "Any goods that bear our firm name are all right." But he sold lots of goods on which the firm name was not put. There was an ideal half baked reminding one of the man who said he had his principles but did not always carry them with him. There are lines of business now in which it is honorably recognized that the seller must be supremely careful lest he be condemned. Among such take, for example, the exceptional care and skill put into the selection of materials for and the design and the manufacture of a modern automobile. When you look at our entire commercial field it is surprising to see how far the old doctrine of caveat emptor, however much it may survive in discussions of law, has fallen into the background of our commercial life, and the seller is beginning to recognize that a large part of the responsibility rests with him. A rising and increasingly definite social consciousness says to manufacturers, "Thou shalt not deceive, whether by name or by label or appearance or composition or advertisement. We, the buyers, mean that you at the source shall look out for us."

See how far this idea will go naturally into definite practice among yourselves to-morrow. Your wife will buy for your table the product of the manufacturer whom she believes recognizes the principle that the seller must take care. You yourself will buy your clothing from the tailor whom you believe puts the most honor into his work; who, in short, serves you best. You will deal with the physician who puts the most and not the least of himself into his professional work. The lawyer will hold and control the best practice longest who gives the most in value and service for what he gets; and the man, whether he be physician or lawyer or minister in professional life, who does not feel that as a seller of his services it is his privilege to give the most he can will have short shrift among you. One great product has standing among us, because being called "the best" it is so esteemed to be. That producer has felt the responsibility on the seller. Advantage is taken by sellers, both rightly and wrongly, of this thought. Men of broad vision, who grasp the truth, put their conscience into their goods knowing it pays. Men of narrow vision will try to persuade over the bargain counter that they are serving the consumer by giving him a dollar's worth for 50 cents.

There is another ideal coming into life and power, slowly but surely. If it were incarnate here in St. Louis, it would say to you: "These massive buildings, these great banks, these beautiful homes, these instrumentalities of culture and of wealth, these libraries, these factories—these are not St. Louis. These are but the outward expression, in brick and stone, of a portion of St. Louis. The real city is the men and the women and the children who live there, and of that real city the poor and the humble are as truly a part as—sometimes more truly a part than—the cultured and the well-to-do." The ideal of which I am thinking would say, were it incarnate: "The pride of a city does not lie in its public buildings and its great institutions, but in its humble homes." If behind the outward pomp and power are alleys of filth and dark rooms of misery, this ideal says the pomp and power are but shams; that we have an ill-balanced thing, not a rounded human entity, but an abnormality, with wealth and comfort on one side and for some, and with pain and poverty on the other side and for many. Men get hold of this ideal that the greatness of a city or State lies in the peace and happiness of all its people, not of a part of them. Men get hold, I say, of this ideal and distort it in all sorts of ways and get violent about it, forgetting that any evolution up to an ideal means time and growth and patience; that we must advance step by step; that all the combined wisdom of a city and its wealth, too, together, could not and should not attempt to do away with poverty and misery and sin at a single blow. One of our ideals must be patience as well as persistence.

How does the matter of which I am speaking affect commerce? About this way: That it is doubtful how long it will be respectable to have large dividends and low wages go on together; that it is uncertain how soon public opinion will say that a wage for working women in a shop or in a factory which is insufficient to maintain them in decency shall go on side by side with a costly home for the owner of that business, and perhaps even with gifts on his part to charities and education. I say it is uncertain as to when these things will take place, for in my mind it is not uncertain as to whether they will take place. For the ideal that men can rightly profit out of conditions under which their fellows wrongly live will not last. It has already begun to fade. In its place comes another; it comes slowly, but it is coming; and this newcomer among the ideals says that it does not pay any longer either to let the buyer do the looking out for himself wholly, or to let the laborer shift for himself in poverty wholly, or to try to extract from human endurance the utmost that fatigue can give, or even to go about indifferently and talk sagely about the market rate of wages and normal living conditions for the uneducated. No; there is an ideal which says that it pays in money to so manage that the worker in the mill and in the shop shall have enough recompense to enable him or her to live in decency. This ideal, I repeat, says it pays, and men in some places are beginning to find it out in practice. This ideal says, too, that no economic law can be right which works moral wrongs; that there are not two sides of truth—one good truth and one bad one—but that all truth is good and all truth is the same, and there is not one kind of truth for the employer and another kind of truth for the worker. This ideal would shrewdly inquire whether the losses in industry, seen and unseen, from doing what is called "hard-headed business" at the market rate, might not have been profitably saved by a little more thought of the common facts of human life and a little less interest in the additions of the pay roll.

This same ideal some day will stand at the elbow of a man and say to him: "You are selling goods in Europe against the competition of Europe, though your employees get more pay and live better than they do over yonder. Why not carry it a step further—try to see how well you can let your workmen live, and your workwomen; how far you can carry the idea of cultivating them? Perhaps you will find a responsiveness that will surprise you. They are not dull and inert material; they are not even like lathes or planers, that get their power from without. They are self-animated. Perhaps if they work themselves willingly, rather than by force of poverty or need, there might be something there that would be useful both to you and them. Why not try?"

So, gentlemen of the Commercial Club, I see, or think I see, in the unrest of the day, even in the cruder and baser forms of that unrest, the cropping out, often in rough shape, of new commercial ideals, which the wise heed and the foolish contemn, but which have in them the basis of a permanence and a power for our industry and commerce that no arithmetician can figure out and no logician can argue. For who shall measure the spirit of man by numbers or by reason? It must be remembered that we can not treat men arithmetically. You need but to look into your own homes to see that. One of your children has an artistic bent; another is determined upon medicine; a third has the mechanical gift. They have not the same values in the same place. Each has his greatest value in his fit place. If you took the one having the mechanical gift and put him in his proper sphere, you would not have two like him if you added the one with the artistic gift beside him. Reckoning as mechanics, you would not have two, but one. If the matter were reversed, you would not have two artists, but one artist and one mechanic. We have too much measured men in our commerce and industry by mere arithmetic. Take them as they stand at their benches in the shop. Are we not a good deal prone to reckon them as so many hands and forget the difference in minds? A psychologist who knew his job would laugh at our classification of men by numbers and, taking the standard of a mechanic as his basis, would say to you: "Out of your 500 men you have 200 mechanics, and perhaps 200 part mechanics, and 100 who are not mechanics at all." Yet they are but men to many a thoughtless manager. Some day an ideal will spring up which will say to you: "Why do you regard the hands of

your men only? Why not think about their heads? Perhaps when we study the minds of men as carefully as we study the tools we put in their hands some difficulties will cease to trouble us." It is strange to me that as a practical people we should so long have gone on by rule of thumb and be but just beginning to look at the actual human facts. But the night is going, and in time we shall come to the day when our children shall all be trained to do some one thing well, which day may God bring quickly; then we shall employ men not at the lowest figure that their untrained circumstances require them to take, but at a compensation based upon what they actually know how to do and at work fitted for their mental equipment, and shall thus apply to human beings the same ordinary laws of common sense which we now use when we make loans or buy tools or purchase clothing; that is, we shall employ with due regard to the quality of the person employed.

Just a final word. I speak of these things as an evolution, and never as a revolution. It seems to be a law of nature that the plants and animals that have the longest infancy live the longest lives, and we shall not gain by trying extravagantly to accelerate the working out even of the highest ideals. The wisest course seems to be to keep our minds open even to truth which is strange; to remember that to say "I do not believe it" is at once the height of dogmatism and the most unscientific of attitudes; and having open minds and willingness to obey the truth when we find it and to the extent that we see it, to grow and not to lie supine. In that growing we shall come at last into a fruition which shall be profitable and pleasant alike to us and to those who have the good fortune to be in our service.

Protection of American Citizens Abroad.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BARTHOLDT,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 11, 1913.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an article by Charles Fletcher Dole, which appears in the Boston Herald of Saturday, November 8, 1913.

The article is as follows:

PROTECTING OUR CITIZENS ABROAD.

How far ought a government to go in its efforts to protect the life and property of its citizens who undertake enterprises in backward or half-civilized countries? This question has never been authoritatively answered. Upon the nature of the answer to it hang the most delicate and tremendous issues affecting the peace of the world. This is now the fundamental question as regards the policy of the United States in the treatment of Mexico.

Perhaps the first answer that occurs to anyone who has never carefully considered the question is that the national flag ought to be made to protect all citizens everywhere. This has sometimes been hinted, at least in public addresses, by high officials of our Government. No one, however, has ever had any authority to say this. No vote of Congress, passed after a full and adequate discussion and in clear view of the momentous character of the subject, has ever established the policy of an administration. Much less has there ever been an appeal to the judgment of the American people to determine what they hold the answer to this great question should be. Is there any guiding principle here to mark the limit between hasty and thoughtless popular impulse and wise, humane, and civilized action?

There is just one principle which throws light upon the duty of a nation upon the subject of the care of its people who live or do business in foreign countries. Mr. Roosevelt has distinctly laid down the rule that nations ought to be governed in their conduct to each other by the same principle which should govern individuals, namely, what we call "the golden rule." Possibly Mr. Roosevelt has not altogether thought out how far-reaching this principle is.

Let us grapple frankly, now, with the situation in Mexico and see where our duty—in other words, where humanity—will carry us. As soon as we begin to put ourselves in our neighbor's place it becomes evident that the slightest tone of official arrogance and superiority on the part of the Government of the United States or the attitude of offering a threat must create extra nervous tension and irritability among the Mexican people and actually render the conditions more perilous for our nationals, whereas the attitude of patience and sympathy and the evident will on our part to repose trust in the good faith of the Mexicans will tend to strengthen the hands of the friends of order and to dispose the people kindly toward American residents. We must never forget that Mexico has no special reason for loving the nation which contrived to possess itself of half of her territory.

But suppose the worst, namely, that Americans were to lose their lives in the more disturbed parts of Mexico and that the Mexican Government was unable to afford immediate reparation, what ought the Government of the United States to do with reference to the welfare of both nations? Because 100 or 500 Americans had lost their lives in taking risks of business enterprise in a country as subject to the peril of revolutions as it is subject to earthquakes, should the United States still further endanger the lives of the remaining Americans and prepare to kill innumerable quite innocent Mexicans and to sacrifice 100,000 young Americans in war? What good should we thus be doing? Put ourselves again in the time of crisis through which the United States passed in the Civil War and ask what would have been the only friendly attitude toward us on the part of England or Italy in case some of their nationals had lost their lives in the draft riots of that period. We should have expected them not to be impatient to punish us or to force reparation, but rather to have assumed that we should do justice when once we had got into calmer waters. The assumption that a nation will do justice, backed up by friendly diplomacy and patience—such is human nature—will be more effective in the end than a fleet of dreadnoughts.

There is a subtle and peculiar danger of meddlesomeness in our relations to the Latin-American peoples. We would never go to the verge of a ruinous war to protect the honor of our flag for the sake of American citizens who ventured into the Balkan States, or into Turkey or Persia, or who insisted on being protected wherever they might like to live in Russia. Everyone sees the folly of such a proposition. We respect the powers across the sea as if they were our equals. We live on diplomatic good terms with a monster of iniquity, if he happens to be Sultan of Turkey. But we are inclined to look upon the nations to the south of us as our political inferiors, or at best as children. We are disposed to set ideals for them which we do not yet live up to ourselves. We would like to enter in and help them manage their domestic economy, and collect their customs for them, and administer upon their debts, and establish ourselves as their protectors against European adventurers. Why will we not see that however kindly our motives are this conduct is as distinctly away from the line of the golden rule, or of what we would ever have tolerated ourselves, as if we were to approach these Spanish neighbors of ours at the point of the bayonet? Indeed, it is perhaps easier to be treated with enmity by those who deem us their equals than to be treated with haughty philanthropy by those who hold themselves above us.

The great question at issue before our Nation has only one answer. It is not the business of any nation to underwrite the safety of her citizens who take ventures in other countries. Let them go at their own risks and be so much the more on their good behavior. They may fairly expect such aid and comfort and advice as the agents and consuls of their own governments can give them. But they have no claim to be defended or, in the worst case, to be avenged by an invading army. They have no claim to governmental intervention by any show of force to safeguard or collect their debts, whether owed by individuals or by so-called government.

The United States, being fairly free of embarrassing traditions, has a grand opportunity at the present moment to establish this principle. Its clear establishment would promise the South and Central American Republics almost complete release from any concern about armed intervention from abroad. If they wanted to borrow money, they would have to learn to behave themselves honorably and not engage to pay usurious interest. If they wished to enjoy trade with other peoples, they would have to prove themselves worthy of sound commercial relations, as all other trading nations have slowly learned.

The principle that no government should go to war for the protection of individual citizens, but should depend in every doubtful case upon the urgency of patient diplomacy and the justice of its cause, immediately disposes of the alleged necessity of great armaments. If anyone asks further proof of the adequacy of this principle, it is to be found in the long story, sometimes of the failure and again of the sickening cost, of the efforts to compel justice and security of life and property by force of punishment and the use of military power. Civilization has slowly come in by virtue of the opposite principle. Respect men as men and they learn to respect us, not otherwise. Trust them as men and they learn to answer to our trust.

Finally, it may be that we shall some time work out a world system of international relations in which the good offices of all shall be brought to bear with such immediacy upon refractory or barbarous powers that no nation would be tempted to urge its superior strength upon such a situation as is now presented in Mexico. When this is the case, there will be the least need for the show of force, for the mandate or advice of a great disinterested family council of the nations would have the natural weight, like the decision of a supreme court, to enforce itself upon the conscience and judgment of the offending nation. Meanwhile, in the absence of any ultimate court of appeal, let history show us on every page what we ought to expect, namely, that no nation is ever good enough, or wise enough, or unselfish enough by itself to be a safe arbiter and judge, especially unasked and unwelcome, in the political affairs of its neighbors. Wherever we should have to march armies over the bodies of a resisting people let us know that we are marching apart from the ideals of civilization.

Party Caucus.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARVEY B. FERGUSSON,

OF NEW MEXICO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 11, 1913.

Mr. FERGUSSON. Mr. Speaker, the well-nigh universal condemnation in the public mind of the caucus and caucus methods must be admitted to exist in this country at the present moment.

It is an interesting subject of speculation why this is so. Surely not because of any innate vice in the caucus itself. Indeed, the caucus, in matters of legislation, may be said to be a necessary concomitant of a people's government. It has come to be an axiom that a people's government must be carried on by means of party—a party, in the political sense, being merely an aggregation of all those who believe in certain principles of government as necessary to be enforced to promote the welfare of our country and at the same time to preserve our free institutions from subtle decay and final destruction. It is equally obvious that for a large number of citizens and voters to act together for this noble and common purpose it is necessary for them to openly or tacitly agree to act together, and that can only be done by ascertaining and loyally abiding by the will of the majority of all those professing the party belief.

The only possible way to ascertain such will is by means of the party caucus, and the efficacy of the party is at once destroyed and the principles it was organized to promote are basely betrayed if less than the majority arrogate to themselves to thwart the general party policy. A complete, comprehensive, and notable change in our governmental methods was voted in the last election, and the Democratic Party is in control of the entire lawmaking machinery of our Government. More than 500 legislators have assembled, representing nearly a hundred million people dispersed over an immense extent of country, with every diversity of climate, occupation, industry, and local interest—in numerous ways selfish local interest in conflict in greater or less degree with the great nation-wide general interest or commission intrusted to the majority party to enforce. The individual members of the majority party, each and every one of them honor bound by his party platform and his expressed and implied pledge to carry out by his vote and action such principles, meet in caucus to adjust the real or fancied conflicts between the great general principles and local, special, and minor interests, to ascertain what may be reconciled and found consistent with the main purpose of the people and what must be ignored or made to give way to the greater general good. That is the legitimate, indeed the necessary, aim of the party caucus, so that the full strength of the majority party may be made effective to carry out the people's will as to overshadowing, nation-wide principles of government.

Who will say that in itself the party caucus is an evil thing? Who will say that in our great country the party caucus is not a necessary procedure in administering our system of government?

Yet it is an undeniable fact that at this moment the party caucus is held in utter detestation in the popular mind. And our antagonists across the aisle have dishonored the very walls of this historic Chamber by their hypocritical wailings over the Democratic caucuses of this Congress.

We, the Democratic majority, are quite willing to abide by that ancient rule as applied to the party caucus, "By their fruits ye shall know them." The same rule applied to Republican caucuses of the past will afford a most satisfying reason for the unusual opprobrium existing in this country touching the party caucus.

The people, in the last election, applied the rule "By their fruits ye shall know them." They saw manifest the results flowing from Republican use of the party caucus, and certainty was produced in the popular mind by the revolt of the progressive Republicans, men patriotic enough to break away from the evil practices of the special-interest Republicans and courageous enough to turn state's evidence and promote the welfare of the country by revealing the inside workings of the Republican caucus.

The people know that in the secrecy of the Republican caucus their Government was turned over to the special interests, to the "malefactors of great wealth," and that this great wrong was done by selfish and corrupt politicians in return for campaign contributions. To hold themselves in power they used boodle to debauch the voters, and they obtained the bribe money in return for betraying their sacred trust as representatives of the people; and as a concrete example they permitted the beneficiaries of the tariff to write any—the most outrageous—rates into the tariff bills. This was done time and again behind the walls of the secret party caucus, as you reactionary Republicans used the party caucuses. You used the party caucuses to build up the trusts and monopolies, to hold the present universally condemned currency and banking system in force in this country for more than 50 years, though it was enacted in the throes of the Civil War—made so favorable to the money interests because necessary to induce the unpatriotic money power to furnish the money needed to save the Union. Under the domination of selfish, unpatriotic men your party has been the ruinous instrument by which the wealth of the Nation has accumulated in the hands of a few, by which the mass of our people have been subjected to wrongs and sufferings that recall the infamies of the rule of the Bourbons in France preceding the French Revolution. I ought not to conclude this brief, necessarily condensed statement without looking a moment at the converse of the caucus proposition.

Suppose we do away with all caucuses, good and bad? That would put it in the power of one, two, three representatives in power, equally charged with their party fellows to promote certain great, nation-wide policies of government, to thwart the will of the people and defeat the noble aim of their party as a whole. The will of the majority must be supreme in a people's government. Else it is conceivable that an unworthy man, a vain man, a man full of spite or other petty motive, might defeat a great, patriotic, fundamental mission of a party in power.

Tennyson, in his wonderful vision in Locksley Hall, dreams of a federation of the world, where—

> The common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
> And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapped in universal law.

Mendel Beilis.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK E. DOREMUS,

OF MICHIGAN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, November 6, 1913.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to attend, on Sunday last, a mass meeting of my constituents in Detroit, Mich., called for the purpose of protesting against the attempt now being made to convict Mendel Beilis, a Russian Jew, of the crime of ritual murder.

This meeting was attended by upward of 6,000 citizens of Detroit, representing various nationalities and religious beliefs. This splendid audience voiced in no uncertain terms the indignation felt by unbiased minds everywhere against the unjust and outrageous attempt to fasten upon the Jewish race the crime of ritual murder.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

> The citizens of the city of Detroit, irrespective of race and religious affiliation, hereby protest against the prosecution of the outrageous charge of ritual murder brought by the Russian Government against Mendel Beilis.
>
> In the name of humanity we deplore and denounce this injustice, and we respectfully call on the United States Government to voice our indignation at this attack upon Judaism.

We furthermore respectfully request our Representative in Congress, Hon. FRANK E. DOREMUS, to present these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to the proper department of our Government.

Attest:

ALFRED J. MURPHY,
Chairman of the Meeting.

I have also been requested to have printed in the RECORD the following resolution adopted by the Socialist Party in Detroit October 31, 1913:

Resolution.

We, as members of the Socialist Party of Detroit, Mich., assembled here to support the principles of international socialism, are opposed to all national and race prejudices. We have given the published reports of the Mendel Beilis case at Kief, Russia, careful consideration, and we declare the charge of ritual murder obsolete, unwarranted, and an insidious measure to arouse a fanatical religious persecution against the Jewish race. We believe this but one of the many tyrannical methods employed by the Russian Government in its suppression of political liberty and that a trial by jury has heretofore been denied this victim through fear of public sentiment: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Party of Detroit, Mich., hereby take this method of voicing our protest against—

1. The ruthless procedure of the Russian Government of depriving any civilized race within its boundaries of its political and religious rights.

2. The undemocratic measure of denying its citizens the right of trial by jury.

3. The unjust victimizing of Mendel Beilis in denying him bail and keeping him imprisoned two years without a trial. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the State and national offices of the Socialist Party of the United States of America, with the recommendation that this resolution be given as much publicity as possible.

J. H. BEYER,
A. ROVIN,
ROBERT WESTFALL,
The Beilis Resolution Committee.

Currency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. A. W. LAFFERTY,
OF OREGON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, September 15, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. LAFFERTY. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me so to do, I hereby submit for printing in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, the following interview printed in the Washington Post, October 13, 1913.

CUTS OUT THE BANKS—LAFFERTY'S BILL HANDS CURRENCY DIRECT TO THE FARMER—UNITED STATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES—AT 2 PER CENT INTEREST, OREGON MEMBER CLAIMS, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD MAKE PROFIT WHICH COULD BE USED IN BUILDING ROADS—SECURITY BETTER THAN PROVIDED IN GLASS BILL, HE SAYS.

Representative LAFFERTY, of Oregon, introduced a currency bill Saturday which would practically eliminate the bankers in the future issuance of paper money by the Government.

The Lafferty bill calls for the loan of Treasury notes direct to the farmers of the country at 2 per cent interest on first mortgages, which shall not exceed 60 per cent of the value of the land, and for loans of such Treasury notes at the same rate of interest to any holder of an outstanding United States bond who desires to deposit the bond as security.

It is stipulated that the Treasury notes to be so issued and loaned shall be redeemable at the Federal Treasury on demand, in gold coin or its equivalent, and that a reserve fund in gold coin shall be maintained in the Treasury at all times, equal to 5 per cent of the outstanding Treasury notes, for the purpose of such redemption. It is provided that the Treasury notes shall be retired and canceled as rapidly as the obligations to the Government securing the same are discharged.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED BY AUTHOR.

It is claimed by the author of the bill that the security for the circulation of the Treasury notes which is provided in the bill is better than the security provided by the Glass-Owen bill, which provides for the issuance of Treasury notes based upon commercial paper. The distinction between the Lafferty bill and the administration currency bill, as claimed by the author of the former, is this: The administration bill provides for the issuance of Treasury notes to the banks at one-half of 1 per cent interest, secured by the deposit with the Government of commercial paper, whereas the Lafferty bill provides for the issuance of such Treasury notes to the farmers and investors of the country at 2 per cent interest upon the security of first mortgages on agricultural lands and upon Government bonds.

The Lafferty bill further provides that the profits derived by the Government through the loans of Treasury notes shall be set aside as a special fund for the building of public highways.

GOLD STANDARD SAFEGUARDED.

"There can be no question but what such a law as I have proposed would supply the country with all the currency it needs," said Representative LAFFERTY last night. "Many people will doubt the feasibility of the plan, because it is so simple. In other words, it will naturally appear to most persons at first blush as being too good to be true.

"But the time is just now approaching when the people are actually getting control of their own Government, and when that time arrives it may be safely said that this will be the only Government in the world that will be completely in the hands of the people. It is because such an epoch is near at hand that Congressmen are beginning to feel at liberty to act with absolute freedom and independence.

"It can not be said that the law I have proposed provides for fiat money or for an inflation of the currency. The bill safeguards the gold standard, making each Treasury note issued redeemable by the Federal Government in gold coin if demanded. Nor can there be any inflation of the currency so long as the redemption in gold coin of each Treasury note issued is provided for by an enforceable contract with good security.

WOULD REDUCE ALL INTEREST RATES.

"The passage of such a bill as I have introduced would at once bring interest rates down on short-time loans to 3 or 4 per cent. It would provide money to the farmers at 2 per cent and would reduce the cost of living in this country at least one-third.

"The farmers now have borrowed approximately $8,000,000,000 and pay interest annually amounting to $500,000,000. In other words, the farmers pay interest annually equal to $5 per capita of the population. This $5 a head is added to the cost of living.

"Moreover, if the manufacturers and transportation companies could get cheaper money, all products could be supplied to the consumer at greatly reduced cost.

"Our present bank credit system is under the control of the money power and is used to rob the public. It is a simple plan and is easily understood. The total stock of money in the United States is only $3,500,000,000. Yet the banks have 'on deposit' $17,000,000,000, or five times as much money as there is in existence in the country. The total stock of gold in the United States is only $1,000,000,000. In other words, if all the bank depositors should call for their money to-morrow and demand it in gold, the banks would not be able to pay but 1 depositor in 17, even if they had all the gold in the country in their vaults.

REAPING UNEARNED MILLIONS.

"By controlling the credit of the country, and by selling credit far in excess of the total money supply of the country, the money changers are reaping unearned millions annually from the American people. The money power in every country in the world is doing the same thing. America will be the first to break the shackles and set her people free.

"The complete solution of the problem is to issue money based upon the assets of the country, known as asset currency, and measure this money in gold, by making each paper dollar redeemable in gold or its equivalent. If this asset currency be issued direct to the people at 2 per cent interest hereafter, and upon the best of security, as proposed in my bill, it is safe to say that at least $10 per head will thereby be saved to the American people, which money is now going into the pockets of those who are creating swollen fortunes by controlling our credit."

National Drainage Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES T. LLOYD,
OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, November 14, 1913.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including a statement of the National Drainage Congress concerning a bill (H. R. 8189) introduced by the Hon. CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri, September 16, 1913, establishing a flood protection and drainage fund and pro-

viding for the protection, drainage, and reclamation of the overflowed and swamp lands in the United States, in promotion of the general welfare, in prevention of the dissemination of malaria and other diseases among the several States, and to promote interstate commerce by navigation.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

FLOOD PROTECTION, DRAINAGE, AND RECLAMATION OF OVERFLOWED LANDS, SWAMP LANDS, AND LANDS TOO WET FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Statement from National Drainage Congress concerning a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. CHAMP CLARK September 16, 1913, establishing a flood protection and drainage fund and providing for the protection, drainage, and reclamation of the overflowed and swamp lands in the United States, in promotion of the general welfare, in prevention of the dissemination of malaria and other diseases among the several States, and to promote interstate commerce by navigation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

While the appalling floods of 1913 in the Ohio Valley were destroying lives and property, the President of the United States sent the following telegram:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 27, 1913.

EDMUND T. PERKINS,
Chairman Executive Committee, National Drainage Congress,
First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.:

I regret that it is impossible for me to attend the sessions of the National Drainage Congress. The calamity in Ohio and Indiana makes clearer than ever before the imperative and immediate necessity for a comprehensive and systematic plan for drainage and flood control. I very earnestly hope that your deliberations may mark a long step forward in this direction. Accept my best wishes for a successful meeting.

WOODROW WILSON.

The following telegram was sent in reply:

CHICAGO, ILL., *March 28, 1913.*

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.:

Your message, March 27 received. * * * The National Drainage Congress, saddened by the tremendous flood disasters now inflicted upon our country, and knowing that such catastrophes are needless, accepts the responsibility of presenting to the people and the Congress of the United States a plan to alleviate and prevent the recurrence of loss of life and property. * * *

EDMUND T. PERKINS,
Chairman Executive Committee, National Drainage Congress.

The third annual meeting of the National Drainage Congress was held immediately thereafter, April 10, 11, and 12, at St. Louis, Mo., and the organization accepted this responsibility, 36 States being represented by approximately 500 delegates. After two days' cooperative deliberation by the national executive committee, the committee on resolutions, the section on malaria eradication, the central cooperative committee, and the woman's section, resolutions were adopted, addressed to the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States, urging:

First. That it is a proper function of the Government of the United States under the welfare clause of the Constitution to provide adequate works to control the flood waters of the country and so conserve them as to protect the life, health, and property of citizens, a duty equally imperative as that of protecting citizens from the attack of a foreign foe.

Second. That the Congress of the United States immediately make adequate provisions for flood prevention, for the regulation and control of stream flow, and for the drainage and reclamation of overflowed and swamp lands.

Third. That, as malarial diseases are widespread, especially in the regions where floods occur and swamps exist, causing great disability and suffering, loss of earning capacity, and a large number of preventable deaths, the several States and the Federal Government are requested to cooperate with the section of malaria eradication in the prevention by methods now well established of such diseases.

Fourth. That all reclamation organizations in the United States are invited to become part of the central cooperative committee, consisting of two members from each organization—National, State, district, or local—or by the governor of the State where there is no such organization, not surrendering their identity, charter, organization, or officers, for the purpose of advancing agreed-upon questions of national policy.

Copies of these resolutions were transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In May the general educational committee of the National Drainage Congress met in Washington, called upon the President, and conferred with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of War, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and a number of Senators and Representatives. This committee was composed of the officers of the organization and prominent men and women from professional walks of life in all parts of the United States.

As a result of these conferences a subcommittee, known as the committee on Federal action, was appointed to cooperate with representatives of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and draft a flood-prevention and drainage bill. This subcommittee was composed of E. J. Watson, of Columbia, S. C., State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries; Frank B. Knight, of Chicago, Ill., member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and consulting engineer and expert on excavating and drainage machinery; Thomas P. Littlepage, of Washington, D. C., attorney at law; Morris Knowles, of Pittsburgh, Pa., member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, representing the flood commission of Pittsburgh; J. L. Craig, of Stockton, Cal., president of the river-regulation commission of Stockton; L. L. Lawrence, of Laurel, Miss., treasurer of the Railway Development Association and manager of immigration of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad; Joseph Hyde Pratt, of Chapel Hill, N. C., State geologist; J. S. Spiker, of Vincennes, Ind., member of the Western Society of Engineers, consulting and sanitary engineer; Reid Whitford, of Charleston, S. C., member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and engineer for the sanitary and drainage district of Charleston; and John H. Nolen, of Jefferson City, Mo., commissioner of land reclamation, State of Missouri. The Secretary of the Interior selected the following persons to confer with the committee representing the drainage congress: F. H. Newell, Director of the United States Reclamation Service; George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey; and Brig. Gen. W. H. Marshall, consulting engineer, United States Reclamation Service, and former Chief Engineer, United States Army. The representatives of the Secretary of Agriculture were Prof. A. J. Henry, of the United States Weather Bureau; Raphael Zon, of the United States Forest Service; and S. H. McCrory, of the Bureau of Drainage Investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations.

The Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, on June 21, 1913, invited to meet with him in Washington to discuss proposed flood-protection and drainage laws a number of eminent men, as follows: Isham Randolph, consulting engineer, Chicago, Ill.; Prof. William B. Clark, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. T. Coleman du Pont, of Wilmington, Del.; W. W. Olds, jr., attorney at law, of Norfolk, Va.; Gov. W. S. Jennings, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Prof. Joseph Hyde Pratt, of Chapel Hill, N. C.; and M. C. Leighton, of Washington, D. C., former chief hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey. These, with Secretary Lane, Judge William R. King, of Oregon, George Otis Smith, and F. H. Newell, held a conference on June 28, 1913. A subcommittee was appointed, consisting of Gov. Jennings, Judge King, and Prof. Pratt, to suggest desirable legislation and report July 9, a day prior to the scheduled meeting of the committee on Federal action of the National Drainage Congress.

This last-mentioned committee met in Washington on July 10, 1913, and after consultation with the above mentioned, as well as with other eminent men in the city, drafted a bill, which draft was later submitted to the executive committee, and that committee, after making a number of changes and additions, approved it at a meeting held in Chicago on August 22, 1913.

September 10, 1913, the committee on Federal action and the board of governors of the National Drainage Congress assembled in Washington and conferred with the Hon. CHAMP CLARK, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and with Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, of Mississippi, relative to this bill. On September 16, 1913, the bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Speaker-CLARK, and is now registered as H. R. 8189.

This bill is the reply of the National Drainage Congress to the telegram of March 27, 1913, from President Wilson, and is urged as providing the solution of the flood prevention and land drainage and general reclamation of the overflowed and swamp lands in the United States.

This bill establishes the power and indicates the method by which the Secretary of the Interior may construct the works that will control disastrous floods hereafter, thereby preventing loss of life and destruction of property, protecting overflowed lands, and draining the swamps, and thus reclaiming the millions of acres of such lands and other lands too wet for agricultural purposes. It provides that the expense of this work shall be borne by the owners of the land and other property benefited, and that the United States shall pay only for such work as will promote navigation by enlarging, improving, or altering navigable streams, or constructing drainage ditches suitable for navigation, or for that work which is primarily in defense of the general welfare by the improvement of the public health. It defines the rules by which these great works are to be constructed, vests the necessary authority in the Secretary of the Interior to do the work, leaves in the hands of Congress questions of policy and appropriations, and safeguards the financial interests of the United States.

The bill was designed to give the Secretary of the Interior full power without attempting to be too specific and definite as to the exact manner in which the work shall be done. It gives him authority to employ competent engineers and experts to work out systematic plans for comprehensive projects that shall embrace all the lands in each basin as a unit. Such a policy will enable the Secretary to establish a definite plan of flood-protection, drainage, and reclamation work for the entire country, and thus avoid the waste of money and effort through the construction of local works in unrelated units.

This bill is not confiscatory; neither does it infringe upon State or private rights. It does not give the Secretary of the Interior the right to reclaim individual or State lands without the consent of the owners. He is empowered to undertake the reclamation of private or State lands only when petitioned so to do by the owners of such lands.

This bill recognizes that the prevention of floods and the reclamation of our overflowed and swamp lands is one vast problem and is the most momentous the people of the United States have yet to solve, and that its solution, in order to be complete and successful, must proceed along the broadest possible lines in each locality of every State without unnecessary delay. It recognizes that the Government of the United States is charged under the Constitution with certain duties in the way of protecting its citizens and preserving their belongings, and that the performance of these duties should be delayed no longer.

The magnitude of the flood-protection work with which this bill charges the Secretary of the Interior is so well known as to require no comment, being over $200,000,000 in 1913 alone. The magnitude of the harm done by malaria, a disease that flourishes only because there are swamps and flooded areas in the country, was stated by Dr. William A. Evans, former health commissioner of the city of Chicago and writer of health articles for many papers, in his address before the National Drainage Congress at St. Louis, in April, 1913, when he said:

Loss through malaria deaths, per annum	$10,200,000
Cost of disability and illness from malaria	92,000,000
Depreciation of real estate and loss in earning power of labor, due to malaria	60,000,000
Total annual economic loss	162,200,000

In arriving at these estimates Dr. Evans frequently cut in half the generally accepted estimates. The terrible suffering that must be endured by humanity so long as malaria is permitted to exist is a matter of the deepest concern to the whole Nation.

The magnitude of the task of draining and reclaiming overflowed, swamp lands, and lands too wet for agricultural purposes is not so well known. The overflowed and swamp lands comprise an area of nearly 80,000,000 acres. In addition to this area, as large as the four States of Maine, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois combined, the Department of Agriculture has estimated that 150,000,000 acres of agricultural land under cultivation are not producing within 20 per cent as much as they should, because of insufficient drainage. The

overflowed and swamp lands are located in 40 States, the Territory of Alaska not being included in the estimate, as follows:

ESTIMATED AREA OF UNRECLAIMED SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reclaimable for agricultural and grazing purposes. (Abstract from report of the Department of Agriculture, Apr. 21, 1908. S. Doc. 443, 60th Cong.):

	Acres.
Alabama	1,479,200
Arkansas	5,912,300
California	3,420,000
Connecticut	30,000
Delaware	127,200
Florida	19,800,000
Georgia	2,700,000
Illinois	925,000
Indiana	625,000
Iowa	930,000
Kansas	359,380
Kentucky	444,600
Louisiana	10,196,605
Maryland	192,000
Maine	156,520
Massachusetts	59,500
Michigan	2,947,439
Minnesota	5,832,308
Mississippi	5,760,200
Missouri	2,439,600
Nebraska	512,100
New Hampshire	12,700
New Jersey	326,400
New York	529,100
North Carolina	2,748,160
North Dakota	200,000
Ohio	155,047
Oklahoma	31,500
Oregon	254,000
Pennsylvania	50,000
Rhode Island	8,064
South Carolina	3,122,120
South Dakota	611,480
Tennessee	639,600
Texas	2,240,000
Vermont	23,900
Virginia	800,000
Washington	20,500
West Virginia	23,900
Wisconsin	2,360,000
Total	79,005,023

It is not possible at the present time and under present conditions to reclaim profitably all of the overflowed and swamp lands for crop production, but a large per cent can be reclaimed and utilized for this purpose. Much of the remaining portion can be improved by reclamation works, and practically all of the 150,000,000 acres too wet for the best agricultural results can be improved by better drainage and their present productivity increased by one-fifth.

A few citations of what has been accomplished by the protection, drainage, and reclamation of overflowed and swamp lands will demonstrate in a general way the benefits to be derived from land reclamation and illustrate what may be expected from the reclamation of all our overflowed and swamp lands.

The La Marsh drainage district consists of 2,400 acres on the west side of the Illinois River, near the city of Pekin, Ill. It was organized a few years ago under the Illinois State drainage and levee acts. The land originally consisted of swamp and marshes or lands subject to periodical annual and destructive overflow. Money was raised by the issuance of drainage bonds by the district to pay for the protection and reclamation works. The land at that time was valued at from $12.50 to $20 per acre. The corn crop of 1911 raised on these 2,400 acres was sold for $85,000. The cost of protecting, draining, and reclaiming the district had amounted to $84,000, or about $35 per acre.

The Island farm, at Island, Minn., was reclaimed from the big Floodwood swamp, at a cost of $2 per acre for drainage and from $3 to $10 an acre for clearing. There are 4,000 acres in the farm, valued to-day, exclusive of building, at not less than $60 per acre. The land was practically worthless until reclamation work was perfected.

Great areas in southeast Missouri, which a few years ago were unhealthful, sparsely inhabited, and generally neglected, have been protected from overflow and drained, and in place of the swamps and marshes, few farms and homes, and straggling villages, there are to-day many homes, fertile fields, numerous and prosperous towns and cities.

A number of such illustrations could be found in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, and other States. Local reclamation work in the lower Mississippi Valley has been under way long enough to make it unquestionable that the land will produce each year enough to pay the total cost of works for protection, drainage, and reclamation.

In too many localities these works created by districts, individuals, or corporations, and even by States, are unrelated. Their success is too nearly dependent upon the manner in which the main drainage channels are constructed; the streams and rivers are kept open and within their banks, or of sufficient size; and—which is becoming a growing problem—upon their ability to defend themselves from the waters thrown upon them by the districts located above. Multiply these unrelated, selfish local drainage districts and works by 10,000, and it is apparent why the work as a whole should move along under the direction and supervision of a central authority and in accord with a fixed and recognized standard.

The bill introduced by Speaker CLARK provides this central authority which may determine and maintain such a standard. The first section creates a "flood protection and drainage fund" to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the examination and survey for and the construction, operation, and maintenance of drains, canals, holding basins, reservoirs, levees, dikes, revetments, mattresses, tree planting, sluiceways, pumping plants, and other works wherever needed for the prevention of flood or for the protection, drainage, or reclamation of overflowed lands, swamp lands, and lands too wet for agricultural purposes, all of which are pronounced dangerous to the public health among the various States. This fund is made up of the money received from the sale of public lands in those States—not included in the reclamation act providing for the irrigation of arid lands—in which are public lands, and also in Alaska, from June 30, 1901, with the legal exceptions for educational purposes. The wording of the reclamation act was followed as nearly as possible in this and other sections of this bill.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary to undertake the works mentioned in section 1, and to make full reports to Congress each year on or before July 1, giving details of what has been done and of what is being done and of what is contemplated.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary to withdraw public lands from entry when required in carrying out the purposes of the act, and to restore them when found not necessary; to restore to public entry the public or ceded Indian lands, after they have been protected, drained, or reclaimed, specifying the number of acres which can be taken up as a "drainage" entry, which shall not be more than 160 acres, and specifying the amount of payment for these lands, being the regular fees plus the cost of the work, and how the purchase money shall be paid, the total cost of the drainage or reclamation of the land to be assessed against the land.

Section 4 authorizes the Secretary to let contracts for construction and to construct parts of a project or a complete project; it specifies the manner in which the Secretary shall dispose of the protected and reclaimed public and ceded Indian lands. This section contains a proviso that when the lands in a project are owned wholly by individuals, corporations, State or States, the owners may use the surveys and examinations, and let contracts, after they have organized the lands into a drainage district, and otherwise proceed under the State laws; and the further proviso that the Secretary may take over surveys partially completed, plans partially outlined, or works partially constructed by individual landowners.

Section 5 gives the Secretary the right to accept other than public lands and include them in a project where they are contiguous to or in the same basin with an area of public land to be protected or reclaimed, when the landowners petition him to do so. The Secretary is empowered to "include such State or private land, with the selected (public) land in a comprehensive protection, drainage or reclamation project, and construct the main and outlet canals, levees, and appurtenant structures necessary to the whole project." The cost is to be assessed against all the lands in proportion to the benefits derived. These assessments against State and private lands are to be collected by the State or drainage or levee district under State laws. To protect the Government and prevent interference by Federal with State authorities. Section 5 specifies that the Secretary of the Interior shall not proceed with such works until the drainage or levee district has issued bonds to the amount of the total assessments of cost against the private or State lands and delivered the bonds to him.

The Secretary is authorized to purchase the bonds at not less than par and to dispose of them. In lieu of the bond issue the Secretary may accept not less than 25 per cent of the total area in the project as a cession from State or private landowners, and then pay the entire cost of construction. This is upon the assumption that 25 per cent of the reclaimed land will be valuable enough to reimburse the Government for reclaiming the entire area of State or private lands. If the work is being done by State or States or drainage districts, the money derived from the bonds shall be turned over to them as required to carry on the work under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. This section will provide drainage districts an immediate market for their bonds at not less than par, provided they construct their work under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior and in accordance with plans prepared by him.

Section 6 empowers the Secretary to use the fund for the operation and maintenance of the works; that the works shall belong to the United States until all assessments of costs are paid, though these works shall pass to the landowners and be maintained by them under State jurisdiction and law after payment has been made to the Secretary for the major part of the lands.

Section 7 authorizes the Secretary to consult and cooperate with the Secretary of War when any contemplated work provides for the improvement or enlarging of natural channels or the excavation or construction of navigable canals, or which by reasonable enlargement or other alteration might be adapted to navigation purposes. If the War Department reports favorably upon the waterway feature, then the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War shall cooperate in construction of the project and the Government shall pay for that part of the work relating directly to navigation, the channels or canals to remain under the control and jurisdiction of the United States, but to be used so as not to impair their usefulness for protection or drainage purposes.

Section 8 seeks to bring about cooperation between States where overflowed and swamp areas and flood-visited districts which extend from one State into another. This section gives the Secretary of the Interior the power to construct works to protect or reclaim these areas when the several landowners or States shall request him to do so, even if there are no public lands in the area. The cost of this work is to be assessed against the land, as provided in section 5, except that the United States shall pay that part which relates directly to the improvement of navi-

Section 9 gives the Secretary the right to acquire rights or property by purchase or condemnation to carry out the act.

Section 10 authorizes the Secretary to lease the lands reserved or acquired under the act and to sell the same.

Section 11 authorizes the Secretary to accept from any State or States, drainage or levee district or districts, or other landowner a cession of reclaimable lands which can be included in any project and to use and dispose of the same.

Section 12 appropriates $20,000,000 from the general funds in the Treasury to form part of the "flood protection and drainage fund."

Section 13 imposes a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both for willful interference with, injury to, or destruction of any works constructed under the act.

Section 14 provides that the President may set apart and reserve town sites within or in the vicinity of any project, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to have the same surveyed, subdivided, appraised, and sold. The funds so secured may be used for municipal improvements, and public reservations shall be conveyed to the municipal corporation when the same is duly organized.

Section 15 gives the Secretary authority to lease the surplus power or power privileges of any development of power necessary in the construction of any project; the leases shall be for not longer than 50 years, and preference shall be given to municipal purposes, and the moneys received shall be covered into the "flood protection and drainage fund."

Section 16 authorizes the Secretary to perform whatever acts that are necessary and to make the proper rules and regulations to carry into full force and effect the provisions of the bill.

The United States has reclaimed private lands under the reclamation or irrigation act. The Eighth Annual Report of the Reclamation Service shows that in the Orland project, located in the State of California, of 14,000 acres (p. 59), only 200 acres were public lands. In the Garden City (Kans.) project of 10,677 acres (p. 85), all were private lands. In the Carlsbad project of 20,073 acres (p. 134), the ownership is described in the report as "practically all private." There are 10,000 acres in the Hondo project (p. 134), and all of them are private except 240 acres. All of the 20,000 acres in the Leasburg project (p. 140) are private. All of the 180,000 acres in the Rio Grande project (p. 143) are private. All of the 60 000 acres in the Strawberry Valley project (p. 184) are private. There are only 433 acres of public land in the Williston project of 120,000 acres (p. 152), and 67 acres of State land and 11,500 acres of private lands.

If it is constitutional and proper and good for the Government to reclaim private arid land, is it not just as constitutional, proper, and good for it to reclaim private overflowed, and swamp lands?

The Constitution gives the United States the right to act in matters touching two or more States, upon petition of the States. In this connection it may be pointed out that every great flood which devastates the country is an interstate problem, and its solution requires correlated and coordinated work among several States. Thus, without considering the constitutional power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States, the question of flood protection comes within the power of Congress, upon petition of the States affected, even if it does not come within the interstate-commerce and navigation provisions and powers.

While there may be many differences in detail, and more differences as to the solution of the details, there can be no serious questioning of the statement that the flood problem and the drainage and reclamation problem and the problem of navigation and interstate commerce by waterways are so interwoven with each other that no one can tell exactly where one starts and the other ends.

The numerous, most destructive, most dangerous, most persistent, and nearest enemies of the people of the United States are internal enemies—forces of nature. These forces kill more persons each year than were slain in battles and died from the effects of gunshot wounds on both sides during our destructive Civil War, and the property destroyed each year by floods is worth more than the cost of our war with Spain.

The passage of this bill will start the successful opposition to and bring about the eradication of these internal enemies—floods; diseases resulting from floods, swamps, and marshes; destruction of property; poverty due to nondevelopment of land rich in agricultural possibilities; and poverty and suffering due to the ravages of preventable diseases.

The passage of this bill by the United States Congress is respectfully urged by the undersigned officers of the National Drainage Congress.

OFFICERS.

President: Edmund T. Perkins, consulting engineer, 1110 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

First vice president: H. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries, Columbia, S. C.

Second vice president: Col. William C. Gorgas, United States Army, chief sanitary officer Panama Canal, Ancom, Panama.

Third vice president: Edward Wisner, landowner and capitalist, New Orleans, La.

Fourth vice president: D. E. Kind, industrial commissioner Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis, Mo.

Fifth vice president: J. L. Craig, president River Regulation Commission of Stockton, Cal.

Treasurer: A. M. McLachlen, president McLachlen Banking Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Secretary Executive Committee: Philip R. Kellar, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The president, E. J. Watson, John H. Nolen, Joseph Hyde Pratt, Frank B. Knight.

Hetch Hetchy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HORACE M. TOWNER,

OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 29, 1913,

On the bill (H. R. 7207) granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, through the courtesy of the House I am enabled to state my objections to House bill 7207. This bill grants to San Francisco the right to invade the Yosemite National Park, and to appropriate and destroy the Hetch Hetchy Valley therein for a reservoir and water supply. The principal reasons and grounds of my opposition may be briefly summarized as follows:

First. Admitting that San Francisco's present water supply is inadequate and that immediate relief is demanded, the passage of the present bill can not satisfy this demand, for the reason that it will require from 5 to 10 years to obtain water from Hetch Hetchy.

Second. Whatever may be done toward the acquisition for future needs of a permanent water supply, the nearby sources must first be developed as part of the system, and such development alone will supply all the demands of the city for years to come.

Third. In determining the location and source of a permanent water supply San Francisco should be required to obtain, if possible, such supply from the Coast Range or the Sacramento River, for they are nearest, most available, and will least injuriously affect other sections. At least three are thus available, Eel River, Putah Creek, and the Sacramento River.

Fourth. If a Sierra source is required, then the location should be within the Sacramento Valley rather than the San Joaquin, for the reason that the rainfall and water supply of the Sacramento is large and it can probably spare without injury the needed amount, while the supply in the San Joaquin is small and all of it is needed in the valley. There are several adequate and available supplies, either alone or in combination, in the Sacramento Valley.

Fifth. If an adequate and suitable supply can be obtained anywhere else without an invasion of a national park and the destruction of Hetch Hetchy, this application should be refused. There are several, and some of them can be obtained at much less cost than Hetch Hetchy.

Sixth. To divert 400,000,000 gallons of water daily from the San Joaquin Valley where it belongs would deprive 200,000 acres of irrigable land of water, render it permanently sterile, prevent further settlement and home building in the valley, stop its development and improvement, and impair its productive capacity to the extent of $20,000,000 yearly. The full water supply thus sought to be diverted can be utilized in the irrigation of the valley without the invasion of the park and the destruction of Hetch Hetchy.

Seventh. The terms of the bill extend national authority and jurisdiction over the interior waters of a State, an authority and jurisdiction hitherto claimed and acknowledged as belonging exclusively to the State. It invites and will inevitably bring conflicts between Nation and State, entailing endless litigation, irritating and injuring the people and municipalities whose interests are immediately affected, and endangering the cordial relationship that should exist between the State and the Nation.

Eighth. The proposal to use a national park for a municipal water supply is unreasonable and jeopardizes both interests. The primary object of the city is to secure a sanitary and uncontaminated water supply, and that discourages intrusion and tends toward exclusion. The purpose of a national park is to provide a place of rest and recreation for the people, and it is the policy of the Government to invite and induce the people to come within its precincts. There can be no harmonizing of interests where such divergent and antagonistic purposes exist.

Ninth. The city is to assume and is given the superintendence and sanitary control of the entire watershed which is tributary to Hetch Hetchy. This means that more than one-half of the Yosemite National Park, an area of over 500 square miles, is made subject to municipal control in the interest and with the purpose of securing an uncontaminated water supply. This will lead inevitably to the exclusion of the people from the larger and in many respects the most interesting portion of the park. If any measure of control is sought to be exercised by the Government over this portion, it will lead to conflicts of jurisdiction and interminable difficulties.

Tenth. Years ago, in 1864, the Government granted to the State of California the Yosemite Valley for park purposes. After an unsuccessful attempt to administer the trust committed to it, extending over a period of 42 years, the State upon its own initiative receded the tract to the Government, and it became a part of the present Yosemite National Park. It is a singular and indefensible proposition for the Government now to be asked to surrender a part of the park to a municipality of that State for its own private purposes.

Eleventh. The very object of a national park is to set apart and forever sequestrate its territory from the possibility of acquisition by corporations or individuals. To violate such purpose in this distinguished instance, when one of the most wonderful and noted of all the places on earth which has been thus deliberately set aside and solemnly dedicated for inviolate preservation is sought to be dismembered and destroyed at the instance of a single municipal corporation, would be to establish a precedent which would endanger the very foundation of our national-park system. If local interests can successfully assail and destroy the Nation's purpose in this instance, none of our national parks will be safe.

It is seldom that a bill is presented for the consideration of Congress in which so much both in substance and in principle is involved. So many issues not directly connected with the main proposition have been discussed and so much misunderstanding has been already exhibited with regard both to the

facts and principles that a detailed consideration of at least the more important of these seems necessary.

AN EMERGENCY CASE.

It is stated in support of this bill that San Francisco and adjacent cities are greatly in need of an additional water supply, and its immediate passage is demanded as an emergency measure in order to relieve distressing existing conditions.

It is admitted that the present water supply is insufficient and that an additional supply is greatly needed, but it is denied that the passage of this bill is intended to or can supply any immediate or pressing demand. The testimony is uncontradicted that it will take from 4 to 10 years to obtain water from the Hetch Hetchy reservoir. It is admitted that the near-by sources must be developed in any event, no matter where the permanent supply is obtained. Ultimately San Francisco must, and it should at once, develop its near-by sources of supply, which are amply sufficient to supply all the needs of its people for years to come. It is a mistaken and cruel policy to allow the people of the city to suffer for want of water in order that their suffering may be used as a ground to secure the passage of this bill, when its passage can not immediately aid them, when plenty of water to supply every demand can be obtained in a short time from near-by sources, and when these near-by sources must be developed whether this bill is passed or not.

None of the larger projects can be completed for years, and in all estimates made by the engineers of the city, by the Army board, and by others, it is proposed first to develop the near-by sources. The bill itself contemplates the delay, for it provides that the city shall have three years in which to file even the preliminary plans, while payments to the Government for the use of the franchise are not to commence for five years. It would be better, and probably more satisfactory to the city, to determine early where its permanent water supply is to be secured. But it is indefensible to delay the development of its near-by sources when its people are suffering. Neither is it justifiable under the circumstances to press Congress to speedy action on a proposition that can not relieve existing distress or affect conditions, except indirectly, for years to come.

The present population of San Francisco is 417,000. Its present water supply for municipal use is about 37,500,000 gallons daily, or 90 gallons per capita. It should have, on a liberal allowance, 130 gallons per capita, or a daily supply of 54,210,000 gallons. It needs, therefore, an additional supply now of 16,710,000 gallons.

The population of the bay cities, including San Francisco, is 773,000. Their present combined water supply is 85,000,000 gallons daily, or 110 gallons per capita. On a 130-gallon basis they need 100,000,000 gallons, or an additional amount of 15,000,000 gallons.

The Army board, making a conservative estimate, places the increase that can be obtained by developing near-by sources at 100,000,000 gallons daily. This is about 85,000,000 in excess of even the liberal estimate of 130 gallons per capita and is sufficient to supply the increasing demands of the people for years to come. Mr. Wadsworth, the engineer employed by the Army board, gives a certain increase of over 100,000,000 gallons, and a probable increase of 140,000,000 gallons. In other words, the present supply can be more than doubled by merely the development of the existing near-by sources.

IS IT NECESSARY TO GO TO THE SIERRAS?

Admitting that San Francisco will eventually need a larger water supply than can be obtained from near-by sources, we may consider where such permanent and further supply should be obtained. It is asserted by the city that in order to secure such a supply it must go to the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

I assume there can be no well-founded objection to the following postulates:

In obtaining its water supply San Francisco should exhaust near-by sources before going elsewhere.

It should obtain its supply from the Coast Range, if it can there obtain a desirable and adequate supply, before going to the Sierras.

It should obtain its supply from the Sacramento River, if it can obtain a desirable and adequate supply, before going to the Sierras.

In determining what is a desirable supply, a healthful, potable water, such as other cities use, should be considered, and not what might be thought most desirable by San Francisco.

In determining what is an adequate supply, a fairly justifiable estimate of future requirements should be made and not an exaggerated estimate as to supposed requirements at a remote date.

Regarding the development of its near-by sources of supply, it has already been shown that at least an increase of 100,000,000 gallons daily can be thus secured. Allowing 20,000,000 gallons to supply present deficiencies, which is a liberal estimate, there is a balance of at least 80,000,000 to credit on future demands.

A COAST-RANGE SUPPLY.

As is well known, San Francisco is situated on the west coast of California. Paralleling the west coast is the Coast Range of mountains, with a watershed directly to the Pacific Ocean. To the north of San Francisco this watershed is for the most part thickly wooded and very slightly developed. There is a heavy rainfall, and irrigation is unnecessary. East of the Coast Range, paralleling it, but with wide valleys intervening, extending for more than 500 miles north and south, is the Sierra-Nevada Range. The great central valley, composed of the eastern watershed of the Coast Range and the western watershed of the Sierras, is divided into two parts, its northern section being known as the Sacramento Valley, its southern as the Valley of the San Joaquin. A bare statement of the physical conditions is enough to demonstrate the proposition that San Francisco ought to go to the western watershed of the Coast Range, if it can there obtain an adequate and desirable supply.

EEL RIVER SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

A supply can be obtained from the headwaters of the Eel River, which rises in the Coast Range and flows northwest into the Pacific Ocean. The impounding watershed would be mostly within a national-forest reservation and would include a drainage area of 326 square miles. It could be easily kept under sanitary protection, would not need filtration, and would furnish a supply of pure, sweet mountain water in every way desirable. It would require a conduit of 115 miles, or 17 miles shorter than would be required for Hetch Hetchy, and is nearer than any Sierra source. Its cost is estimated at $24,000,000, or less than one-third the estimated cost of Hetch Hetchy, which is placed at $77,000,000. It would furnish 200,000,000 gallons or more daily.

This source was approved by Mr. H. H. Wadsworth, an eminent engineer of the United States Army, who was selected by the Army board to make investigation as to the different available water supplies for San Francisco. It never met with favor from the city, because it claimed that they needed an additional supply of 400,000,000 gallons, and for that reason the 200,000,000 gallons this source could supply would be insufficient.

AMOUNT NEEDED.

It will be necessary to consider whether San Francisco's demand for an additional water supply of 400,000,000 gallons daily is reasonable, and whether an inquiry as to available sources ought to be limited to those only which will furnish such an amount. In order to make a basis for such a demand it is claimed, first, that the supposed requirements of the year 2000 should be taken as the basis of the estimate. Such a remote date, nearly a century in the future, is unreasonable. It would be reasonable to make a fair estimate for future needs; but such a date is beyond any degree of fair consideration. Twenty-five years is an ordinary estimate; 50 years would be generous; 90 years is absurd.

It is estimated that at that date the bay cities, with a present population of about 700,000, will have added nearly 3,000,000 people, and so the city desires a supply that will furnish all the water 3,700,000 people may want in the year 2000—a tremendous leap into the future, but it is necessary in order to make a showing for the taking of Hetch Hetchy.

According to Mr. Percy V. Long, attorney for the city and county of San Francisco, the city now uses from thirty-seven to forty million gallons daily. And yet a city which last year used 40,000,000 gallons suddenly and vehemently demands that its supply be increased to 540,000,000 gallons. Suffering because of an inadequate supply, but on which it has voluntarily subsisted for years, it contends that its supply should be increased immediately to thirteen times its present volume.

In order to swell the demand to this enormous quantity it is estimated that 95,000,000 gallons daily will be needed for the irrigation of truck patches and vegetable gardens near the cities, and so that amount is added to the supposed requirements.

To add to the absurd injustice of this demand for water from Hetch Hetchy to irrigate lands near San Francisco it should be remembered that the waters from Hetch Hetchy are tributary to the San Joaquin Valley, where more than 200,000 acres of land are barren because of lack of water. Yet it is proposed to carry this water across the valley to which it belongs and for which it is suffering 142 miles to satisfy the demands of the truck growers and market gardeners of San Francisco.

If a 50-year period be taken as a reasonable basis of demand and a liberal estimate of 1,800,000 as the population at that time of the bay cities, with an allowance of 130 gallons per

capita, there will be needed for municipal purposes 234,000,000 gallons daily. With their present supply developed to 134,000,000, as is admitted that it can be, there will be needed for even the remote period of 1963, 100,000,000 gallons additional supply, while the Eel River alone can supply double that amount.

But if the extravagant demands made by San Francisco for an additional supply of 400,000,000 gallons be admitted, the Coast Range can furnish it, and do so more cheaply than can be obtained by going to the Sierras.

By combining with the Eel River supply a supply from Putah Creek, which is nearer, and which will alone furnish 341,000,000 gallons daily, a supply could be obtained which would furnish daily 541,000,000 gallons. This would be enough to supply the most enthusiastic demands, and the total cost of the Eel River-Putah Creek system would be $53,000,000 as against $77,000,000 for Hetch Hetchy, a saving in favor of the Coast Range source of $24,000,000 for the city. Besides, this system could be fully completed in three years, while it is estimated by most engineers that it will require twice that time to complete the Hetch Hetchy system.

THE SACRAMENTO RIVER.

The Sacramento River rises in northern California and flows south between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It receives as a confluent the waters of the San Joaquin River, which rises in southern California and flows north between the Coast Range and the Sierras. Together these mountain streams turn westward after their union and empty into the bay on which San Francisco is situated. It is proposed to take the water necessary for the bay cities at a point on the Sacramento River near Rio Vista, where it is always free from sea water.

The advantages of this source of supply are that it can be developed to meet increasing demands; the supply will always be sufficient to meet any possible requirements; the quality of the water will be far above the average; it would require no reservoir; no national park would be invaded, no irrigation claims infringed upon, and no injury or harm done to anybody.

The cost of the Sacramento system is figured by the Army board as more than the Hetch Hetchy source. But an analysis of the estimate shows that, in fact, the initial cost is much cheaper, or only $52,000,000, while the cost of Hetch Hetchy is seventy-seven millions. The additional amount of the Army board estimate is made up by a theoretical capitalization of the cost of pumping and filtration spread over many years. The city objects to the consideration of this source, first, because it is a river supply. But most of the cities of the United States secure their water from rivers, and there is none of them which boasts of a stream so advantageous as the Sacramento. Itself a mountain stream, and swollen by other streams which receive their flow from melting snows on lofty mountain sides, it would be difficult to imagine a more desirable source of supply. The city also objects because the system will require filtration. Here again it should be remembered that nine-tenths of the cities of the United States are required to filter their water. It is held by many experts that perfect sanitation requires filtration, and that all water for domestic use, whatever its source, should be filtered.

It is therefore apparent that the contention of the city that in order to obtain a desirable and adequate supply it must go to the Sierra Nevada Mountains is not well founded. Its needs for many years to come can be satisfied by the development of its present near-by sources, and in case an additional supply should be now considered necessary, two such sources are available without going to the Sierras.

OTHER SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

If, in spite of the objections suggested, it be thought that San Francisco is justified in her demands for a water supply from the Sierras, the next inquiry should be to what part of the Sierras it should go.

The idea has been assiduously cultivated that Hetch Hetchy was the only available source for a water supply. This is so far from the truth that the effort merits ridicule. In fact, there is no city of its size in the United States which has open to it so many superior sources as San Francisco. The Army board, selected for the purpose, reports 13 as possible sources. They report 7 as practically available. They report 5 as fully adequate and available. Four of these, including the McCloud River, rising in Mount Shasta, are in the Sierras, and one which we have already considered, the Sacramento River. In its report to Secretary Fisher the board says:

> The board is of the opinion that there are several sources of water supply that could be obtained and used by the city of San Francisco and adjacent communities to supplement the near-by supplies as necessity develops. From any one of these sources the water is sufficient in quantity, and is or can be made suitable in quality, while the engineering difficulties are not insurmountable. The determining factor is principally one of cost.

Hon. Herbert Parsons, in a report to Congress while he was a member, said:

> San Francisco is in an enviable situation for water supply. It has all the Sierras with their mountain snows to draw upon. There are no less than 16 different systems.

In his testimony before the Senate committee Mr. James D. Phelan, formerly mayor of San Francisco, was asked:

> You know, Mr. Phelan, that you could go out overnight anywhere along the Sierras and get an abundant supply of pure water for the city?
>
> Yes—
>
> Said Mr. Phelan—
>
> by paying for it.

On this floor, in this debate, the advocates of the bill admit there are other sources. The author of the bill said, "There are a number of other available supplies." The distinguished Representative from San Francisco said, "There are four principal sources that could be utilized."

It is not to enable the suffering people of San Francisco to get water, but for the municipality to get it cheaply, that this bill is pressed. A bargain is sought, and the interests of all the people of the United States are to be sacrificed in order to enable San Francisco to have it. But even that sordid ground can not avail, for there is overwhelming testimony to prove that there are many other supplies available that can be obtained for much less money.

It is, however, believed by those who oppose the passage of this bill, and indeed it would seem by everybody not directly interested in its passage, that there are other and higher interests to be considered than saving some money for San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN VALLEYS.

If the Sierras are to be used as a source of water supply for San Francisco, either the valley of the Sacramento or that of the San Joaquin must be invaded for that purpose. A comparison of the valleys should be made, and their respective claims for protection should be considered before action is taken.

The valley of the Sacramento is the great northern central valley of California, and the valley of the San Joaquin is the great southern central valley of the State. These valleys open into each other, and together extend for more than 500 miles north and south within the State and between the Coast Range and the Sierras. According to the Geological Survey the floor of the Sacramento Valley is estimated at 4,250 square miles; that of the San Joaquin Valley at 11,500 square miles, or nearly three times as large. The rainfall in the Sacramento Valley is 20 inches a year; that of the San Joaquin but 10 inches, or only one-half as much. The total flow per annum from the Sacramento watershed is estimated at 24,500,000 acre-feet; that of the San Joaquin at 11,500,000 feet, or less than half. The water supply on an engineering basis of the Sacramento would be 8 feet covering the floor of the valley, while the depth in the San Joaquin Valley would be but 18 inches. It will be seen, therefore, that there is about six times as much water supply in the Sacramento as there is in the San Joaquin Valley.

Certainly under these circumstances San Francisco should go to the Sacramento Valley rather than to the valley of the San Joaquin, if it can do so. If it can be justified under any circumstances in taking water from a source remote and to which it can have but a secondary claim, it should go where the largest supply is to be found and where those who live nearer and have primary interests shall be least injured. It must be apparent from a mere statement of existing physical conditions that the larger valley with the smaller water supply should not be robbed of what it has if an ample and suitable supply can be obtained from another source without injury or loss to anyone.

THE M'CLOUD RIVER.

Fortunately there are ample and superior supplies to be had in the Sacramento watershed.

A source was examined and approved by the Army board, situated on the watershed of the beautiful McCloud River, which flows into the Sacramento. Its source would be amid the eternal snows and glaciers of Mt. Shasta. In every desirable requisite it is remarkable. The Army board reports it as "clear, cold, and palatable." A large part of the watershed lies within a national forest reserve. No reservoir or storage will be necessary, and it can furnish 770,000,000 gallons daily if needed. As Col. Biddle, speaking for the board, said:

> There is plenty of water in the McCloud River for all needs * * * and the least flow is twice what San Francisco needs—

even on its extravagant 400,000,000 basis. The cost is estimated by the Army board at from $58,000,000 to $64,000,000.

Here is a source from which San Francisco can obtain all the water she even thinks she needs, as pure and desirable as any on earth, at a cost of $19,000,000 less than Hetch Hetchy, while the taking will not deprive anyone of water needed for irrigation or any other purpose, and by which no national park will be invaded, and no objects of great natural beauty destroyed.

The only objections which San Francisco can urge against this project are, first, that it will take a larger initial expenditure than Hetch Hetchy, and, figuring on a capitalization basis, the latter is considered cheaper. The second and probably the principal ground of objection is that the McCloud River source will furnish no water power, while the Hetch Hetchy will furnish 115,000 horsepower, which San Francisco can use and sell to her own advantage.

So this source is disparaged and set aside to satisfy a forced and fanciful economy and to enable San Francisco to experiment in municipal ownership and sell water power at a profit. Urged on Congress as a humanitarian proposition, as a sacrifice of objects of inestimable worth and surpassing beauty, necessary in order to save the lives of the women and children of a drought-stricken city, it is revealed as a deliberate destruction of a national treasure to carry out the mercenary schemes of city boomers for their own glory and self-interest.

The press reports that in the course of this bill's discussion an impressionable legislator, stirred by the city's pathetic appeals, impulsively declared he would rather be able to furnish a cup of pure water to a thirsty child than to see all the beautiful scenery on earth. Another, in a burst of impassioned sentimentality, exclaimed:

> I would rather hear the laughing voice of a child relieved from the grasp of a water monopoly than the warble of all the song birds in Christendom.

It is only necessary, in order to relieve the tension if tender sensibilities are stirred by such outbursts, to recall the fact that if any thirsty child is suffering for a drink in San Francisco it should appeal to the men who have kept the city thirsty and dirty for years in order to make a false appeal to carry through this scheme. It should be further remembered that at any time it chose for 10 years past the city might have relieved itself from the grasp of the water monopoly, but that, instead, the dreaded octopus appears before Congress allied with the city and unites with it in asking Congress to pass this bill. It might further be suggested that if the fabulous child whose imaginary thirst evokes such intense sympathy is compelled to wait for five years until its suffering can be relieved by the procurement of water from Hetch Hetchy, its condition will be pitiable, indeed.

THE YUBA, AMERICAN, AND COSUMNES SOURCES.

But the McCloud River is by no means the only source in the Sacramento Valley from which San Francisco might secure its water supply. The Yuba, American, and Cosumnes Rivers could be used. The Army board reports that they are all of the same general nature—"They all rise in the high Sierras, and the quality of the water is excellent."

The Yuba River would furnish 164,000,000 gallons daily, and its cost is estimated at $61,000,000.

The American River will only furnish 105,000,000 gallons, and for that reason has been considered in connection with the Cosumnes and other combinations.

The Cosumnes can furnish 212,000,000 gallons. Combined with the American, 317,000,000 gallons could be obtained.

THE MOKELUMNE SOURCE.

The Mokelumne River is nearly at the dividing line between the valleys of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. It, too, rises in the high Sierras, and the quality of the water is excellent. Its supposed capacity was 128,000,000 gallons, and for that reason it has been principally considered in connection with other sources. On this basis it has been combined with the American and Cosumnes and other sources north of it and with the Stanislaus, Cherry Creek, and Lake Eleanor sources to the south. As these sources adjoin each other several combinations are possible, and any amount needed may be secured, the quality being first class in all.

The Mokelumne River as a single source was not considered feasible by the Army board or by its chief engineer, Mr. Wadsworth, because on reports and estimates before them it was supposed it could not furnish more than 128,000,000 gallons daily. An order was made by the Interior Department at the time of the appointment of the Army board that the city should investigate and report to the board for its consideration all possible available sources. Investigation was made by engineers appointed by the city, and it was supposed that all their reports were presented to the board. It is now known, however, that one of the reports thus obtained, known as the Bartel report, was never submitted either to Mr. Wadsworth or to the board. It is significant that this report shows that the Mokelumne River source alone could furnish 432,000,000 gallons daily. When it is considered that this source is much nearer than Hetch Hetchy, and that the cost would be a great deal less, a sufficient reason why the city should not desire the Bartel report to receive consideration is shown.

LAKE ELEANOR AND CHERRY CREEK.

The bill provides for a triple source, or a combination of sources, viz, from the Hetch Hetchy Valley, the Lake Eleanor Basin, and the Cherry Valley. Lake Eleanor is a beautiful mountain lake about 9 miles long and 5 miles wide, situated in the northwest part of the Yosemite National Park. It could be utilized as a water supply without destroying its beauty. Cherry Valley is just outside the park, but is within the Stanislaus National Forest Reservation. It is estimated, principally on data furnished by the city, that the two sources combined would furnish 190,000,000 gallons daily. But much larger estimates are made. Mr. John P. Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, who visited the sources with the officials and engineers of the city, says that Lake Eleanor alone would impound 39,000,000,000 gallons and furnish 250,000,000 gallons daily.

In the winter of 1909–10 Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the Geological Survey, and two engineers of the Reclamation Service reported that Lake Eleanor was ample to meet all the city's prospective demands. Mr. Harrow, the engineer commissioned by the Society for the Preservation of National Parks, in a report showed that Lake Eleanor and Cherry Creek were sufficient to supply the city up to at least 1948.

In 1908 Hon. James A. Garfield, then Secretary of the Interior, made an executive order authorizing San Francisco to use the Lake Eleanor Basin and Hetch Hetchy Valley as sources for a water supply. But it was provided in the permit granted that the Lake Eleanor site should be developed to its full capacity first, and that Hetch Hetchy should be used only in the event that the Lake Eleanor supply should prove insufficient. At that time the city proposed to develop Lake Eleanor first. But the passion for Hetch Hetchy developed and when it was realized that in all probability under the terms of the Garfield permit Hetch Hetchy would never be reached—because Lake Eleanor would furnish all that San Francisco could use for municipal purposes—the city never availed itself of its privilege under the permit and suffered it to lapse. Then the plan was changed and it now proposes to develop Hetch Hetchy first and only go to Lake Eleanor and Cherry Valley when the demand shall warrant.

If any law is passed allowing under any circumstances the taking of Hetch Hetchy, it would be only fair and just that it should provide, as did the Garfield permit, that Hetch Hetchy should only be taken after the near-by supplies had been developed and after the Lake Eleanor and Cherry Valley sources had proven insufficient to supply the legitimate municipal demands of the bay cities.

COST.

It is not considered by those who oppose this measure that the taking of Hetch Hetchy can be justified merely because it is cheaper. Certainly the invasion of a national park, set aside forever as a possession of all the people to be handed down inviolate to the generations that are to follow, can not be justified because other projects will cost more.

But if because Hetch Hetchy is cheaper should be considered as a reason justifying its sacrifice the fact of a material difference should be clearly shown. In the review of other available sources it has been shown that the Eel River source, if considered sufficient, would cost less than one-third that of Hetch Hetchy. Combined with Putah Creek an ample supply could be obtained at a total cost of $53,000,000, or $24,000,000 less than Hetch Hetchy. The cost of securing a supply from the Sacramento River would be only $52,000,000, a still larger saving. The McCloud River source would cost but $61,000,000. The cost of the combined American and Cosumnes would be much less than Hetch Hetchy, as would a combination of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne. A combination of all three, the American, Cosumnes, and Mokelumne, would cost about the same. A combination of the Mokelumne, Lake Eleanor, and Cherry Creek would also cost about the same. The Mokelumne alone would cost much less than Hetch Hetchy, as would Lake Eleanor and Cherry Creek combined.

It is true that the Army board reports that Hetch Hetchy would cost $20,000,000 less than other sources, but in order to reach that conclusion all plans that will not furnish 400,000,000 gallons daily are eliminated. Besides, in considering, for instance, the Sacramento River project, although the actual cost is but $52,000,000, the cost of pumping and filtering is capitalized

and figured as an element of the cost, although no cost of administration of Hetch Hetchy is considered. In estimating the cost of the McCloud River project the actual cost is but $58,000,000, or $19,000,000 less than Hetch Hetchy. But because the initial expenditure would be greater on the McCloud project, it is considered the cheaper. It should also be remembered that most of the cost estimates are based on data furnished by the city, which seems determined to force a favorable view of Hetch Hetchy. In any event it is certain San Francisco can obtain a permanent, adequate, and suitable water supply for much less than $77,000,000.

IRRIGATION IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

It was supposed that the promoters of this enterprise had satisfied the irrigation interests dependent on a water supply from the Tuolumne River. There are two large water districts, the Turlock and the Modesto. These districts through their agents secured certain concessions in the bill which the water users thought preserved their rights. They now claim that their agents did not act in good faith, that their interests are not properly protected in the bill, and they now desire to repudiate the agreement made for them. Both Senator WORKS and the chairman of the water users of the Modesto district say that 99 per cent of the water users now oppose the bill. Other protests have been filed.

But there are other interests to be considered besides those of the people now served in the Turlock and Modesto districts. As we have already seen, the San Joaquin Valley is a vast arid region with very little rainfall, but with a soil very responsive and productive under irrigation. Over 7,000,000 acres in extent, it will take all the water belonging to the valley to irrigate one-half of it. Even if the settlement made by San Francisco with the Turlock and Modesto people ought to stand, their agreement should not be controlling. If there are other districts that need it and other lands that could be rendered fruitful by it within the San Joaquin Valley, then the 400,000,000 gallons daily ought not to be diverted from the valley to which they belong and carried 142 miles to San Francisco.

The irrigible area of the Tuolumne River is about 450,000 acres. There are now under water in the Turlock and Modesto districts about 240,000 acres. This leaves about 210,000 acres yet to be developed. It is proposed to divert 400,000,000 gallons daily from the valley, which, if used for irrigation, could supply more than this 210,000 acres.

As between San Francisco and the home makers of the San Joaquin Valley, it is proposed to forever deprive over 200,000 acres of land and doom it to eternal sterility. It has been said that in the struggle for water the thirst of the people must prevail over the thirst of the land; but this saying is merely sententious; it is not sensible. The land is not crying for relief. It is satisfied to bask in sun-fed idleness forever. It is the desire of the people for bread, for homes, for a chance to add to the productive capacity of the world, for an opportunity to transform a desert into a garden—this is what should be considered. Each of the more than 200,000 acres that could be made fruitful with the water San Francisco wants can produce at least $100 of food products each year. Approximately the value to the valley to the State and to the world in food products would be over $20,000,000 a year, or more each year than San Francisco claims it can save by taking Hetch Hetchy rather than some other source.

This objection becomes even more forceful when it is understood that the irrigation of this additional land may be secured without an invasion of the national park and the destruction of Hetch Hetchy. The water can be impounded outside the park and lower down the river. The La Grange Dam and Reservoir, which now supplies the Turlock and Modesto districts and irrigates more than 240,000 acres, is on the Tuolumne River outside the park. Additional impounding dams in the foothills outside the park may be built to furnish water for the land not now included in those districts and the park be thus preserved.

Hon. Francis Burton Harrison in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior suggested that a supply for San Francisco could be obtained without going into the park by building reservoirs below it between the Merced and Tuolumne Rivers. This proposition was submitted to the Army board for consideration, but was not approved because the water would require filtration for domestic use. But no such requirement would be necessary for irrigation. Secretary Fisher refused to permit the use of the park for the reason, among others, that he desired information as to whether "the use of Hetch Hetchy Valley as a reservoir site is necessary if the full flow of the Tuolumne is to be conserved." There has never been any showing that it was necessary. On the contrary, the evidence is strongly to the effect that practically all the water of the Tuolumne can be utilized for irrigation without invading the park and destroying Hetch Hetchy.

Mr. Frederick H. Newell, director of the Reclamation Service, in his testimony before the committee, was asked:

It would be feasible to store all this water for irrigation without a reservoir at Hetch Hetchy?

His answer was:

Yes, sir. From a financial point of view it is still an open question; from an engineering point of view it is feasible.

We may leave the financial question to the people who will need the water. Under the provisions of their State law even the largest irrigation projects may be handled. It is an all-sufficient answer to those who believe that Hetch Hetchy must be used anyway, to quote the highest authority to the effect that all the water from the Tuolumne may be used for irrigation by those who are best entitled to it and who need it most without destroying Hetch Hetchy.

OPPOSING INTERESTS.

It is claimed by the advocates of this bill that they have now satisfied all opposing interests except the "nature lovers." That they have made a strenuous effort in that direction is certainly true, but it is doubtful if they have entirely succeeded. They silenced the opposition of the present "monopoly" supplying the city by promising payment for its property if the Hetch Hetchy plan went through. They endeavored to satisfy the demands of those already using water from the Tuolumne source by placing in the bill everything they asked for. The result is that the bill is confused, uncertain, contradictory, verbose, indefinite, and impossible of administration. It raises and invites controversy between National and State powers. It is merely a conglomeration of everything suggested by any person or interest opposed to it and whose objection could be removed by inserting his or its pet project. A prominent advocate of the bill confessed:

There are bad things in the bill, but they were put there to get votes.

If there is any one thing on which the people of the Western States have hitherto insisted, it has been that each State should be allowed to control its interior waters in the interests of its own people. They have been particularly insistent that national laws and regulations should not be allowed to interfere with State control. Yet here is an attempt by act of Congress to determine and control rights of irrigation, to parcel out and fix by national law storage and flow, to apportion waters within the territory of the State among municipalities and water districts created and governed by State laws.

An idea of the significance of this seems to be dawning upon the consciousness of even the people of San Francisco, as shown by an editorial in one of their leading papers, of date September 12:

While we all desire and expect to get the Tuolumne water, it is not desirable that the bill shall be rushed through without a full and free discussion of the rights of the States. The water which we will need for the next few years will have to be got by the development of the Spring Valley property—

The present chief supply—

and we should make a very poor trade to surrender the rights of the State within its own boundaries in order to get glory for our municipal officials just as an election is coming on.

As the bill was originally introduced it settled the rights of the irrigation districts—

notwithstanding any general laws of the United States or of the State of California, or any general rules of property established by the courts.

This clause has been eliminated, but the provisions it was designed to protect still remain, and its language fitly describes the purpose of the bill.

In a report to Congress on a similar bill in 1909 Hon. F. W. MONDELL, Hon. SCOTT FERRIS, and six other members of the Public Lands Committee said regarding these provisions that they related—

to subjects not under the control of Congress and with regard to which it has no authority and ought not to attempt to legislate. The legislation is objectionable for the reasons above mentioned, which take it out of the category of legislation of doubtful propriety and expediency and place it in that of doubtful constitutionality and of unquestionably mischievous and dangerous character.

THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Having shown that this is not an emergency case, and that San Francisco can secure an ample and superior water supply elsewhere, that to take water from the San Joaquin Valley would be an act of gross injustice, an endeavor will be made to show what will be the results if this contemplated invasion of the Yosemite National Park and the destruction of the Hetch Hetchy Valley succeeds.

The Yosemite National Park is situated on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains near the center of the State of California. Its present boundaries were established in 1906 and embrace an area of 1,124 square miles, or 719,000 acres. It extends from the crest of the Sierras on the east to the foothills of the San Joaquin Valley on the west. It consists mainly of two watersheds—that of the Merced River, in which is situated the Yosemite Valley, and that of the Tuolumne River, in which is situated the Hetch Hetchy Valley. These watersheds are nearly equal in area, that of the Tuolumne being somewhat the larger. The rivers both flow westerly into the San Joaquin, separated by a spur of the Sierras. The section was first made known to white men in 1851. It was not made accessible until 1874. In 1864 Congress granted the Yosemite Valley to the State of California, which retained jurisdiction over it until 1906, when it receded it to the United States. The park was established by Congress in 1890.

The territory now embraced within the park boundaries was selected and set aside because it is a place of marvelous beauty and grandeur. There is nowhere in the world its counterpart, and nowhere else can be found a national park containing so much of varied beauty and wonder. It is a land not only of scenic wonders, but of marvelous climate. Prof. F. E. Matthes, of the United States Geological Survey, describes it as "a climate paralleled by that of few mountain regions elsewhere in the world. It has a climate of sunshine and serene skies, dry, but not too dry; in summer warm, but not uncomfortably warm; withal characterized by nights that are cool, even frosty at the higher levels. The winters are cold enough to insure a snowfall of 2 to 4 feet in the lowest valleys and to maintain perpetual ice fields and glaciers on the highest crests. One goes to the Yosemite region not merely to admire its cliffs and waterfalls, nor to walk through the aisles of its great forests, but to revel in the full enjoyment of these wonders in the pure invigorating air and the restful calm that reigns from day to day." The hotels are open all the year, and the park is becoming known as an attractive winter resort, frequented by those who enjoy winter sports, such as snowshoeing, tobogganing, and coasting.

So far only the southern half of the park, embracing the Merced watersheds and the Yosemite Valley, have been improved and made accessible by the Government. But it is expected that the northern half, the Tuolumne watershed with the Hetch Hetchy Valley, will soon be improved and made equally accessible. Indeed, the northern part of the park is thought by many to be the more wonderful and beautiful. It embraces not only the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which is the counterpart of the Yosemite, but also the Tuolumne Canyon, which is second only to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and the Tuolumne Meadows, an alpine valley without equal in beauty and scenic grandeur in America. Thus, of the four prominent objects of interest in the park, three are in the Tuolumne watershed and are so far practically undeveloped and inaccessible.

The Yosemite National Park is visited annually by a constantly increasing number of visitors, not only from this country but from all over the world. One hundred and fifty from Great Britain alone visited the park in 1912, while almost every other country was represented. It is regarded everywhere by civilized men as one of the greatest of the world's marvels. The Westminster Review said of it:

The Yosemite is the wonder not only of California, but of the world.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said:

It is the only place I ever found that came up to the brag.

These words of praise refer principally to the Yosemite Valley, and when it is understood that this valley, while of surpassing beauty, is only one of the many marvels of the park, that the park is one hundred times larger than the valley from which it derives its name, and throughout the entire area is a veritable wonderland of grandeur and beauty, something of its true value can be appreciated.

Of the park as a whole a recent writer gives this description:

Of this glorious range (the Sierras) the Yosemite National Park is a central section, 36 miles in length and 48 miles in breadth. The famous Yosemite Valley lies in the heart of it, and it includes the headwaters of the Tuolumne and Merced Rivers, two of the most songful streams in the world; innumerable lakes and waterfalls and smooth, silky lawns; the noblest forests and the loftiest granite domes; the deepest ice-sculptured canyons, the brightest crystalline pavements, and snowy mountains soaring into the sky twelve and thirteen thousand feet, arrayed in open ranks and spiry pinnacled groups partially separated by tremendous canyons and amphitheaters; gardens on their sunny brows, avalanches thundering down their long white slopes, cataracts roaring gray and foaming in the crooked rugged gorges, and glaciers in their shadowy recesses working in silence, slowly completing their sculpture; new-born lakes at their feet, blue and green, free, or incumbered with drifting icebergs like miniature Arctic Oceans, shining, sparkling, calm as stars.

Nowhere will you see the majestic operations of nature more clearly revealed beside the frailest, most gentle and peaceful things. Nearly all of the park is a profound solitude, yet it is full of charming company, full of God's thoughts, a peace of peace and safety amid the most exalted grandeur and eager, enthusiastic action, a new song, a place of beginnings abounding in first lessons on life, mountain building, eternal, invincible, unbreakable order, with sermons in stones, storms, trees, flowers, and animals brim full of humanity.

AS A PRECEDENT.

To invade this national park, the possession of all the people of the Nation, to utterly destroy one of its chief objects of interest, and to practically transfer control and relinquish sovereignty over one-half of the entire area of the park to a municipality, is the object and purpose of this bill. The State of California relinquished its claim and trust to the Nation; but a city of that State is now demanding a recession to it of a territory fifty times as large, not to better carry out the purpose of its establishment, but to destroy it and transform it into a municipal utility.

Their position is simply this: The national parks are merely temporary sequestrations of natural objects of beauty which may be invaded and those natural objects of beauty destroyed whenever any municipality situated near enough to use them desires to appropriate them to its own use and benefit. In this case necessity can not be urged as a reason—only cheapness. So that by the passage of this bill it will be established as a precedent that whenever any municipality situated within appropriating distance from a national park finds it can get water and power which it may desire for municipal purposes, to sell to others, to run its street cars, or to irrigate its adjacent truck patches cheaper from a national park than from elsewhere, Congress should give it such privilege.

Is it supposed that any national park is safe if this bill becomes a law? Its passage will be an invitation for the invasion of every national park in the country. What would be thought of a proposition on the part of an individual, or even a school, or a hospital to invade one of our city parks and appropriate it to its own use? Would not the answer be, This can not be done, for the park is the property of all the people of the city, and can not be despoiled for the advantage of only a part? Is it contended that our city parks are to be considered more sacred and of higher value than our national parks? The Yosemite National Park was set aside for a great pleasure ground, for a national sanatorium, for the delight, the refreshment, the recuperation of all the people of the United States. This we now hold as a sacred trust for the purposes for which it was dedicated and set aside by the Nation. It would be a gross, a base violation of our duties as trustees for the people to surrender this national trust to satisfy a selfish, mercenary, utterly unjustifiable demand.

If this action be taken upon the ground of the higher privilege of municipal demand, how will it be possible to protect any national park? What argument used to destroy Hetch Hetchy might not with equal force be urged to dam and destroy Yosemite? Will not a further demand in the near future be presented to place a dam below El Capitan, and thus make the Yosemite Valley a water tank for somebody? As they have been formed by nature twin wonders and miracles of beauty, so would Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy become twin sacrifices to exploiters and boomers. If human greed can be thus confused with human need, and a plea for the destruction of that which is most beautiful and elevating in nature be disguised as a plea for humanity, then, indeed, may we despair of both our intelligence and our civilization.

THE HETCH HETCHY VALLEY.

There has been a strenuous and persistent attempt to depreciate and belittle the beauty and value of the Hetch Hetchy Valley. It is called a "barren canyon," a "craggy, inaccessible gorge," a "remote swamp infested with mosquitoes," of no particular value. It will be worth while to see just how much truth there is in these disparaging descriptions. They are made for the most part by those who have never visited the valley. We will contrast them with those who have seen it, some of them many times, and whose judgment is worthy of respect.

Mr. J. S. Chase, an English traveler and writer of note, in his book Yosemite Trails, thus describes the valley:

In general features the Hetch Hetchy is a remarkable duplication of the Yosemite. * * * There are the same clean-drawn, dome-like outlines, the same quiet beauty of winding river, the same level meadow floor, dotted with stately trees and sprinkled thickly with flowers.

Harriet Monroe, our American poet and essayist, says of it:

It is a garden of Paradise, this valley; a lesser Yosemite, but very different, with an infinitely charming individuality of its own; smaller but more compact, less grand but not less beautiful. In its wonderful forest growth, of great variety and magnificent development, it surpasses Yosemite Valley itself.

Mr. John P. Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, thus describes it:

It is about 5 miles in length between the points where the river enters the valley from the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne to its outlet through a gorge at its western extremity, and varies in width from a mile where it is broadest to less than 300 yards in its narrowest part. * * * Except at the places where the river enters and makes its exit the valley is inclosed by ridges, bold walls and peaks that rise to a height of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, or more than 2,000 feet above the level of the valley. * * * The Tuolumne by no means loses its beauty when it emerges from its rocky gorge to continue its course through the valley. If possible, it adds to its charms. In the summer time it meanders peacefully through the verdant meadows, hugging the base of the walls which inclose Hetch Hetchy on the north, reflecting its peaks and rocks in innumerable places. Mirror Lake, of the Yosemite, is repeated a hundred times in the reaches of this wonderful stream, whose tree-fringed banks are pictured on its glossy surface, while its pellucid depths reveal its pebbly bottom.

John Muir, who has done more, perhaps, than any other one man to preserve and make known the wonder and beauty of our national domain, says of Hetch Hetchy:

It is a wonderfully exact counterpart of the great Yosemite, not only in its crystal river and sublime rocks and waterfalls, but in the gardens, groves, and meadows of its flowery park-like floor. The walls of both are gray granite, rise abruptly out of the flowery grass and groves, are sculptured in the same style, and in both every rock is a glacial monument. * * * The Tueeulata waterfall is the most graceful I have ever seen. It excels even the Bridal Veil of the Yosemite both in height and fineness of fairy, airy beauty and behavior. * * * The Wapama waterfall is another marvel. It has a greater volume than the Yosemite Falls, is about 1,700 feet in height, and appears to be nearly vertical. It comes from a jagged, shadowy gorge, roaring and thundering, pounding its way with the weight and energy of an avalanche. * * * The Hetch Hetchy Valley is a grand landscape garden, one of nature's rarest and most precious of mountain mansions.

Prof. T. E. Matthes, of the Geological Survey, in a scientific description of the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys, says:

These two valleys * * * possess a distinctive, if not exceptional, character that places them in a category by themselves. They may be described as deep-hewn, clean-cut moats bordered by precipitous rock walls that sharply trench across the surface of the uplands and spring abruptly from broad, level, grassy floors. Waterfalls and cascades of great height and beauty leap down into both chasms from the hanging valleys of the upland, and the cliffs themselves are sculptured into a variety of bold and picturesque forms such as are scarcely known elsewhere.

The floor of the Yosemite has an elevation of 3,960 feet, that of the Hetch Hetchy 3,660 feet. It is a sister of Yosemite. It has a similar location. What the Yosemite is to the southern or Merced half of the park, Hetch Hetchy is to the northern or Tuolumne half. It has a similar origin and has similar characteristics, yet with such differences as nature, prodigal with her power to create, delights to produce.

Many artists think Hetch Hetchy more beautiful than Yosemite. It has a more exquisite adjustment of grandeur and beauty, a more delicate shading of color, a firmer outline of boundary. It has more beautiful floral displays, disclosing new coloring with the changing seasons. It has a more beautiful forestation, being in such regard a veritable wonderland of varied and beautiful groves and forests. Its waterfalls are not so numerous, but two of them excel even those of the Yosemite in impressive beauty and grandeur.

Frederick Law Olmstead, the great landscape authority, says the beauty of such valleys consists chiefly in the contrast between the grandeur of the lofty walls and the equisite sylvan character of the floors of the valley. This is impossible to create by any skill that man can use. And there are but few such places in the world. In fact, it seems to be admitted that the Yosemite in these rare qualities is the most beautiful and perfect in the world. If this be true, then Hetch Hetchy is second, closely approaching it in surpassing loveliness, and there is no third.

DEPRECIATION.

It is this valley, this earthly paradise, this elsewhere unmatchable beauty spot, that San Francisco seeks to appropriate and destroy. And this wanton act of vandalism is sought to be justified by disparagement. This beautiful vale, sprinkled with flowers, shaded by groves, made musical by the crystal rippling of its smiling river, is called a "barren canyon," a "rocky gorge." It is "remote." But so was Yosemite until roads made it near, as they will Hetch Hetchy if it is not destroyed. It is "inaccessible." But so was Yosemite until the Government improved it, as it will Hetch Hetchy. A road of but 9 miles in length and an expenditure of $10,000 will make it, too, accessible. It is "swampy" in places. But so was Yosemite until it was drained and used. "Mosquitoes are a fearful pest." But so were they in Yosemite until the Government drove them out. Mr. E. T. Parsons, who has spent many seasons in the park, says:

I have experienced attacks of mosquitoes in the Bridal Veil Meadows, at the lower end of Yosemite Valley, that would put the Hetch Hetchy cohorts to shame.

But more than 10,000 persons now visit the Yosemite annually, the number is increasing every year, and the mosquitoes have disappeared.

It is said that in the spring the valley is flooded. But so are all mountain valleys. So is the valley of the Yosemite; so are the valleys of the Yellowstone National Park; so are the valleys of the Glacial National Park. These flood conditions are subject to control so as not to interfere with its usefulness when drainage and other improvements are carried out.

It is by such ridiculous arguments as these that the taking of Hetch Hetchy is sought to be justified.

"A BEAUTIFUL LAKE."

The proponents of this bill seek to convey the impression, first, that the Hetch Hetchy Valley will not be destroyed by damming it and, second, that it will add to the beauty of the park to thus create "a beautiful lake."

The impression is created that to dam Hetch Hetchy will cover but a portion of the valley and not necessarily destroy it as such. That impression is erroneous. The valley is small. Its level floor is only about 3½ miles long by three-fourths of a mile wide. Its walls are precipitous and rise to a great height sheer from the valley floor. It is proposed to build a dam 325 feet high. The water in the reservoir, when it is full, will be 7 miles long on its surface, 1½ miles wide, and 175 feet or more deep. There will be no level places on the steep mountain sides to view the remains. The reservoir can be seen from the mountain tops, 2,000 feet above, but the view will not be very satisfying. It was first proposed by the city to cut a scenic roadway entirely around the reservoir. But the engineering difficulties of cutting a roadway from the almost perpendicular granite walls surrounding the valley were so great and the cost so heavy that the project was abandoned, and now the city only binds itself to build a "road or trail" on the north side of the reservoir. It is scarcely necessary to say that a "trail" or bridle path will be of little practical value to anyone.

The "beautiful lake" idea seems to have removed many objections. Imaginary pictures of the valley transformed into a beautiful lake have been prepared and are being exhibited as arguments for the city's plan. It is such a nice thing to have a lake in a park and is really so expected that the proposition of San Francisco to furnish one with which to decorate the national park seems not only the proper thing but really a generous act worthy of praise and meriting instant acceptance with thanks. But the national park is full of beautiful lakes already. John Muir says there are no less than 250 within the park boundaries of sufficient size to be noted and named. There is no need of another lake in the park.

And this is not to be and can not be a lake. It is a reservoir, a "catch basin," as the chairman of the committee aptly called it. It has been properly termed a cistern, and such it would be, the rim of which would rise 2,000 feet from its contents. An artificial lake, which can be maintained at a comparatively equal fill, can be made and kept attractive in case natural lakes can not be found. But a reservoir which will be filled full to its capacity by the spring floods, which are to be stored and emptied through the long, dry, hot season until its flood store is exhausted, is not and can not be made attractive. When full the Hetch Hetchy reservoir would be 7 miles long, 1½ miles wide, and 175 feet deep. When the minimum was reached it would be an almost stagnant pond, less than 2 miles long and half a mile wide. In the hot and dry months, when the park would be most visited, it would be for the most part a ghastly mud patch, reeking with the dirty ooze of the tank, denuded of verdure, disgusting, horrible—a thing to be avoided rather than sought.

The author of the bill says:

It makes a beauty spot of what is a barren canyon to-day.

John Muir says:

As well say damming New York's Central Park would enhance its beauty.

Of the lake idea, he says:

The beautiful lake, forsooth, would be only an eyesore, a dismal blot on the landscape. The Hetch Hetchy dam lake would be but a rough imitation of a natural lake for a few of the spring months, an open mountain sepulcher the others. * * * Dam Hetch Hetchy! As well dam for water tanks the people's cathedrals and churches, for no holier temple has ever been consecrated by the heart of man.

Prof. William F. Bade, of Berkeley, Cal., says:

There are scores of finer lakes in the park than this drowned valley will make, while Hetch Hetchy and Yosemite are the only mountain temples of their kind in America.

To dam the valley, he says, will make it a "monstrous municipal cistern."

Col. Biddle, chairman of the Army board, testifying for the city, was asked if the damming of Hetch Hetchy would "destroy the whole park, as assumed by some people?" His reply

was, "No, sir; it would not destroy the whole park, although it would destroy a valley which is very beautiful."

There can be no disguising the fact; it would destroy the valley. If the sacrifice were necessary, it could be made. But certainly nothing less than absolute necessity would justify it.

Mr. Pinchot, also testifying for the city, speaking of the preservation of the park, said:

Here is one of the great wonders of the world, and I would leave it just as it is, so far as possible, in the Yosemite National Park.

That is the generally accepted idea of intelligent people nowadays. Few indeed can be found who would destroy the natural when it can be preserved to substitute the artificial.

PRESERVATION OF HETCH HETCHY NECESSARY FOR PARK.

It is not alone because of the destruction of the beautiful Hetch Hetchy Valley that protest is made, but because its taking will almost make of no use to the people one-half of the entire park. Just as the Yosemite is the gateway, the entrance court, the base of observation, and the center of attraction around which all the southern half of the park clusters and gravitates, so is the Hetch Hetchy Valley the portal and center from which must radiate all the interest and value of the northern half of the park. Hetch Hetchy is even more necessary and important in that regard than Yosemite, because there are more objects of interest outside the valley in the northern than in the southern part and because Hetch Hetchy is even more necessary as a condition to their observation and enjoyment.

As we have already seen, the Yosemite National Park comprises two watersheds. The Tuolumne River forms the northern and the Merced the southern, and each contains about one-half the entire area of the park, or about 500 square miles. The Yosemite is the only considerable valley in the southern part and is situated near the lower or western boundary and is the entrance and base of the southern part of the park. To it has come the railway, and from it radiate the roads and trails which make accessible and available the many objects of interest in the southern part of the park. In the valley are the hotels, the coach-line stations, the post, telegraph, and telephone offices, and the supply stores. More than 10,000 visit it each year, and the number is increasing rapidly. The Government superintendent in his last report strongly recommends the building of additional hotels and more roads and trails to answer the rapidly growing demand.

As yet the Government has not reached in its course of improvement the northern part of the park, but it is intended to do so very soon. It is needed now. The demand that its wonders and beauties shall be made available is increasing. There are 500 square miles in the southern part, and yet the officials report that it is crowded in the season. Why is this? Because, while the territory is large, it is a mountain park where valleys are few, and so available stopping and camping and resting places are few. This makes the demand for the opening and improvement of the northern part, and this demand does not come from the despised "nature lovers" alone. It comes from the tired workers of the hot and dry valleys, from the nerve-wrecked toilers of the cities, from the travelers from the lands beyond the sea who have heard of the marvels of this wonderland and desire to see and know them.

And that is one of the reasons why the Hetch Hetchy Valley is so valuable and should be preserved. Just as the Yosemite Valley is the gateway to the southern part of the park, so is Hetch Hetchy the gateway to the northern part. It, too, is near the lower western boundary. It, too, is the only practical portal and base and center for the entire northern part of the park. Here in this valley is the only practical location for hotels, stations, and offices. From this valley should radiate and center the roads and trails to make accessible the wonders of the northern part of the park. Just as from the Yosemite Valley Mount Star King, the Tenaya Lake and Canyon, Wawona, and the Big Trees, and Cathedral Park are made accessible and available, so would Lakes Eleanor, Vernon, and Tilden, the Tiltill Valley, the Tuolumne Canyon, the Matterhorn, the Tuolumne Meadows and the circle of great mountain peaks surrounding it, and the hundreds of other special objects of interest and beauty be made available from Hetch Hetchy. But this can not be done if it is converted into a reservoir.

Just as the development of the Valley of the Merced—named Yosemite—was first necessary to make a base for bringing all its related and adjacent wonders and beauties under observation and availability, so will the development and improvement of the Valley of the Tuolumne—named Hetch Hetchy—be first necessary to make a base for bringing all the more than 500 square miles of adjacent and related wonder and beauties within the reach of the people. And just as to dam and destroy the Yosemite would make the entire southern part of the park of little interest or use, so would the destruction of Hetch Hetchy make the entire northern part of the park of little use or benefit.

WHAT SANITARY CONTROL MEANS.

But not only is the northern part of the park made unavailable by reason of the importance of Hetch Hetchy Valley as a center and base, but the entire northern part of the park, the entire 500 square miles which form the watershed of the Tuolumne, and which is tributary to the Hetch Hetchy Valley, is made a sanitary district of San Francisco, and that city is given sanitary control of all the northern half of the national park. Restrictions are made as to the use of "any reservoir or stream" and over camps and hotels "within the watershed."

In the rules proposed for the sanitation of the watershed by Mr. Alen Hazen and Mr. George C. Whipple, the distinguished sanitary experts, provision was made that no refuse or garbage should be placed in the waters of any reservoir or stream, or within 50 feet thereof. This was the provision of the bill when originally introduced, when it was considered by the Government officials and approved by the committee. In some way the requirement has been changed, and instead of 50 feet the distance is made 300 feet. The effect of this is to make the great Tuolumne Canyon impossible of exploration or observation. It prohibits the use of the greater part of the Tuolumne Meadows. It makes it practically impossible to explore or tour the entire Tuolumne watershed, over 500 square miles in extent, or the larger part of the entire national park. The reason for this is that at most points the walls of the wonderful Tuolumne Canyon are less than 300 feet from the river. In the beautiful Alpine valley, known as the Tuolumne Meadows, the camping places and outfitting stations are near the streams. In the entire northern part of the park the valleys are narrow and there are very few level places that can be found within them 300 feet from a stream. Nearly all the little lakes—and there are hundreds of them—are directly or indirectly the sources of streams which flow into the Tuolumne River, and thence into Hetch Hetchy Valley; and all must be subject to these sanitary regulations.

It is supposed by many that the Hetch Hetchy Valley alone is affected by this bill. This is, indeed, a great mistake. Sanitary supervision is equivalent to control. In effect the passage of this bill will transfer the jurisdiction of the northern half of the park from the United States to the city of San Francisco. Hereafter the southern half of the park will be administered for park purposes, and within its precincts the people will be invited. But the northern part of the park will be conserved as a water supply for San Francisco, and within that watershed the people will not be welcome. In whatever degree the United States shall assist in the policing and protection of that part of the park, it will be primarily in the interest of San Francisco to enforce sanitary regulations to protect its water supply.

San Francisco assumes the burden of enforcing its sanitary regulations. In what measure and to what extent it is proposed that the city shall assume control over the park for that purpose the bill does not make clear. But surely it could not be thought that San Francisco desires to impose on the General Government the protection of its water supply. Assuming that nothing so unreasonable is proposed, then it follows that San Francisco must police the entire watershed, embracing a territory of 500 square miles. Assuming also, as the city is so anxious to claim, that the people will go into the northern part of the park after Hetch Hetchy is dammed, it follows as a necessary consequence that it will require an army of policemen to protect it. A national park is vastly different from a national forest reserve. If San Francisco should go to a national forest reserve, as did Los Angeles, to either the Eel River, McCloud River, or Mokelumne, or others where their source of supply would be within forest reserves, protection would be an easy matter, for within a forest reserve the people are not invited. The policy is exclusion. But within a national park the exact opposite is true. The policy is inducement, invitation, even solicitation. Within a national forest reserve the less it is used the more it serves the object of its establishment. With a national park, the more it is used the more it serves the purpose for which it was set aside.

Keeping in mind that San Francisco is to spend millions in securing this water supply, what must be her policy? Will it be to encourage, to invite the people to come within the watershed and contaminate its water supply? On the contrary, will not its interests demand a policy of exclusion? By the mere manner in which the city shall enforce its sanitary provisions it can exclude visitors from the northern part of the park. The people will not go for pleasure where it is made unpleasant for them. They will not go for rest where constant nagging is probable.

It must seem evident that the purpose of a water supply is utterly inconsistent with that of a national park. It will be continually and increasingly to the interest of San Francisco to keep people away from the watershed. Most experts hold that

it is necessary either to have entire exclusion or else filtration to insure sanitation. The people of Portland, Oreg., would not be satisfied with anything less than the absolute exclusion of everybody from the watershed of their Bull Run water supply, and so they secured from Congress an act to that effect.

If an epidemic of typhoid should occur in San Francisco it would be at once attributed to its unprotected water supply and there would come a clamor for exclusion. It is claimed that the reservoir may be used for boating and the mountains and waterfalls around Hetch Hetchy observed from motor boats and canoes. Of course there is no provision in the bill to that effect. The unauthorized statement is only intended for pictorial purposes. Imagine what the people of San Francisco would say and do if they were informed that banana peels and cigar stumps were being thrown into its unfiltered water supply.

It is true that the bill provides that no further restrictions shall be demanded, and if further protection is needed it will filter. But its objection to filtration now is the cost. The city claims it will cost $10,500,000 to filter its water supply. Which will be the cheaper for it, filtration or exclusion? San Francisco will demand exclusion in the name of the ten millions it will save, in the name of the women and children who are dying because Congress does not listen to their cry, in the interest of the conservation of human life and the general cause of humanity. They will say then, just as they say now, "Your park is big enough without it. You have got the Yosemite Valley and what do you want with more? Nobody will object except a few 'nature lovers,' and there is only a few of them, anyway."

And there will be stronger reasons then existing for the passage of an act of exclusion than now exists for the passage of this act. It will be argued that Congress must have known that exclusion would finally be demanded. To think of granting a tract of land for a water supply and then expecting to use it as a pleasure resort subject to constant danger of infection will be said to be ridiculous. With this view, Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, testified: "The whole valley which is tributary to Hetch Hetchy, every single foot of it, must be given to San Francisco," unless Congress means to "give away a means of poisoning San Francisco."

It is not an unreasonable apprehension nor an unjustifiable statement which is made by John Muir and others that the passage of this bill means the absolute destruction for park purposes of one-half the national park. If the watershed is protected by the city under the provisions of this bill, or if exclusion is hereafter secured, in either case its usefulness for park purposes is destroyed. Ex-Mayor Phelan says San Francisco will do the park "no violence. She will treat it fairly." Imagine some future Mayor Schmidt, or Boss Ruef, or sand-lot politicians through their superintendent and employees administering this beautiful trust! Their characteristic hunger for the quiet of the forest and the grandeur of the mountains, their appreciation and love of the beautiful, will indicate what is meant by municipalizing Yosemite. Even under present conditions an indication of the attitude of the city authorities and of what may be expected of them is shown by the change in the bill by which an exclusion of 50 feet, deemed ample by their own sanitary experts, is changed to 300 feet, presumably to better please the city.

WHAT GOES WITH HETCH HETCHY.

It will not be without value to mention some of the other wonders and beauties besides Hetch Hetchy which the people will surrender to San Francisco if this bill is passed.

The Tuolumne Canyon deserves to be ranked among the greatest natural wonders of the earth, say naturalists who have explored it. It is second only in size and grandeur to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and in some respects excels it. It can be made more easily observable, for the Colorado canyon is in some places 15 miles wide, while this is but 1¼. The canyon is only about 22 miles long, but the fall is nearly 5,200 feet. In other words, it falls a mile in a continuous succession of cascades and cataracts. For a long time it was considered impassable, and now is only traversed with difficulty, requiring about four days for the trip. Yet it can be made easily passable unless the blocking of its lower outlet is accomplished by the damming of Hetch Hetchy. In places the walls rise in terraced or almost vertical precipices to heights of 5,000 feet.

Joseph Clement, regimental chaplain of the United States Army, says that to dam Hetch Hetchy would shut out the public from the canyon through which the Government contemplates building a trail when it reaches improvements in that portion of the park. Describing this absolutely unique and almost unknown attraction of the park, he says:

> The wonders of the canyon can not be described to others in words. We looked up at peaks 5,000 feet in height and saw some of the most beautiful waterfalls and cascades in the world. Stella Falls, Le Conte Falls, and Muir Canyon are in the midst of scenery which surpasses anything in the Yosemite or any or all of the places in that wonderful park.

At the entrance or upper end of this canyon is the splendid alpine valley, known as the Tuolumne Meadows. The term "meadows," bestowed by hunters and prospectors who first christened it, does not indicate its real nature. It is a beautiful mountain valley in which the Tuolumne receives its hundred tributaries before it plunges into the canyon and through it to Hetch Hetchy. It lies high up among the crests of the Sierras at an altitude of 8,500 feet, or nearly a mile higher than the floor of the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys. Down from the heights of Mount Dana, Lyell, Ritter, Conness, and dozens of other lordly peaks, fed by their thousand glaciers and flooded by their eternal snows, come these mountain torrents through deep gorges carved through solid granite, leaping precipices, with shouts of thunderous laughter or singing lullabys among the pines and ferns. Threading their way quietly after they have reached the meadows through fields of lush grass, among flowery meads which extend for miles, through fragrant groves of tamarack and fir and pine, they join the Tuolumne on its mad excursion through the canyon.

This valley is not only a spacious region of enchantment and delight, but it is the only resting place and vantage ground to see and explore the great mountains surrounding it. It is the only available camping ground and outfitting station in this region. It is crossed by important trails leading to Mona Pass, to Donohue Pass, to Levining Pass, to Tuolumne Pass, to Tuolumne Canyon, and to the Yosemite by the Sunrise Trail and the Tioga Road. It is the point from which to view and visit Cathedral Peak, Unicorn, Rafferty, McClure, Lyell, the Kuna Crest, Mount Gibbs, Dana, and Conness—in short, the greatest and most glorious mountains in the park.

Mr. E. T. Parsons, a frequent visitor, says of it:

> For 20 miles the verdant meadows studded with countless flowers follow the sparkling river. Groves of beautiful trees are scattered here and there, as if for the express purpose of making ideal camping grounds. Trout are abundant, the pasture is the best in the Sierras, the delicious mineral springs near Lamberts Dome are alone enough attraction for thousands of visitors. Above all, the clear, bright, unbroken sunshine of a California summer, the invigorating air, cooled by the myriads of snowy peaks surrounding, makes it a paradise for man.

And this, too, is to be surrendered to the supervision and control of San Francisco.

But these by no means exhaust the list of the attractions of the northern part of the park. Mr. Allen Chamberlain, in an article in the Outlook magazine, says:

> I do not hesitate to declare that the scenic beauty of the country north of Hetch Hetchy is fit to rank with the finest mountain scenery in the country. Once the public is allowed a glimpse into the Tuolumne River watershed, with its sunny and hospitable meadows, its wide-spreading forests, its great snow peaks, innumerable lovely lakes, and majestic canyons the clamor for its development will be irresistible.
>
> "NATURE LOVERS."

I presume these words of description and praise can have but little effect on the advocates of this bill. In every speech and reference they have nothing but contempt and scorn for the "nature lovers." And yet the most serene intelligences and greatest minds the world has ever known have been "nature lovers." Indeed, it may be truly said that there is no truer test of that which is most elevated and noble in humanity than the appreciation and love of nature.

In a plea for the enlargement and preservation of our national parks, Mr. James Bryce, while he was yet ambassador, said:

> The love of nature is the very simplest and best of those pleasures the power of enjoying which has been implanted in us. * * * A taste for natural beauty is increasing, and, as we hope, will go on increasing. The places of scenic beauty do not increase, but, on the contrary, are in danger of being reduced in number and diminished in quantity. There is no better service we can render to the masses of the people than to preserve for them wide spaces of fine scenery for their delight. * * * Let us think of the future. We are trustees of the future. We are not here for ourselves alone. All these gifts were not given us to be used by our generation or with the thought of one generation only before our minds. We are the heirs of those who have gone before and charged with a duty to those who come after, and there is no duty which seems clearer or higher than that of handing on to them undiminished facilities for the enjoyment of some of the best gifts that the Creator has seen fit to bestow upon His children.

It is not the æsthete or the dilettante who really loves nature. Neither is beauty hunger confined to the rich and cultivated. It is shown in the modest window garden or the broken cups of the poor where a few geranium slips are grown and watched with loving care. It is not because of the demand of the rich that every city in the land is building spacious city parks and botanical gardens. It is because of the demand for fresh air, for the welcome shade, for the green grass and the open spaces, and an uninterrupted view of the sky and the stars, that comes from the poor. The nerve-wrecked worker in the clanging factories, the tired and weary seamstress from the tenement shops,

the sick and suffering children whose eyes brighten at sight of a flower—these are the real "nature lovers."

Indeed, not to love the beauty of the sky and sea, of forest and flower, is to be defective or deformed. The highest types of humanity are those who stand nearest nature and love her most, who open their eyes to her beauty and their hearts to her ennobling influence. It was Emerson who said, "Not in nature, but in man is all the beauty and worth he sees"—that is, the beauty and worth in nature can not be known by those souls which are not large enough to contain them.

Were it not for our increasing intelligence and our growing appreciation of the sublime and the beautiful we should not have established our national parks. We have realized their use and value in the generation in which we live, and we have realized of what inestimable worth they will be to the generations yet to come. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," sang Keats, and the verse has sunk so deeply into the consciousness of the world that it has become a proverb for all peoples. In what supreme measure is the saying true in this case. As the years go on, as intelligence increases, as civilization advances, as man's appreciation and love of the sublime and beautiful enlarges, this park preserved as God made it will be indeed "a joy forever."

Really, gentlemen who sneer at "nature lovers" do not mean what their disparagement might imply. They are all themselves "nature lovers." All men not congenitally defective are. Even the savage, without understanding his impression, looks with pleasure on a beautiful landscape. Exactly in the measure in which intelligence is developed and civilization advances does this appreciation and love increase. The man or woman whose broad culture and enlightened humanitarianism takes the most exalted form seeks most and loves best "communion with her visible form."

THE HIGHEST CONSERVATION.

It is strongly urged that the highest conservation is use, and that domestic use is first to be considered. It is asserted in every form of phrase that to sacrifice utility for beauty is merely an effeminate, sentimental view. Every statement and proposition of this kind made could be admitted and still San Francisco could not be justified in asking the Government to sacrifice Hetch Hetchy. The argument has no weight or force unless the alternative exists—either the sacrifice of Hetch Hetchy or of human life in San Francisco. But no such alternative exists. San Francisco is not required to go to Hetch Hetchy or suffer for water; there are half a dozen other places to which it can go. It is not a case of dire necessity, requiring the sacrifice of one of the most wonderful of nature's masterpieces in order to save human life. What is really asked is to sacrifice the priceless marvel to save San Francisco some money. To Congress the proposition is, Will we allow an invasion of a national park, a phenomenal natural treasure house and one of the few wonders of the world, in order—not to relieve San Francisco's distress, but to save it a few dollars?

There are many who support this bill in the sincere belief that at some time Hetch Hetchy must be dammed and used by somebody, and that we might as well dispose of it now as later.

But it should be remembered that the Nation has set aside but few of such places for preservation—certainly no more than a reasonable policy demands. There are many available water and power sites on Government lands and within national-forest reserves against the proper use of which there can be no objection. But to thus use a national park is to utterly destroy its usefulness as such, and there is not another Hetch Hetchy in the land or in the world.

It should also be remembered that the same reasons would justify the damming and destruction of the Yosemite Valley and, in fact, all valleys in all our parks. It certainly can not be necessary to destroy all the beautiful things in the world on the plea that they must be utilized. Rather should it be recognized that such a definition of utility is too narrow. Dishwashing is not the only use for water, nor lumber for trees, nor pasture for grass. It is as real, as true, a utility if all these are preserved and combined, for the curing of tired minds and bodies, for the soothing of racked nerves, and for the solace of the sorrowing.

In this instance, too, the sacrifice can not be considered necessary on the ground of utility. The material benefits of the water can be obtained in the irrigation of the land to which it belongs and without the destruction of Hetch Hetchy.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

It is said by the proponents of this bill that the city of San Francisco now owns a large part of the floor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, that it already owns a part of the dam site, and has title to other lands within the national park. This it has acquired in order to strengthen its claim against the Government. It hardly comes with good grace from the holder of adverse interests to parade them as claims for favor. To strengthen its claim against the Government the city even went so far as to have its then mayor, Mr. Phelan, file claims in his individual capacity as a private claimant. To buy up these private claims, every one of which was in opposition to the interests of the Government which was trying to settle them, was a hostile and unfriendly act. Every claim purchased has been to hinder and embarrass the Government in its beneficent purpose in the establishment of the park for the use of the people.

The position of claimants to lands within a Government park is not well established, but most of it is pure bluff, and much of it, like Phelan's claims, apparent fraud. Referring to those private claims, the superintendent of the park, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, says:

> There are approximately 20,000 acres of timber and homestead claims in the park. * * * The only patented lands now retained are timber claims and a few claims that were taken up under the homestead act and were never occupied as homesteads, but simply used as a pretext for bringing in stock to stray upon the park lands. These private lands are no longer of any value to their owners, as there is not sufficient grazing on them to keep half a dozen animals during the summer.

It is by pressing this sort of claims that San Francisco seeks to force the Government of the United States to accede to its demands. The superintendent strongly urges that the Government buy or condemn these worthless claims, and this it will of course do when it gets ready. Then San Francisco will be paid for her purchases if they be found to have any value.

PAYMENT FOR POWER.

It is argued that San Francisco proposes to pay the Government a good price for what it gets. It is provided in the bill that the city shall build certain roads and trails and after a while pay the Government an annual rental for the privilege of developing and using the water power.

Regarding the roads, it is stated that they will make available those sections of the park now rarely visited, and thus add to its value. It is only necessary to say that the Government can and will build these roads and make other necessary improvements without outside aid. It is not bankrupt; it is the richest and most prosperous nation in the world, and it can take care of its own property in what manner and at such time as it sees fit. There has never been and there never will be any protest or objection on the part of the people to the improvement of our national parks.

It is further provided in the bill that, beginning at the end of a 5-year period—which it is assumed will be required to construct the dam—San Francisco is to pay $15,000 annually for the first 10 years, $20,000 for the second 10 years, and $30,000 annually thereafter. The rental is to be used for the improvement of the national parks in California. Again, it may be said the Government does not ask for or need aid in the improvement of its parks. But as a purely business proposition the amount offered should be refused, as it is grossly inadequate.

The value of Hetch Hetchy dammed for the development of hydroelectric energy is fixed by the board at $45,000,000. It will develop 115,000 horsepower, which, at $20 per year, would be worth $2,300,000. But there are many who think it will be worth $30 per horsepower, which would make an annual return of $3,450,000. In other words, it is proposed to give San Francisco property that will command an annual return of $3,450,000 for from $15,000 to $30,000. Besides it is proposed to give it in addition 400,000,000 gallons of water daily for nothing.

It is not too much to say that never in the history of this country has the Government been asked to give away a right so great for a consideration so small. A distinguished member of the majority declared during the debate in the House:

> You are going to create one of the greatest water-power possibilities that was ever created in the United States. * * * The income derived from this proposition is going to be commensurate, when it is under full headway and in full operation, to the income of the Panama Canal.

There will be, however, this tremendous difference, that while the income of the Panama Canal will all go to the United States, the income from this proposition will all go to the corporation which receives the franchise, except a paltry $30,000.

But this ought not to be considered as a money deal. It is not. We have set aside this park for the use of the people. It is not for sale. Its use ought not to be purchased. It is, or should be, forever removed from exploitation. It should be kept and held sacred, devoted to the high purpose for which it was intended.

It is proposed in this bill that the city can not sell water or power to any corporation or individual to sell or sublet. But it is not provided that the city may not sell to any corporation it chooses all the water or electric energy it desires for its own use. Especially as regards the sale of power this is a great opportunity for fraud and graft. With a corrupt administra-

tion, or even a weak one, corporations can obtain favorable concessions, new projects could be instituted based on favoritism, by which competition can be controlled, lower rates for political influence; in these and many other ways the opportunity and temptation is open for unlimited corruption and abuse.

It is urged that in effect the bill is a proposition for developing power under municipal and governmental supervision, which is to be furnished to the people at cost. The bill does not so provide. In order to effect a compromise with the people of the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts, they are granted the right to purchase at cost surplus power for pumping and municipal purposes. But such provision is for them alone. The city can sell at a profit or at a loss, or at any price, all the power it does not see fit to use itself to any corporation or individual desiring to purchase it. If commercial motives control, prices and terms may be arranged to induce use and obtain profits. If political motives govern, privileges will be granted where they will do the most good.

MR. PINCHOT AND SOME OTHERS.

The supporters of this bill are fond of parading lists of prominent persons who it is alleged are supporting this bill. Some of these are not now supporting this bill and never have supported it. Some are named as supporters of the bill who admit they have given the matter no attention or study. Others are supporting the bill for reasons not difficult to understand.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, declares he favors this bill. It is to be expected that he would. He is a citizen of San Francisco, and that city is his home. Besides, he appeared and has acted as attorney and adviser of the city in its efforts to obtain this concession before he was appointed to his present position. As against his indorsement, which can not be considered impartial, is the fact that three Secretaries of the Interior preceding him have refused to approve the project—Secretaries Hitchcock, Ballinger, and Fisher. Secretary Garfield only approved of it on the condition that Lake Eleanor and Cherry Creek should prove insufficient, which condition he believed and which almost certainly would have amply protected Hetch Hetchy.

Hon. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, is quoted as approving the bill. What is construed as approval is probably his statement, "I am advised by those immediately in charge of the service that the bill adequately protects the forests with which I immediately have to deal." A small part of the water supply contemplated by the bill is to be obtained from Cherry Creek, which is outside the national park, and within the Stanislaus National Forest Reserve. The national parks are subject to the supervision of the Interior Department, while the national forest reserves are under the control of the Department of Agriculture. The bill certainly will not injure a forest reserve.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot has given his unqualified indorsement of this bill. It is certain that this indorsement of the great conservationist carries great weight and has had large influence in securing support for this bill. And yet slight reflection would have induced the conclusion that Mr. Pinchot's approval was only what might have been expected. Mr. Pinchot is our first, our greatest, forester. He is primarily interested in forest reserves and not in national parks. He is a conservationist of forests and not of scenery. There is a fundamental difference between national parks and national forest reserves. To the parks the public is invited. Inducements are offered for the people to come. But to the forest reserves the public is not invited. A policy of exclusion is best adapted for forest preservation. Every visitor is a danger. Every camper is a menace. There is no doubt Mr. Pinchot is logical in supporting this bill. By its passage more than 500 square miles of national-park territory will be transferred, in effect, from a national park to a forest reserve. A policy of exclusion will best protect San Francisco's water supply and Mr. Pinchot's trees.

It is known, of course, that Mr. Pinchot is greatly interested in extending the national power, especially with regard to the control of water-power rights within the States, and the provisions of the present bill by which the General Government receives payment for water-power rights is in accordance with his ideas on that subject. But the principle for which he contends is not necessarily involved in this bill. Back of the question as to whether the Nation or the State should control a water power granted is the question of the grant. If the franchise ought not to be granted at all, then the dependent proposition becomes unnecessary to consider. It is contended by most of those who oppose this bill that the national parks must not be exploited at all by anybody at any time or on any terms.

But these considerations should not have induced Mr. Pinchot's approval of this bill. He should understand that it is the most dangerous attack on conservation that has been made in recent years. He should understand that every enemy of conservation in the unfriendly West is favoring this bill; that every private interest that desires to invade and exploit a national park, a forest reserve, or any portion of the Government's unclassified domain is hoping for the passage of this bill; that if a municipal corporation can defeat the Government's purpose a private corporation can do so; that those who desire to save the national parks are endeavoring to defeat their invasion by any corporation or individual, public or private, in the interest of all the people as against a special privilege for a few—and that is what we understand Mr. Pinchot has made his life's ambition and desire. Mr. Pinchot should be first among the defenders of Yosemite instead of its assailant. That he is not so is a great disappointment and regret to those who are his friends.

Other names are given as supporters of this bill. But for every one thus given it is safe to say that ten equally or more distinguished could be given as opposing the measure. The press with practical unanimity all over the country denounce the proposition as a grab and a steal. Nearly all the societies and associations who have considered it have passed resolutions against it. For 12 years San Francisco has persisted in her attempt to induce or compel the National Government to relinquish Hetch Hetchy to it, but so far without success. As soon as the facts are known and the real conditions understood there follows an almost certain condemnation of the proposition.

That this is really the view taken by the people is strikingly shown by a statement made by a Senator in debate on this bill, who said:

> Senators in this body, Representatives in the other House of Congress, and public officials in Washington are receiving thousands and thousands of letters from people throughout the country protesting against the passage of this bill.

If that be true, it is an indication of the public desire, and a strong reason why the bill ought not to pass.

TRUE INTERESTS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The true interests of both San Francisco and California are against the passage of this bill. Even the people of San Francisco are beginning to understand the folly, the worse than folly, of the policy pursued by a handful of men who have been managing the city's campaign for Hetch Hetchy. Speculative and chimerical schemes for obtaining power so that the city could experiment in running its street cars and furnish and sell light and power have been responsible for this. A long fight with the present private "monopoly" was to be won in the interest of the people by obtaining Hetch Hetchy. Deprivation and even suffering because of an insufficient water supply was deliberately allowed to continue so that the people could be induced to believe it could only be cured by the procurement of Hetch Hetchy. Thus the people were led to believe Hetch Hetchy was the one indispensable requisite to an adequate and suitable water supply. How far from the truth this really is we have already seen.

The facts are beginning to be understood, even by the people of San Francisco. And when they finally realize what an absurd and almost impossible proposition it is to secure a water supply from a national park, when they understand that a joint supervision in the interest of the city which desires exclusion, and the Government whose object in the establishment of a national park is to invite the people to come and stay, and that this must inevitably lead to complications, conflicts of jurisdiction, litigation, and constant embarrassment and trouble, when they further understand that from the moment the bill becomes a law, if it ever does, litigation between the irrigationists of the San Joaquin Valley and the city is certain, and conflicts of State and national jurisdiction and laws are directly involved—when these things are understood, as they will be, the people will wish they had gone elsewhere so that all these complications could have been avoided.

It is believed that a realization of these facts is likely to occur to at least many of the people of the city. But it is stated in the press that a certain political group in the city has become so obsessed with the idea of obtaining Hetch Hetchy that they can not give it up except by a sacrifice of their political vanity. It may and probably will turn out that they do not more truly represent the wishes and interests of the people of that city than did those who assumed to represent the interests of the water users in the Turlock and Modesto districts. It is openly stated that the city's attorneys admit that if the grant of the valley is secured from Congress years of litigation will result. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the present city engi-

neer, is quoted as saying a year ago that the Hetch Hetchy project was "a hideous blunder," but that the city had gone so far it could not back out.

Why has not San Francisco done as Los Angeles has done, which on the 5th and 6th of this month celebrated the completion of its great water system? It went a distance of 260 miles for its water supply at a cost of $26,000,000. It has taken eight years to complete the project, which will furnish 260,000,000 gallons daily and develop 47,000 horsepower. But it did not invite opposition and litigation and disaster by attempting to invade a national park. It went to a national forest reserve, where San Francisco should go. There is a choice of at least three open to the city, two of which will develop more horsepower than Los Angeles will obtain; one of them 95,000,000, and any of which will furnish as much water as the city can use for a century, and of as good quality as Los Angeles has obtained.

CALIFORNIA'S MISTAKE AND SHAME.

Still more would it prove a colossal blunder for California to aid in its own spoliation and shame. It would be a disastrous financial policy to aid San Francisco in an endeavor to save, as it claims, $20,000,000, and by so doing reduce the productive capacity of the State $20,000,000 a year for all time by depriving one of its fertile valleys of the water to which it is entitled and without which 200,000 acres of its land must remain an arid waste. It is a still more serious blunder to surrender the State's right to control its own waters for the use of its own people and to welcome an invasion of national power in contravention of those rights which it has jealously guarded for nearly a century. National power once exercised is like the camel's head under the tent; it is soon followed by exclusive occupancy.

Years ago California received the Yosemite Valley in trust for the people. It kept it until 1906, when it receded it to the National Government. By its voluntary act it relinquished every claim it had in the park. Even the people of California will admit that it is a most fortunate thing both for California and the rest of the Nation that the General Government is in control of that supreme pleasure ground and wonderland. Not only is California relieved of the burden of its improvement and maintenance, but the place is dignified and brought into true prospective by this national recognition of its worth and beauty. Nothing can deprive California, however, of the glory that the Yosemite, the wonder and admiration of the world, is hers, is within her boundaries, and can not be dissociated from her name.

None realize better than Californians that there is a money value in the preservation of her natural beauties and wonders. The climate and scenery of California are famed all around the world. These have been the attractions that have drawn thousands of permanent citizens and hundreds of millions of dollars to the upbuilding and enrichment of the State. California should be first to stand in defense of its priceless, God-given treasures. It should be the last to see them sacrificed.

Commerce on the Great Lakes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM GORDON,

OF OHIO.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 26, 1913.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert an address delivered by the Hon. Harvey D. Goulder, at Cleveland, Ohio, upon the subject of "Commerce on the Great Lakes."

The address is as follows:

THE GREAT LAKES.

[Response by Harvey D. Goulder, at the International Marine Congress, held at Cleveland June 10, 1912.]

Permissible time is so brief for the subject that I may only bluntly give some figures which I beg you do not take as in any spirit of boastfulness, but rather that in economic questions, public or of the family, the exponent "X" or "Y" may, with the same dignity, represent one or one thousand. I can only in some general way indicate how we are endeavoring to solve problems on the Great Lakes in transportation, which throughout the world is the basis of commerce, as that is the fundamental of civilization and of modern life. However we may idealize or divine, all would be whistling against the wind unless sustained by earnest practical efforts in commerce.

Ours has been comparatively a recent development. Fix in mind that later than 1805 the only commercial vessel then on Lake Erie was taken overland around Niagara Falls to Lake Ontario, because there was not business for her above. Following the opening of the Erie Canal in 1826 and of others through Ohio and Pennsylvania, commercial movement started first up the Lakes in farm products, breadstuffs, provisions, and manufactures, until about 1840, when the trend began to turn eastward. By that year Chicago had attained a population of 4,470 and Cleveland 6,071. In 1855 the barrier between Lake Superior and the lower Lakes was broken by canal and locks to overcome the drop of 18 feet. By 1866 the Federal Government had spent but $3,000,000 in improvement of channels and harbors of the Great Lakes. The start began with draft of less than 10 feet in some narrow, restricted reaches of the natural waterway, and even less in some of the later developed great harbors. The original Welland Canal around Niagara Falls carried 7½ feet draft.

Full details are readily accessible in official statistics, but, speaking broadly, beginning in 1855 with 14,500 tons carried through the Sault Canal, we reached sixty-two and one-half million tons dead weight of cargo through that canal in the season of 1910, fell off somewhat in the business depression of 1911, and have started to strongly exceed 1910 in the present season.

Demands of the iron industry called for ore from the rich treasury in the Lake Superior region, which furnished in 1910 more than 42,000,000 tons, more than 80 per cent of all the raw material in the production of our pig iron of over twenty-seven and a quarter million tons. Nearly all came down by lake, approximately two-thirds to ports of Ohio, now the fifth industrial State of the Union. Of total tonnage of every description documented under our flag June 30, 1911, nearly 40 per cent and of metal—the more modern and efficient working tonnage—about 55 per cent were engaged on the Great Lakes, practically directed at and from Cleveland, where force of controlling circumstances fixed the head and administrative center of direction for this commerce, which in ton-mileage service performed reaches more than 25 per cent of that by the railroads of the United States, at a cost of sixty-seven one-hundredths of a mill per ton-mile in 1911, to be somewhat reduced for 1912, a cost less than 10 per cent of the average rail cost in the United States and perhaps not exceeding 20 per cent of cost by the most favored railroad of this or of any country. It is common belief that 50,000,000 tons of ore, averaging quite 55 per cent on dry analysis in metallic iron, will come down the Lakes this season, and movement of grain, coal, lumber, and other commodities to an equal amount is predicted. In this service the largest ship can carry 14,000 tons on a draft of less than 20 feet; she is 614 feet long, 64 feet beam, 33 feet molded depth.

The freight rate of some 70 years ago approximated $80 a ton to the East, $100 westward. I recall an old case based on a freight rate in about 1873 from Escanaba to Buffalo of $7.50 a ton; the current rate is 25 cents net to the ship.

You have been solving just such problems by increasing channels and harbors, size of ships, canalizing and prodigious advance in terminal facilities and cargo-handling machinery, so you are bound to be interested in a word about how we have worked along similar lines. May we instance that in the 25 years from 1885 to 1910, speaking of traffic through the Sault Canal, we accomplished a reduction in cost of 75 per cent, and so an increase from three and a quarter millions to sixty-two and a half million tons dead weight of cargoes; having in mind, if you please, some thirty-six millions published for the Suez in the latter year and the estimate of some eleven millions for the Panama after 10 years of operation; and in this connection the Sault Canal traffic represents a possible two-thirds of the freight movement on the Lakes.

I may only detain you to give briefly some figures. The first steam barge, which marked the evolution from sail to steam on the Lakes, was the *R. J. Hackett* in 1869. She was 211 feet length, 32 feet beam, 20 feet 5 inches depth, with engines aft, the prototype of the modern bulk freighter of the Lakes, and on draft of water then available carried something over 1,000 tons. One of the latest ships launched is the *William P. Snyder, jr.*, 614 feet length, 64 feet beam, 33 feet molded depth, capacity on present available draft about 12,000 tons, and on less than 20 feet draft, 14,000 tons. Again, the average cargo in 1895 was 1,800 tons, increased to 8,325 tons in 1908, although since somewhat reduced by some lowering of water and conditions which I may not stop to consider. A comparison is at hand

covering the operation of the record ship in 1891 in contrast with the record ship of 1909, as follows:

	1891	1909
Number of trips	26	26
Number of crew	23	25
Days in commission	205	225
Average size of cargo	2,164	10,940
Average draft of water through Sault Canal.....feet..	14.2	19.2
Average time loading port.....hours..	4.5	19
Average time unloading port.....do....	12	14
Average labor cost per day	$50	$66.15
Average wages per man per day	$2.17	$2.88
Total freight carried during season.....tons..	58,437	285,000
Gross earnings per ton of freight carried	$1.09	$0.69
Operating expenses per ton of freight carried	$0.89	$0.417
Cost of construction	$200,000	$420,000

Since 1902 more than 250 steel steamers have been built, only one under 400 feet in length (except a few for the Welland Canal trade), ranging in carrying capacity from 4,800 to 14,000 tons; more than 100 of these over 500 feet in length, from 8,000 to over 10,000 tons; and 25 over 600 feet, with 12,000 tons or more carrying capacity.

How our ships are constructed, with a clear hold to accommodate loading, and especially unloading machinery; description of the development up to 17 tons of the mechanical "grabber" for unloading; of the car dumper in general use for loading into the ship a car up to 100 tons of bituminous coal in from scant two to three minutes, with minimum breakage; of the growth of terminal facilities and loading and unloading appliances generally for these things, and all this part of the story I may not take time. You have or will have seen it all for yourselves. But I may not properly close without giving you succinctly the record of what we have attained for the essential feature of loading and discharging bulk cargoes of iron ore, coal, and grain. I am giving you probably the best but actual figures of working time. Iron ore, a cargo of 10,000 gross tons, loaded in 25 minutes, discharged in 3 hours and 15 minutes; grain, a cargo of 320,000 bushels of wheat, loaded in 2 hours and 40 minutes, discharged inside of 12 hours; coal, cargo of 10,800 tons, loaded from cars on the track into the ship in five and a half hours, discharged in 13 hours.

You will see from this hurried sketch how we are working out this problem of cheap water transportation, taking advantage of nature's generous provision. What the future growth will be no prudent man will say. The story of it up to now reads like romance. We have had aid of the Government to something over $100,000,000 for channels, breakwaters, and harbor work. From the early day of Gen. Weitzel we have had remarkable aid from the Engineer Corps to assist and guide, not strangely, because there is something about it all which attracts and appeals to the engineer, whose most cherished reward comes through triumph over obstacles accompanied with achievement of valuable results. Gen. Poe, to whom we owe so much, designed the Poe lock at the Sault, 800 by 100 feet, to accommodate in one locking four of the largest ships ever to be in service on the Great Lakes, only to find on its completion in 1896 that even two of the largest could not be locked through together. He said:

> Surely such a commerce deserves every aid and encouragement that can be extended to them. Given a channel of 20 feet draft and it needs no prophet to predict a still more wonderful growth. Nearly 35 years I have watched this, but neither I nor anyone else within my knowledge has been able to expand at the same rate—the wildest expectations of one year seem absurdly tame the next.

Who may or shall adopt the rôle of prophet?

Why Not Mortgage Enough Timber in the Olympic Forest Reserve to Care for Present Needs?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 29, 1913.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, in discussing the subject, "Conservation at close range," in the House of Representatives last Saturday I made the statement that I wished to be absolutely fair in my presentation; that I particularly desired that my statements with regard to the Olympic National Forest and its management be literally correct. I also was anxious that strictures against the Fifth National Conservation Congress be based on fact.

I have been honored in the receipt of a letter from the Hon. Henry S. Graves, Chief Forester, in which he expresses appreciation of some of my statements and criticizes others. But concerning the main theme of my speech—that is, the general effect of the national-forest policy on local prosperity and development—he "sympathizes with a great deal of what you have brought out."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I request permission to place his letter in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, November 25, 1913.

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: In complying with your request that I point out anything in your speech in the House of Representatives last Saturday that I find not to be in accord with the facts I do not wish to go into minute criticism. I wish rather to deal with the broad aspects of the questions raised, recognizing your apparent desire to deal with the present national-forest administration in a spirit of fairness. There are minor inaccuracies, and there are other statements also relating to what I regard as nonessentials which I doubt but could not answer without inquiry to run down the facts on the ground. Many rumors are current with regard to foolish or absurd or harsh actions by forest officers. Some of these have come up from time to time in Congress. Generally they prove on inquiry to be either greatly distorted or made out of whole cloth. I do not mean by this to imply bad faith on the part of these who accept the stories as they come to them, and I am anxious to sift all allegations of grievances which appear to have any justification. It is my earnest desire to get at the facts in every case where harshness or bad judgment on the part of forest officers is alleged, and I shall welcome inquiry from you on all specific cases which may come to your attention When our men have done wrong I wish not only to right the wrong but also to get at the cause of trouble and try to correct it, that the Forest Service may serve the interests of the public without the spirit of bureaucracy.

I am heartily glad to see that you recognize that our forest officers are in close touch with the people of the country in which they work and in sympathy with them. I am grateful for your frank testimony to this fact, when the contrary view has been so generally spread abroad in the past. That our forest force is made up of eastern theorists and college graduates who are entirely out of sympathy with the people and are rather glad of opportunities to disoblige than of opportunities to be helpful is a time-honored slander long since worn threadbare. I do not mean that our men are never wrong; but we are trying in every case to see that the fair and right thing is done and to infuse the force with the spirit of helpfulness and service. When individuals are found temperamentally unfitted to work in this spirit they are displaced. Because our men are not bureaucratic, but work in the spirit which you yourself have pointed out, the sentiment in the communities which have first-hand dealings with the Forest Service is generally with us. I am entirely content that the national-forest administration should be known by its fruits.

I am sorry that in your remarks you have given color to the widely circulated report that the Forest Service brought large numbers of its employees to Washington for the National Conservation Congress and that through the participation of service men the voice of the West was stifled. No member of the service was brought to Washington for the congress. You cite Oregon as "represented by means of [its] Forest Service delegates." Every member of that delegation is a citizen of Oregon, and I believe all represented Oregon organizations. To bring in the name of the Forest Service as though it had in some unfair way exerted an influence upon the congress is an unwarranted and unjustifiable reflection on the organization for which I am responsible, and therefore on me personally.

Mr. Speaker, I break my Graves letter in order to say that in my speech I said that of Oregon's seven delegates I thought that four were either Forest Service men or paid employees of the conservation association. I do not and will not quarrel with Mr. Graves; therefore, in the permanent RECORD, under permission granted to me, I have changed my statement so that instead of reading "four Oregon delegates were," etc., it now reads, "several of the Oregon delegates were members of the Forest Service or paid employees of the conservation association." Some Forest Service men admittedly were there, but the main point is that the District of Columbia had 162 accredited delegates in that congress; Oregon had 7.

Mr. Graves's letter continues:

HARDSHIPS ON LOCAL POPULATION.

The main theme of your speech, however, concerned not these matters, but the general effect on local prosperity and development of the national-forest policy. I want to say that I sympathize with a great deal of what you brought out. It is true, that in the heavily timbered forests, especially of western Oregon and Washington, a real hardship is often imposed on the present local population by reason of the fact that the forests are not open to private acquisition.

By virtue of the fact that they were the first on the ground, these people would normally be the ones to reap the first benefit and obtain the first prizes, were the land open under the general land laws. As you say, there is nothing inherently wrong in a man's wanting to get the best that he can for himself and his family, or in the desire to obtain a speculative profit when others are doing the same and the law permits them to do so.

I am not speaking now, of course, of attempts to beat the laws and to get possession of valuable property through bad faith. We have unfortunately to deal with cases of the latter kind, although I am glad to say that most of them are old cases dating back to the time when the public conscience was less alive to the inherent wrong involved than it is now happily getting to be. I do not for a moment believe that you yourself would advocate allowing people to obtain homestead

patents or patents under mining claims to heavily timbered national-forest lands where the law is made a subterfuge under which land is sought solely for the value of the timber on it. While the laws should be administered in a liberal spirit, in the sense of sympathetic recognition of the needs and honest efforts of people to establish homes and put to good use the public-land resources, to permit abuses of the law which facilitate the consolidation into great holdings and the indefinite postponement of development is not liberality but laxness. It is also bad for the public welfare.

I know of many places in which actual development of the country is now blanketed because lands suitable for agriculture were taken up under the homestead law by people with no intention of themselves putting the land to use and where the true settler is now kept out because the price of the land is put so high by those who are holding it that there is no chance for the man without capital to make a start; and if he does make a start, it must be under a handicap imposed by the necessity of paying heavily for the privilege which it was the intention of the Government to give him for nothing if he would take the land and put it under cultivation. The real vital question is this: Are we to go ahead as a Nation making a few people rich and making the ordinary citizen pay tribute at every turn to those who are astute or powerful enough to get into their hands the sources of wealth, or shall we continue the American tradition of equal opportunity for all and of making this a good country for the average man to live in?

In the end the national forests will more than justify themselves by the benefits which they will diffuse among the people settled in and around them.

To a very large extent they have already justified themselves. Wherever their resources are in present demand they are actively working for local prosperity, are satisfying all reasonable demands, and are strongly supported by local sentiment.

Where their resources are not in present demand there is an entirely explicable chafing against the system which throws a heavy burden on local communities. There is little comfort to the man who, with a handful of neighbors, must pay heavy taxes for roads, schools, and other purposes in the thought that at some time in the more or less indefinite future conservation will mean increased local prosperity. He bears his burdens now. Though the forests had been bought up and were being held undeveloped by speculators in order to take toll of the public later, he would at least, if they were in private hands, be able to make them pay their share toward the expenses of local self-government.

We are doing what we can to make the forests help these people, and we are more and more studying out ways to promote local welfare and development. Our present timber-sale policy, which seeks small purchasers for the supply of local needs as well as large purchasers to develop inaccessible regions, is an example.

The 25 per cent of receipts which is paid over to the States, and which already yields very substantial revenues for many localities, is another means to the same end. Already in some places this 25 per cent exceeds the revenue which would be obtained through taxation if the land were all in private hands, and as time goes on this will become more and more generally true. I do not believe that in the long run the best way to help the communities which now receive little from this 25 per cent fund is to increase the percentage, for where little use of the forests has as yet been developed the receipts would not do much good even though they were all made available.

BELIEVES GOVERNMENT SHOULD HELP IN CERTAIN CASES.

I do believe that the Government might well recognize an obligation to local communities which now receive little from this fund along a different line. I see no reason why the National Government should not, out of its general resources, provide for the development of roads in such regions in some proportion to the value of the Government property as against the value of private property in the locality. While the improvements and means of development thus provided would be in the nature of borrowing on the value of public property which is not now bringing in any returns, the expenditures would not merely help the people now resident in or near the forests, but would also tend to develop the value of the property owned by the Government.

Mr. Speaker, again I interrupt Mr. Graves's letter to call the attention of every Member of the House of Representatives to what he has written just above. That is the whole point. It is the basis of all my arguments. The bringing of certain great counties in my district to the very verge of bankruptcy is why I complain, and the people of southwest Washington are behind that complaint. Mr. Graves is right. Why should my county this year spend $100.000 of its own money for 10 miles of road in the forest reserve, where the United States Government is holding for the future of all of its people millions of dollars' worth of resources? Note well what the Chief Forester has written. It is not desired to sell this timber now. Why should not Congress advance money on it exactly as would be done if it were privately owned?

Mr. Graves concludes as follows:

I hope that we may be able to work together to make the national forests serve what I conceive to be their true purpose—not the building up of a system of Government landlordism with a view to raising as large revenues as possible from the people whose labor and whose homes are making the West and strengthening the country, but the increase of prosperity and the maintenance and development of the power of the forest resources to serve human needs and to keep this country a good place for the average citizen.

Very sincerely, yours, H. S. GRAVES, *Forester.*

Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the people of western Washington I thank Mr. Graves for his splendid letter. I have placed it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and added it to the pamphlet I am mailing in order to give it the greatest possible publicity.

HOW WALCOTT'S STATEMENT HAS KEPT ALIVE.

One thing more: In my remarks last week I endeavored to point out some of the fallacies and misstatements in the conservation dream books found in such profusion over in the Congressional Library. Among other things, I said that Hon. George Otis Smith, present Director of the Geological Survey, had predicted in 1889 that all of the coal in the United States would be gone in 50 years. Mr. Smith very kindly calls my attention that about 1899 Mr. Walcott, then Director of the Geological Survey, made the statement in the course of an address that the anthracite coal of this country would be exhausted in 150 years. In a letter to me Director Smith says:

A typographical error made one of the newspapers quote him as giving the life of the anthracite coal as 50 years. This error was promptly copied by other newspapers, which in turn added to the misstatement by leaving off the anthracite and making his statement apply to all coal, bituminous as well as anthracite; and I understand from Mr. E. W. Parker, coal statistician of the survey, that this statement was widely quoted at the time.

How easy it was for some alarmist to grasp that statement as it continued to go its round, credit it to the present director, and place it in a book on the resources of the United States, where I found it during my study this summer of the conservation dream books.

Ah, Mr. Speaker, how many careless statements are made, here, there, and everywhere, to be caught up by the press and scattered broadcast. Then, when we want facts in connection with the discussion of a great national question, such as I have been discussing, what an effort it is to pick out the truth from the loose, false, and careless statements put forth in such volume.

Material for Construction of Ships of War.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. BROWNING,

OF NEW JERSEY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 22, 1913.

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an article from the Army and Navy Register, dealing with economy in the administration of Army and Navy affairs, a subject of deep interest to the multitude of men who earn their living in the navy yards and in the shipbuilding plants of the country. The article is instructive as well as illuminating.

The article referred to is as follows:

A FOREIGN INVASION.

"Sooner or later the American producer of material which enters into the construction of ships of war will come to a realization that the existing law permits the purchase abroad of that material. Contracts which have recently been awarded by the Navy Department show that every disposition exists to lower the cost of Navy work by placing orders with European manufacturers. There might be justification for this if it were shown that the Government were in the hands of a monopoly that was looting the Public Treasury, but there is no justification for the adoption on these grounds of a general policy which shall favor the European contractor to the detriment of the American manufacturer. The Navy should not be built up or maintained by the encouragement of the foreign producer. It is no great shock to the body politic to be required to pay the American prices for American material. There is frequently a difference of quality, a certainty of promptness in delivery, and the opportunity for duplication of material in time of emergency which account for the greater cost.

"In other years the naval appropriation law has contained a clause requiring the Navy Department to purchase its war material, especially that entering into the construction of ships, of domestic manufacturers. This requirement was modified subsequently so as to permit the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the material abroad if it should appear that the American bidders were excessive in their prices. The last Congress omitted any such qualification, while the new tariff act includes a provision that allows the shipbuilders of this country, including, of course, the Navy Department, to buy material of foreign manufacture, to be entered in bond with the understanding that it shall have free entry on proof that the material has actually gone into the composition of a ship, either Government or mercantile. It is perhaps natural that the Secretary of the Navy should take advantage of this circumstance to obtain material from Europe at a lower figure than it is possible to obtain it in the United States, but it is also easy to imagine that this commercial instinct may be carried to the extremity which will find the Navy Department some day without domestic sources of supply. It is wise to have at the command of the Navy Department, as of the War Department, reliable plants under private control from which war material may be derived in time of emergency. It will be of temporary benefit only to drive out of business the American manufacturer

in any line in order to make a showing of "saving" in the expenditure of public funds in certain directions.

"There is no doubt that all of our ships and guns could be imported at a lower price than they can be built in this country; and for that matter, to illustrate the point humorously, we could readily secure from abroad droves of alien sailors—coolies, if necessary—and by naturalizing them man our ships with low-priced foreigners brought here from distant ports where they receive but a pittance in wages. In this manner our Navy Department could make a huge saving in our naval expenditures, but this is not the sort of Navy the American people want. Aside from the splendid traditions of the service, we believe that we can build our ships, guns, and equipment better than they can be built in any foreign country. In matters of ship design we are admittedly superior. It is nowhere contended that there exists a trust or monopoly which controls the shipbuilding industry in this country.

"In the end it must be realized there is a settled conviction, to which Americans will subscribe unfailingly and with enthusiasm, that their Navy shall be American through and through; that the ships shall be the product of our navy yards, or of the yards of our domestic shipbuilders; that our armor and equipment shall represent the output of the foundries and factories of this country; and, finally, that these fighting machines, the visible evidence of superior workmanship of our own artisans and the ingenuity of our own designers, shall have for its personnel the American officer and the American bluejacket."

The Trinity of Evils.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. P. E. QUIN,

OF MISSISSIPPI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 26, 1913.

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an address delivered by the Hon. WM. H. MURRAY, of Oklahoma, at Columbus, Ohio, November 13, 1913, on the subject of the "Trinity of Evils."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting the document named. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The address of Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma is as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE HON. WM. H. MURRAY, M. C., OF OKLAHOMA, BEFORE THE FIFTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE ANTISALOON LEAGUE, AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen: Since you and I are strangers to each other, let us have an understanding before I begin. If you knew me you would understand that I never take a public position merely to please the multitude, and I shall not do so now. I am not afraid to differ with my fellow man, but I am afraid to be wrong, and the great solicitude of us all should be that we are right down to the last detail. With this understanding I begin.

I understand the prime object of your convention to be the eradication of the liquor traffic in every State and the ultimate adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, and transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States.

In the growing demand for this extension of prohibition laws you are met with the objection that to enforce this policy means the destruction of the functions of State government, and you desire to know of me, among other things, my opinion of this objection. To this question my answer is that I am a strong believer in an indissoluble union of indestructible States and that a just balance of power between local self-government of the States and the Nation will ever remain the mainstay of our liberties and the perpetuity of the Republic; but this boundary line is not marked between wholesome provisions and national evils. In the abstract, the word "universal" is our cue. The key to the preservation of the sovereignty of States in the exercise of those things necessary to give to the States their proper autonomy exists in the grant of suffrage, the extension of its qualifications, and the control of elections, together with the State's control of all things which can not be administered universally or are not national evils. To express this concretely, the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, destroying the evil of slavery, was a wise provision and not out of line with the proper proportion of power between the States and the Federal Government, for the reason that it was a universal evil which could have no exceptional benefit by its retention in any State.

The mistake made was in the attempt by later amendments to control suffrage in the Southern States by the Federal Government, because suffrage can not be "universal" in its application and must be determined by the condition of the people. Herein marks the boundary line between State and National authority. The abolition of slavery, a universal evil, was then like the universal evil of the liquor traffic of to-day, and the adoption of the prohibition amendment is merely an extension of the policy which marked the adoption of the thirteenth amendment before referred to. Hence, as one Member of Congress, I would favor the submission to the States of such an amendment, but I warn you that in our doing so consummate care and discretion must be exercised not to violate practical experience. Such an amendment, in the first place, must be submitted in a constitutional manner, so that the validity of its adoption can not afterwards be questioned; and, secondly, we should plant ourselves on the proposition that alcohol, though one of God's greatest medicines, was not intended to be used as a beverage, and in drafting such an amendment these fundamental principles should be recognized. I may not be expressing on this point the views of you gentlemen. In this position I have but my own conscience to consider. Sufficient to say, I am expressing those indicated by my own conscience, drawn from my own study, information, and experience, having lived for many years in the old Indian Territory, now a portion of Oklahoma, and which Territory is the only domain under the flag where a legal saloon never existed. To deny liquor's proper place as a medicine is but to deny science, the Creative Divinity, and the experience of mankind.

Instead of such proposed amendment being violative of the best policy of the autonomy of the States, I repeat on the contrary that our experience teaches that many phases of interstate commerce and of the control of traffic and transportation should be given to the Federal Government, that we may efface the "twilight zone" between State and Federal jurisdictions, which too often permits monopolies to go unwhipped and menacing Nation-wide evils to live under the sanction of law, and that, too, contrary to our wishes.

I say this as a believer in the doctrine of State rights as modified by the issues growing out of the destruction of slavery, rehabilitating and establishing the new Nation—the Republic of to-day.

The wisdom of State power to control, define, and regulate suffrage as the boundary line between Federal and State authority is better shown now than at the time of the writing of the Constitution, because different conditions in different States determine for the most part whom it is best to intrust with the ballot. Upon virtue and intelligence republics must ever depend; hence to intrust the ballot in the hands of an ignorant or vicious man is more dangerous than to intrust firearms to a child; is more dangerous than giving a bomb to an anarchist; because the one might blow out the brains of an individual or family, while the other may blow up the republic and civilization itself. We have reached that period in our development when it becomes necessary in the interest of society and wholesome government to limit rather than to extend suffrage. The wisdom of this is shown in the Southern States. Prohibition itself gained a foothold there and was made possible only after the restriction upon the suffrage of the negro. It necessarily follows that in some States it is the part of wisdom to base suffrage upon sex, with limitations; in others, perhaps, to extend suffrage to all, irrespective of sex, but with a limitation upon the vicious of both sexes.

The exercise of the ballot can never universally be applied, because universal qualification can never be attained in the most enlightened State; hence it must ever remain a State problem; and herein lies the distinctive hub around which all State authority must revolve. But in dealing with great national or universal evils our safety lies in national control, regulation, or national power to destroy. On these the best wishes of the Republic will be subserved by embracing the well-known principles of the law of the old Roman Republic: Salus rei publicæ suprema lex esto—rendered in English: "Let the public good be the supreme law."

But to return to your primary object, the suppression of the liquor traffic, I take it, however, that you do not intend to neglect the moral side while drafting the legal means for its suppression, nor that you intend or will overlook the attending evils connected with that traffic; hence my address on the "Trinity of evils" will embrace both the legal and moral side of this three-sided mongrel of Mammon. There are three fundamental evils ever present and characteristic of a dense and congested population, which I choose to term the "trinity of

evils," because they are so interwoven and interlocking, so strongly inseparable with a congested population, as to become the root of all evil in our American life and advanced civilization. They are as surely the trinity of corruption and debauchery, of immorality and sin, as the "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost" constitute the Trinity of righteousness and the Christian religion. Almost invariably where you find one of these evils you will find one or both of the others. I refer to the evils of intemperance, gambling, and sexual debauchery, and I am not sure but what these evils are in the reverse ratio of my naming them.

The drink habit is in the forefront because of its own inherent evil and because it is the cloak to cover and to incubate the other two, just as it covered the debauchery of Alexander the Great, whose real downfall was that of a libertine. While a man may go to the ditch and to the gutter by drink he may regain his will power and self-control, recover his health, and his manhood, and become again a good citizen, while should he go to the ditch by sexual excesses or debauchery he is mentally, morally, physically, and spiritually dead.

Gambling is a great evil, because it leads to the other two. Games of chance and gambling seem to run in American blood. Our greatest business institution—the stock exchange—is the very mother of the vinegar of gambling, and yet it is a business concern that touches the pulse of all the civilized and uncivilized earth. Not a drought or flood, a bountiful rain or sunshine, a pestilence or production, a treaty of peace or arbitration, or war or bloodshed, but is quickly told by the pulse—"the ticker"—of the stock exchange; but being a private club, not subject to public control or legal regulation, it is often diverted from its legitimate functions—a common market place for the sale of bonds, securities, and products—to one of gambling. This as the chief of all gambling concerns can be wiped out by law, while the evil of gambling in the American blood can not be eradicated by law, neither can it create sobriety, nor morality, nor that will power and self-control that will enable the citizen to throw the brakes upon his passions and appetites.

And this brings our attention to the moral precepts of the family, of the home, and of the church that must be continued even after we have secured the proper laws, and both must go hand in hand for the destruction of the votaries as well as the temple of these evils. We can not legislate temperance into a people, but law can destroy the rum shop and the temple of its colaborers—the gambler and the libertine—but it can not destroy its worshipers. Law can tear down the temple, but its votaries must be reformed through the influence of the home and the church. We are too often prone to feel ourselves in fancied security upon the success at the polls of the prohibition statutes and laws against gambling and the brothel. We fail to uphold the officers' hands, to give them proper encouragement, without which it is impossible for them to perform their duties. It is through such persistent and constant aid of the people who compose the juries of a community and legislature of State or Nation. The officer is not to blame when public sentiment aids this trio of evils and you shirk your responsibility as juror, voter, or citizen; nor can the law be made self-executing by the election of men to public office who have neither integrity, honor, veracity, nor morals. We ought never to elect to public office a man whom we would be ashamed to invite into our own homes.

In this connection permit me to quote from James Bryce's work, the American Commonwealth, in which he says:

> A prominent New Yorker once said to me, speaking of one of the chief justices of the city, "I do not think him such a bad fellow; he has always been friendly to me, and would give me a midnight injunction or do anything else for me at a moment's notice, but, of course, he is the last person I would dream of asking to my house."

This was but an indirect means of telling Mr. Bryce that this judge was a moral reprobate. And when Mr. Bryce put it into that splendid work, which, to my notion, is the soundest, clearest criticism of American institutions yet written in the English language, what a scathing rebuke to New York's judiciary was thus placed in print!

Permit me, ladies and gentlemen, to bring home to you this question: Do you repeat in your home States the example of New York in the election of your public officials?

A drunkard is fit neither for business nor public office—he is not a successful saloon keeper.

A gambler makes of a professional man a vagabond, of a merchant a bankrupt, and a defaulter of a public officer.

A libertine, having no morals, is soon destitute of honor, veracity, or integrity. Then, why should we elect either?

The expression is often made that "corruption destroys government," but corruption is not the first cause. What produced the corruption? The answer is: The inactivity of the righteous citizen. Just as the body of the individual is normal, his pulse beats regularly, the blood circulates freely, and all of the other elements of the living organism operate in strict accord with nature's laws, give health, happiness, and long life to the individual; but when the pulse beats irregularly, the blood and other organs cease to do their normal part, poison and disease of the system set up, and sickness and death inevitably follow. So also does government become corrupt and society sick, and national death follows when the best element of society fails to perform its duty. When the home ceases to teach the child, the school overlooks his moral precepts, and the church and the pulpit fail to thunder against evil tendencies, and the righteous citizen fails to deposit an honest ballot, consistent with his conscience and principles, in making up the courts, the legislative and executive branches of the Government, or to perform the duties of juror, then it is that "corruption in government" sets in and national death follows.

Yes, my friends, we must elect to public office, more particularly to the highest positions, to the bench, to Congress, and to the United States Senate, only such men who will understand that finer sense of responsibility which their position carries, and with that will power and self-control necessary to restrain passion and to preserve commendable conduct while exercising the functions of public office, for their official aid and assistance in the exercise of the power of such public office; nor must we forget to train the future manhood and womanhood in the home and in the public school to know themselves, to understand their own passions and appetities, and to create within them that will power that will enable them surely, certainly, to conserve their own passions by throwing on the brakes, especially upon that divine passion, out of which grow mentality and the strength of manhood, the sex passion, which Buddha so aptly describes:

> A sex passion, shot into the human soul like an arrow, sharper than hooks with which to tame elephants and hotter than flames—

a divine instinct which, when conserved, gives to its possessor mentality, courage, force, and will power, but which, when left unrestrained or to drift without proper moral direction, wrecks its possessor of all physical, moral, mental, and spiritual manhood. I mean to impress upon you the importance of this training, along with the demand for legislation, because such training insures our own boys and girls, not alone against degradation, imbecility, and idiocy, but gives to our future courts, juries, and legislatures character to enforce and uphold the law and all the powers that make for a nobler citizenship.

Mr. James Bryce, though a foreigner himself, gives us warning of our social evils by the question:

> Will existing evils in America prove so obstinate and European immigration continue to depress the average of intelligence and patriotism among the voters?

Here he touches the keynote of what portends the greatest evil that underlies our social fabric. Legislation, true enough, does not produce social conditions, but does produce tendencies creating them. The foreigner in general among us does not constitute the evil. It is that class coming by the "contract system," which, having in view nothing but cheap labor and, in order to secure this cheap labor, makes contracts through agencies scattered all over Continental Europe, has brought to our shores and planted in American life the ignorance and loathsome diseases, the depressed and hopeless, the degenerate morals, and the superstitions of the worst elements upon that Continent, until the white-slave traffic, which has characterized Continental Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire, has been planted in America. America was founded upon Anglo-Saxon, German, and Scottish regard for integrity, morality, and honesty and purity, and, above all, regard for the virtue and purity of womanhood; but this regard is becoming weaker in most of the States of the Union, not confining itself alone to the overcrowded cities, but extending its branches and corrupting agencies of influences even to the rural communities, where lies the greatest hope of American purity of manhood and womanhood. The virtue of the wife and mother, her pure character and blameless life, is the saving power of the human race. Regard for and faith in her virtue is the mainstay of its continuance. Shall we shut our eyes to these awful conditions and grant that libertinism is the rule and not the exception? Once this becomes true; once this faith and this confidence is destroyed; once when we point to the womanhood and can not say, "There, as a rule, is virtue, spotless morality, and purity," your civilization is over and with it your free institutions.

A nation, like families and races, is weak or strong in proportion to the morality and virtue of its women, and its women are chaste in proportion to the regard in which men hold them.

No man under an extensive, penetrating research of science and of the philosophy of history can escape the conclusion that laws of the State (government) and rules of society affect the home, home life, and happiness.

I am practical enough to know that virtue can not be legislated into the character of womanhood; but investigation will show that the lewd are the exception, and there are three conditions which the law itself can remedy: The enticing of the innocent, unsuspecting maiden from the country precinct on the promise of being a "friend"; carrying her away to some great city to be surrounded for a few days with the luxuries of life, eventually to be taken by stealth to a brothel and there forced to remain and become deflowered, can be prevented by law. Conditions of poverty and hardships also add another, larger per cent to the same class. The law could assist in alleviating these conditions of poverty. And another class, where the professed lover steals the heart and confidence of some pure, innocent girl, in whose heart has been planted a sex passion of which he takes advantage, turning from the character of lover to that of the libertine and seducer—the law here could affect this social condition. For the white-slave trafficker and the libertine or seducer the doors of the penitentiary ought always to be open. The woman who falls by reason of hardships and poverty, the helping hand of the State should assist and alleviate that condition. The truly lewd in mind and body we can only take care of as experience best demonstrates, for neither law, training, nor social condition will benefit that class. But let us save that greater per cent—the unwilling deflowered.

I care not how far from the paths of virtue she has strayed.
I care not what inroads dishonor hath made.
I care not what elements hath cankered the pearl.
Though stained and sullied she's somebody's girl.

The deflowering of young womanhood ought to bring to the doors of us all the realization of the precarious and hazardous protection of our own daughters.

The denizens of the brothel may shock us, but may we possess a Scotchman's will to marshal our battalions against this "Trinity of evils," and in our hearts for wife and mother, for home and family, may muffled drums eternally beat their everlasting reveille.

The integrity of the home and the happiness of the family, the pure character of the wife and mother, constitute the sum of society, civilization, and wholesome government.

Overflowed Lands in Bonner County, Idaho.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADDISON T. SMITH,

OF IDAHO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 29, 1913.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous consent granted, I desire to extend my remarks in the RECORD by having printed a report made in 1910 by C. G. Elliott, Chief of Drainage Investigations, Department of Agriculture, with reference to the drainage of an area of land in northern Idaho, consisting of about 40,000 acres. Much of this land is in private ownership and the people living in that section have been endeavoring to perfect plans to reclaim the land by making assessments at pro rata amounts per acre, but they need reliable information regarding the engineering feasibility of the project.

The report of Engineer Elliott contains information of the greatest possible value to the people in that section, and it should be available to them, having been gathered at considerable expense. It will also be valuable to the Members of this and the other branch of Congress in considering such legislation as may be necessary to provide for the drainage of this large and valuable section of the country.

The report is as follows:

DRAINAGE INVESTIGATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Report on the Kootenai River Valley in Bonner County, Idaho, by C. G. Elliott, Chief of Drainage Investigations.

The Kootenai River Valley between Bonners Ferry, Idaho, and the international boundary line has for years attracted attention because of its agricultural possibilities. The valley contains about 40,000 acres of level alluvial land free from stones and timber, lying in the heart of a mountainous region containing numerous mining camps which constantly demand large supplies of food. Some correspondence passed between the department and Mr. Charles G. Reeder, of Spokane, Wash., regarding the possibility of converting this large area into productive farms. In the course of my western trip last summer I found it convenient, in response to Mr. Reeder's request, to make a personal examination of the valley not only in Idaho but also in British Columbia as far as the town of Nelson, and now take occasion to discuss the reclamation problem in the light of such information as I have been able to collect.

Before making this personal inspection I was permitted to examine the very excellent report of Mr. Otto V. Welle, civil engineer, made upon the reclamation of the valley in 1905, in which he outlines a plan for reclaiming the lands. I also obtained a blue-print land map, upon which is shown the meandered course of the Kootenai River in northern Idaho and in British Columbia. In this discussion I have used the data which Mr. Welle has gathered from various sources and shall take occasion to comment upon the plan which he proposes for reclaiming the lands of the valley.

On August 5, 1910, Mr. Reeder, of Spokane; Mr. A. J. Kent, of Bonners Ferry, and myself started down the river from Bonners Ferry in a gasoline launch and proceeded by boat as far as the station of Copeland, and thence by railroad along the edge of the valley to Port Hill, which is situated at the international boundary line. Several short excursions were made afoot across portions of the lands immediately adjoining the river, though it should be understood that these examinations were general rather than specific in character.

The Kootenai River is a stream flowing northerly between two high and abrupt ranges of mountains and is bordered by a valley of nearly level land from 1 mile to 4 miles wide. The stream itself is found to be 50 feet deep in many places, is about 650 feet wide, and is supplied by mountain lakes and streams. The banks are about 20 feet above the low-water stage of the river. A strip of woodland frequently fringes the bank, although in general the entire valley is fairly clear of timber and brush of any kind. The land slopes away from the stream toward the foot of the bluffs, where the surface is usually 4 or 5 feet lower than at the river banks. Several streams of various sizes coming out of the mountains enter the valley, which in many cases have but a small channel in which to carry the water from the hills to the river. The lands along the foot of the bluffs are always wet, due to the seep water which comes from the hills and also to the small streams which flow from the mountain slopes and deposit their waters upon the level lands below.

An examination of the lands in general shows that the surface has been eroded by overflows, which have doubtless occurred throughout the entire formation of the valley. Small coulees, 25 to 50 feet wide and 6 or 7 feet deep, are sometimes found scattered throughout the valley, having no connection with the river. There are also ponds or flats which lie 2 or 3 feet below the level of the surrounding land. At the time of my visit, which was a low-water season, these depressions and coulees contained water, the larger ponds being in such a swampy condition that they could not be crossed. The land is remarkable in that it contains no stone, gravel, or pebbles of any kind, although lying between mountains of granite and limestones.

The natural vegetation may be regarded as a helpful guide in determining the fertility of the land. I find the higher and drier portions of the valley are covered with a fair quality of wild grass, much as is found upon the wet prairies of the Mississippi Valley. This is valuable for pasture and is utilized for hay when the seasons are favorable for harvesting and curing the crop. The wetter lands are covered by a vigorous growth of the marsh scouring rush, a plant belonging to the *Equisetaceæ* or horsetail family. The lands which are constantly covered with water produce the *Sagittaria*, or arrowhead, a plant belonging to the water-plantain family. The swamps also produce the well-known club rush, belonging to the bulrush family. These plants are found on all of the wet lands of the Mississippi Valley and are there regarded as indicating a fertile soil. Soils which contain them have been drained and proven to be excellent lands for the production of staple crops, such as grass, grains, and corn.

Mr. E. B. Ross, of Spokane, has furnished me a copy of a report upon the analysis of this soil made at the State agricultural experiment station, Pullman, Wash. The analysis shows the following plant-food elements: Potash, 0.32 per cent; phosphorus, 0.19 per cent; total nitrogen, 0.04 per cent; lime, 9.12 per cent. The total humus of the soil is given at 0.3 per cent. In commenting upon this analysis, Mr. Thatcher, director of the station, says that the soil is somewhat deficient in humus and in nitrogen. By comparing the analysis with that of other soils this is found to be true. A good soil, according to the chemist, should contain about 0.15 per cent of nitrogen. This deficiency, however, is characteristic of many alluvial lands. The soils in the Mississippi Valley which produce large crops of cotton show the same characteristic, yet many of them have produced abundant crops for many years without the addition of artificial fertilizers. The quantity of lime, which is abundant, is always regarded as a valuable constituent of soils. I may say in this connection that chemical analyses of soils are not given very much weight by practical agriculturists except in connection with experimental cultivation. However, taking the chemical analysis in connection with the growth of natural vegetation and the crops which have been grown at various points in the valley, I should say that there is no question regarding the value of the land for the production of such field crops as are suited to the climate. In fact, this has been demonstrated at various locations along the river where the lands are sufficiently dry for farming purposes. The surface soil has a light-gray color, except in the more swampy portions, where the humus derived from decaying vegetation has given a dark color to the soil. It would appear that the lands are especially adapted to grasses and forage plants, but their present wet condition limits the varieties of vegetation to those which can withstand an excess of water. The fact that redtop grass grows abundantly where the conditions of the land are favorable shows that the more valuable grasses, such as timothy and clovers, can be produced if proper drainage is secured.

I am told that with the exception of 1894 the valley is subject to overflows from the river at only certain points where the banks are low or where creeks or small rivers enter the stream. It is said that usually the banks of the river are high enough to prevent a direct overflow, but where streams enter the channel the water from the river flows out during the flood season, backing up the small streams and passing out into the lowland which lies at the foot of the hills. The water having filled all of the low portions of the valley in this way causes the land to remain permanently wet during the entire season, because the slight fall of the surface does not permit the water to pass away when the river recedes. The overflows are not dependent in any way upon the rainfall of the valley, since the stream is fed from the mountains, where there is an abundant quantity of snow, the depth often reaching 6 or 7 feet. When the snow melts in the ordinary way or is hastened by Chinook winds, which not infrequently strike the mountains, great quantities of water are brought to the river by the mountain streams. The volume can not be accurately predicted, because of the erratic conditions which cause the melting of the snow. The probable amount can only be estimated by the floods which have already occurred. In addition to the waters produced by the overflow of the banks of the stream at low points there are always large volumes of water which come from the slopes of the mountains direct and are deposited at the foot of the hills upon the level lands. It is quite clear

that although these lands are fertile they can not be profitably cultivated without protection from the excessive quantities of water which come upon them every year from the two sources named. The custom of the owners at present is to secure what value they can from the land by grazing after the floods disappear and later mow and cure such grass as may be found suitable for hay. There being a dearth of agricultural land in that portion of the State, the prices for produce are always high, and for that reason the reclamation of the valley for productive purposes is an attractive proposition and merits most careful consideration.

The climate and rainfall should be considered, since these are important features of an agricultural region. The rainfall records have been kept at Bonners Ferry since May, 1907. We have records of only one entire year, that of 1908. The total rainfall for that year was 19.6 inches, as appears from the following record of the Weather Bureau at that point:

Rainfall at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

(Elevation 1,850 feet.)

	1907	1908
	Inches.	*Inches*
January	.....	1.60
February	.....	2.29
March	.....	1.96
April	.....	1.65
May	1.67	2.26
June	2.24	2.11
July	1.99	.74
August	2.65	.47
September	2.31	.28
October	.31	2.56
November	2.42	1.44
December	2.32	2.31
		19.63

The greatest monthly precipitation occurs in February and in December. The rainfall, however, during the summer months as indicated by the records of the two years is not at all uniform, as, for instance, in August, 1908, it was 0.47 inch, while for the same month in 1907 it was 2.65 inches. September, 1908, had only 0.28 inch, while the same month in 1907 had 2.31 inches. The maximum rainfall, however, for any month is not excessive. In fact, no floods appear to be occasioned by direct rainfall, and the distribution is particularly favorable for the growth of crops, being neither too great nor too small. The soil being of a clay nature will retain moisture during the seasons when there is a deficiency in precipitation. Besides this, the evaporation in the valley is not great. The temperature is also important, and it is to be regretted that reliable records do not cover a longer period. The following is the record of temperature for 1907 and 1908 at Bonners Ferry:

Mean monthly temperature at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

	1907	1908
	°*F.*	°*F.*
January	.....	26.8
February	.....	28.0
March	.....	35.7
April	.....	46.3
May	55.0	50.8
June	57.0	58.0
July	64.8	67.6
August	59.8	63.9
September	54.9	57.2
October	50.6	44.8
November	37.4	38.2
December	29.4	27.0
	[1]	[1] 45.4

[1] Mean for the year.

Maximum 1907, 95° July 31 and August 1.
Minimum 1908, 11° below zero January 31.
Maximum 1908, 98° July 31.

	1907	1908
Last killing frost in spring	May 1	May 19
First killing frost in fall	Sept. 23	Sept. 24

These records show that the seasons are cool and short, but are sufficiently long for the growth of grasses, small grains, and root crops.

We come now to the examination of the physical conditions of the land and the characteristics of the river, which should be considered in the problem of draining the valley. I take from Mr. Weile's report the following data, which have a direct bearing upon the problem under consideration.

	Acres.
Area of land between Bonners Ferry and international boundary (in Idaho)	40,000
Area from international boundary to Kootenai Lake (in British Columbia)	40,000
	80,000

	Miles.
Distance Bonners Ferry to Port Hill (international boundary):	
Straight line	22½
By river	45
Distance Port Hill to Kootenai Lake:	
Straight line	19
By river	25
Distance Bonners Ferry to Kootenai Lake by river	70
Kootenai Landing, south end of lake, to the outlet of lake	35
From outlet to Narrows	2½
From the Narrows to Nelson, British Columbia	18
Distance from Bonners Ferry to Nelson	125½

The fall in this entire distance as ascertained by Mr. Weile, which, of course, is only approximate, is as follows:

	Distance.	
	Miles.	Feet.
Bonners Ferry to Port Hill	45	8
Port Hill to Kootenai Lake	25	4
Across Kootenai Lake	35	0
Through the "Narrows"	2½	1
From the "Narrows" to Nelson, British Columbia	18	0
Total	125½	13

The lake into which the river discharges is about 65 miles long. The outlet of the lake is about midway, and the "Narrows" through which the water is discharged is, according to Mr. Weile's measurement, 334 feet wide at low-water stage. From this point on to the city of Nelson the water is called the "West Arm" of the lake and is level. Two miles below Nelson the rapids begin and the stream is again known as the "Kootenai River." The entire lake and river are bordered by abrupt mountains, all the streams from which are precipitous. The rise of the lake above low water in 1894, the highest stage known, was 32 feet. With that exception the highest floods have been 24 feet, the usual flood height being about 19 feet.

It will be seen that the entire valley from Bonners Ferry to the town of Nelson, British Columbia, is an elongated lake, the narrowest part of which is the "Narrows," which connects the main lake with the West Arm. The fall for the entire distance to the rapids is but a little over 1 inch per mile, while the fall of the valley in Idaho is about 2 inches per mile.

Mr. Weile proposes a plan to prevent the flood plans of the lake from rising more than 10 feet above low water on the assumption that such control will reclaim the Idaho lands from injurious inundation. At the time of my inspection of the lake it was stated by the steamboat captain that the lake stood about 8 feet above low-water stage. All of the lowlands of the Idaho part of the valley were then swampy, though it is probable that the river was low enough to permit their drainage, if suitable ditches had been provided. Mr. Weile's plan is to enlarge the channel at the "Narrows" and at various points along the West Arm of the lake, including the channel at the first rapids, so as to increase its capacity sufficiently to prevent the water from rising in the lake above the 10-foot stage. I have examined the portions of the channel where it is proposed to do the work and find the conditions as he described them. There is no doubt that the work he proposes can be done. The question first to be considered, however, is whether the work, if done, will bring the expected result. I think not, for the following reasons: The effect of the contraction of the lake at the "Narrows" is to cause a congestion of the water and raise its level back of the obstruction until it has sufficient head to overcome the resistance. This will give rise to a greater velocity in order to compensate for the narrowness of the channel and is the cause of the great velocity of flow through the "Narrows" when the water in the lake is high. Should this channel be widened so as to remove the congestion, the water would be at the same height on both sides of the "Narrows" and the velocity would be that due to slope only, which is exceedingly slight and would not produce the velocity which has been figured. He computes the volume which must pass through the "Narrows" as an amount coming from the lake only, whereas on account of its level surface the entire valley, in addition to the lake is the body of water that must be taken into consideration in computing the flow through the "Narrows." There is another feature which must be taken into account. The entire valley is so nearly level and is so long that such lowering of the lake as could be done would not materially diminish the cost of adequately draining the lands of the valley, particularly in Idaho. The water which does the injury, with the exception of that which comes out of the river in low places along the banks, is that which comes from the hill slopes and streams and lodges in the lowland, particularly at the edge of the hills. Lowering the lake will not materially change this condition.

In my experience I find it exceedingly difficult to get a large number of landowners to cooperate in carrying out a drainage project, especially where the country is new and the commercial value of drainage untried. The general proposition may be readily agreed to by landowners, but the later adjustment of assessments for the cost of the work brings to light unlooked-for objections and legal complications, especially in carrying out projects for the reclamation of overflowed lands. I do not wish it understood that such work can not be done, but to call attention to the fact that projects of moderate size are much more easily and expeditiously handled I can not see how you will derive any adequate benefit from doing work in British Columbia. The valley in Idaho lies higher than the one in British Columbia, so that the farmer will have a flood relief until the waters on the British Columbia side are concentrated and otherwise controlled.

I wish now to look at the matter from the viewpoint of the Idaho landowner. In my opinion these lands can be profitably improved at a moderate cost and without any great difficulty or delay in the following manner: I will assume that the river banks are not overflowed or that, if they are overflowed at points, strong levees can be put up to prevent it, except where tributary streams enter the river. Divide the area on each side of the river into sections of 2,000 to 5,000 acres, the size of these sections being determined by the proximity of the river to the bluff or by a tributary stream which brings water from the mountains. Cut off these tracts by cross levees extending from the bank of the river to the foot of the bluff. The lower end of each district should have a ditch or stream which will conduct the water from the hills and also from the lowlands of the district to the river. This ditch or stream should have a levee on the upper side. For draining the land construct a large ditch with a steam dredge at the foot of and parallel to the bluff, this being the lowest part of the land, using the excavated earth in making a strong levee on the river side of the ditch. This ditch should intercept all water from the hills and lead it to the lower end of the district outside of the levee to the river. A natural stream should be utilized for such a discharging point. Both ditch and levee can be constructed with a dredge at one operation. The ditch should be about 30 feet wide and 7 feet deep, and the levee probably about 8 feet high, with side slopes of 3 to 1. The base for the levee should be properly cleared and prepared for the deposit of the earth.

The land slopes from the river banks toward the bluffs. Ditches should be made where necessary for draining the land into the main

ditch which skirts the bluff. These should have automatic sluice gates where they enter the main ditch, so that when the main is full water will not flow back into the land, but when the water is sufficiently low in the river they will discharge automatically.

I have represented this plan on a sketch taken from the map near the station of Copeland. The method proposed may be more briefly stated as follows:

1. Levee the low places in the river banks.
2. Cut off a tract of convenient size by running cross levees from the river to the bluffs.
3. Excavate a large ditch along the edge of the bluff with a strong levee on the river side and connect it with the river bank.
4. Make necessary ditches from the land into the main ditch, discharging them through automatic sluices.

I was under the impression that the land could not be well drained without using a pumping plant in addition to ditches and levees. Since I have examined the rainfall records I am of the opinion that by reason of the moderate precipitation and absence of heavy storms the land will take care of all rainfall if outside water is kept out. The river may, however, remain high a long time during some years and so seriously interfere with the discharge of the ditches that pumps may be required. With the above arrangement I think that the half of the inclosed district adjoining the river may be put in cultivated crops and the opposite half utilized for permanent meadow and pasture. I have referred to the use of the steam excavator for this work. Some form of the land dredge, with drag-line bucket, is admirably adapted to this work. I am inclosing a description and picture of a machine which I think is suited to construct both ditches and dikes at operation. Levees which are made with a machine are more solid and compact than those made in the old way, though not so shapely unless special care is taken in finishing. I think a machine could be obtained and work done on a district for about 12 cents per cubic yard for excavation, and the earth deposited in the form of a levee. I estimate the cost for a 3,000-acre district would be from $13 to $15 an acre.

Measurements and further examinations will be required to secure more accurate estimates, for the location and size of the district would vary the cost. Some districts could be worked out much more cheaply than others. I have indicated the manner in which I think the owners of land on the Idaho side should go at this problem. It is a good proposition. If the kind of farming should later require better drainage, a pumping plant could be installed at an additional expense of possibly about $2 or at the most of $3 an acre, without any material change in the system of ditches and levees above outlined.

Respectfully submitted.

C. G. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Drainage Investigations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1910.*

Conservation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLAUDE WEAVER,
OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 29, 1913.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask unanimous consent of the House of Representatives to place in the permanent RECORD of this Congress an instructive speech on the subject of "Conservation," delivered by my colleague, Hon. SCOTT FERRIS, of Oklahoma, on the 29th day of October, 1913, at Tulsa, Okla., before the International Dry-Farming Congress.

A speech on conservation was altogether fitting before that great international council which honored the State of Oklahoma by holding its deliberations in the beautiful, fast-growing, and magical city of Tulsa. The alpha and omega of dry farming is conservation. The basic principle is to prevent waste of water, and the whole science of dry farming is simply the conservation of water in the soil for use in agriculture.

The speech of Mr. FERRIS has a permanent value because it defines with precision the right principles of conservation and demonstrates the profound economic truth that conservation does not mean to lock up the illimitable natural resources of a nation and deny a rational and legitimate use of such resources to the people. There is a school of so-called conservators whose policy is like that of a farmer with a wheat field whitening to the harvest who conserves his wheat by leaving it ungathered, to be devoured by the fowls of the air or to rot in the field. The folly of such a policy is the lesson of the powerful discourse delivered at Tulsa by Hon. SCOTT FERRIS, and I am gratified, indeed, to have this opportunity, by the unanimous agreement of the Members of this House, to preserve that speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

To-day I would gladly pay a tribute of friendship to the high character, the great ability, and the noble qualities of heart and mind possessed by my colleague, but how idle that would be, for I speak to those who know him well, who value his counsels, who love him because of his unfailing courtesy and rare social graces.

SCOTT FERRIS by unostentatious but useful service in this House has reflected honor on the State of Oklahoma where his name is a household word. The people of his own district, his immediate constituents, are bound to him by the strongest and closest ties of mutual confidence and personal attachment.

As chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of this House, in a position of great responsibility and power, SCOTT FERRIS stands as an impassable barricade between the public domain and the predatory interests that would despoil it. Unmoved on the one hand by the visionaries who would deprive the American people of the usufruct of an estate incalculable in value, which they hold in trust for themselves and their posterity, and on the other standing firm against the insidious influence of corporate monopoly that seeks control and ownership of public lands and public water power, SCOTT FERRIS is himself a fearless conservator not only of the Nation's wealth but also of the people's rights.

Let me conclude by saying with sincerity and truth that, in my opinion, he well deserves the tribute paid by Canning to the younger Pitt in those fine lines wherein he named him:

A statesman unbiased by interest or fear,
By power uncorrupted, untainted by gold.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask unanimous consent to print the speech referred to in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The following is the speech of Mr. FERRIS:

"Mr. Chairman, delegates to the Dry-Farming Congress, ladies and gentlemen: The tariff, the trusts, the currency questions do not and can not rise to the importance of the work of this congress. The subject matter of this congress is of vital interest to every man that eats. We hear much of the high cost of living and its attendant ills. I say to you this congress has to do with a subject that will solve it, and the only method of solving it. Men and political parties prate about theoretical ways of dealing with bread-and-butter questions, but this congress deals with the real question, with the real subject matter, with the real production. In short, all other questions are dependent upon the question of production, and in fact there is nothing left for any of the tariff or currency tinkerers to do until we have first solved the question of production.

OF WHAT DO OUR NATURAL RESOURCES CONSIST?

"Our public-land areas embody principally that section of the country from British Columbia on the north to Old Mexico and its warring inhabitants on the south, from the placid Pacific on the west to the west edge of the Mississippi Valley on the east. This vast area, embodying the western section of our country, has within its borders 700,000,000 acres of public land, practically unoccupied, undeveloped, in its natural state. Comparison is always a forceful teacher, and it may be interesting to know that this wonderful region in area is three times greater than the entire German Empire.

"This enormous area consists of agricultural, mineral, and forest lands, all under the exclusive control of the national administration, far removed from the scene of action. Calling attention to this enormous area will, I think, give some idea of the magnitude of the propositions to be considered in the government and business management of this undeveloped empire. Again, the magnitude of area must of necessity sink into insignificance when we consider the vast mineral resources hidden beneath the surface, consisting of iron, coal, petroleum, asphaltum, phosphates, copper, zinc, gold, silver, cinnabar, and every species of precious metal known to our geologists. So little is known of this enormous wealth by the the average citizen that a word of explanation may, I think, be inviting.

COAL ENOUGH FOR 7,000 YEARS.

"The Geological Survey, constituted by Congress, maintained by Congress, a great and important arm of our Federal Government, headed by Dr. George Otis Smith, a brilliant, forceful man, through a special survey, under the auspices of the United States Geological Survey to determine our coal resources, in 1907 and 1908, shows an aggregate of coal deposits in the United States of 3,076,204,000,000 tons. I think it will be observed that the approximate annual output of coal aggregates 400,000,000 tons. It will be observed that by ordinary mathematical computation that we have enough coal located, determined, on hand, in the ground, with naught between it and the furnace save willing hands and labor to remove it, to supply this Nation for 7,000 years. To reduce the problem to a smaller area and reduce these startling and enormous figures to the comprehension of all of us, I call to your attention the fact that the one arid State of Wyoming has a coal deposit aggregating 424,085,000,000 tons—enough to supply this sisterhood of States for a thousand years.

"We read in the magazines, we hear campaign orators on the stump assert that this Nation has exhausted its resources and frittered them away, but it is not so. If they were to be believed, our Nation would have little to invite those from the

other countries to come and share with us the bountiful resources of the richest, happiest, and most progressive Republic in all the world. I can not sit silent and allow the uninformed to blast and wither the beckoning hand of opportunity for those with brain and brawn who would come and help develop our resources, which as yet have scarcely been scratched.

ENORMOUS AREAS OF TIMBER.

"It has been earnestly asserted that the Republic is almost without timber, but that is not a true statement of conditions. The official reports of the Federal Government develop the fact that we have 600,000,000 acres of timberland in this country. Germany has but 35,000,000 acres. The forest growth of the German Empire is estimated by that Government at 636 feet board measure per acre annually. If we estimate our forest growth at 300 feet board measure per acre annually, which is less than half of the estimated growth of the German Empire, our increase in forest growth annually will amount to 180,000,000,000 feet. Statistics carefully compiled tell us that we use as a nation 50,000,000,000 feet per annum; this increase alone is approximately three times the amount we consume annually as a nation. Now, allowing for losses by forest fires, decay, wind destruction and waste, our forests are now producing by natural growth more than twice as much timber as a nation than she herself consumes. It is true some portions of the country by fires and denudation have been stripped of their forest growth. But I think in the face of the above figures, which are reliable, that this can hardly be startling and of more than local import. I am not one of those who believe it right to either think or speak lightly of forest waste or inattention, but I am one of those who believe in using our forests and the molding of their products into a multitude of forms and let nature reassert herself and grow new forests more beautiful than the first.

OIL ENOUGH TO LAST 50 CENTURIES.

"The best estimates at hand disclose the fact that this vast empire has well-defined oil areas already prospected, tested, and exploited that show enough oil to supply the world's needs for fuel, illumination, and lubrication for at least 5,000 years. Recent developments in fair Oklahoma alone but indicate the boundless scope of this one natural resource. Its development by the sturdy explorer has converted cow camps into cities, cow trails into highways, poor men into rich men, and hovels into homes. It is and has been a beacon light pointing the pathway of hope, obliterating skepticism and doubt.

"It has caused Oklahoma to be a field of opportunity for every young man with brains in his head and brawn in his arm from every State in the sisterhood. It has given us a greater population than Arkansas, a population equivalent to that of Kansas, a State of happy homes and prosperous people; in fact, oil is king. Oil has given us light instead of darkness, warmth instead of chill, automobiles instead of oxcarts; oil has given us Tulsa, and Tulsa has given us all things.

IRON ORE ENOUGH TO LAST A THOUSAND YEARS.

"It has been asserted, more or less seriously, that our iron ore was fast vanishing and that those now here would live to see a famine in iron ore and the attendant consequences, but, gentlemen of this Congress, this assertion is not borne out by the facts. The investigations of our own United States Geological Survey, made in 1908, disclose the fact that the known iron-ore deposits of the United States amount to 62,840,000,000 tons, or enough to supply our country at the present rate of consumption for more than a thousand years. Again, it will be observed that iron ore once used may be used again. For example, iron may be smelted and resmelted again and molded into a multitude of forms of usefulness and value. It will be observed that as time progresses and scientific methods improve and as industrial operations multiply old machinery, old rails, iron beams, outworn rolling stock, and every kind of iron manufactured will be returned to the furnaces after it has lost its usefulness in its present form; hence an ever-increasing supply by this reutilization of iron will extend the supply something like 2,000 years, or 20 centuries.

INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF PHOSPHATE ROCK.

"Again, it has been asserted in public utterance and through the press that our phosphate rock, which is used to fertilize and replenish impoverished soil, was fast becoming extinct and would soon vanish altogether. These alarming assertions are not corroborated by the investigation of the Geological Survey, which makes investigations without interest, without hysteria, without commotion, but in a calm, deliberate, and painstaking way. As a result of an investigation had by the Geological Survey immediately prior to the years 1908 and 1909 it was the judgment of that bureau that there were between ten and twenty billion tons in the area examined of first-class phosphate rock suitable for fertilizer. It will be interesting to know that the entire amount of this product used in the United States in a single year aggregates but approximately 1,500,000 tons. It will be observed that I am not taking into account the immense phosphate beds of Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The best evidence seems to disclose that these beds alone would supply our country for 50 centuries.

"I do not now—I have not in my seven years' service on the Public Lands Committee felt that the value of this wonderful product could ever be overestimated. It puts life in the soil that has become depleted; it doubles the production of the virgin soil; it makes fertile land out of sterile land, rich soil out of poor soil, productive soil out of hardpan; and has its myriad forms of usefulness, the half of which has never yet been told. It is not the subject of waste, but it is the subject of monopolization. Neither moth, rust, forest fires, nor decay can reach this princely product, but the hand of monopoly can and will, if without restraint, secure, corner, and monopolize it if wise and beneficent land and mineral laws are not enacted to prevent it.

"I hope this congress, in conjunction with its other timely tasks, will aid the Congress of the United States and the Committee on Public Lands, of which I have the honor to be chairman, with their best suggestions as to how to develop these phosphate beds and ward off the cruel grasp of greed and monopoly. I am not one of those who would lock up our Nation's storehouses and deny the people who have made this Republic what it is access to them; but, on the other hand, I should oppose with such earnestness as I have at my command, first as a citizen, second as a Congressman, third as the chairman of that great committee which has to deal with these matters, every approaching step of monopoly—monopoly which ever stands ready to pick the threadbare pockets of the American farmer. It is my one hope that this congress in its wisdom may advocate strenuously the policy of use but forever fight and oppose the policy of monopoly, greed, and abuse. Use begets progress, progress begets industry, industry begets hope; these elements combined have in the past made this Republic possible and will in the future mark its advancement and make it the leader among the nations of the earth.

SWEEPING WITHDRAWALS NOT FOLLOWED BY INTELLIGENT ADMINISTRATION DISASTROUS TO TRUE CONSERVATION.

"For example, on December 31, 1912, there were withdrawn from entry in the several States the following areas of land:

	Acres.
Coal withdrawals	65,909,712
Oil withdrawals	4,677,302
Phosphate withdrawals	3,291,527
Water-power withdrawals	1,843,475
Reservoir withdrawals	101,758
Public-water withdrawals	86,122
Precious-metal withdrawals	9,787
Total	75,919,083

"It will, I think, be readily observed that such sweeping withdrawals unless accompanied by painstaking classification become a great detriment to the State from a taxation standpoint, and retard development and progress from both a State and National standpoint; for example, Alaska has been so shamefully handled and administered upon that the Territory has become a political football, and Alaska has suffered intensely as a result thereof. Congress is even now debating seriously the advisability of the $35,000,000 Government bond issue to construct a railroad and operate the Alaskan coal mines under governmental supervision.

CONGRESS HAS GRANTED SOME RELIEF, BUT MANY STEPS YET NECESSARY.

"In the last Congress a bill was passed creating a commission to modify, codify, and revise the present land laws of the United States so that they would be applicable to the conditions of the present day.

"The passage of this bill was most opportune, and, I believe, from it will come some modifications that will be helpful to settlers, to miners, and to the Government which is to administer the trust.

THE THREE-YEAR HOMESTEAD LAW.

"It will be remembered that the humid areas of the Eastern States were settled under the five-year homestead law. The last Congress observed the necessity and put into execution a three-year homestead bill which is a boon and a blessing to the settler, an aid to the Government, and a just piece of legislation designed to advance the West.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

"The changing conditions of the times, the rapid changes in the personnel in the departments, the sweeping changes in public sentiment with reference to our public affairs all make it exceedingly necessary that every miner and every settler have the right of appeal to a court where under the Constitution and our laws he can have his day in court. Once granted

this day in court, he will not have to have his rights as a miner, as a homesteader, frittered away, sacrificed and lost by reason of his failure to prophesy what the latest whim of the department may be. I have long thought this a burning necessity; I have long thought it would be a wholesome matter for all concerned. It would be a forum where the homesteader would be secure in all he is entitled to; no more and no less. He would be free from the whims and caprice of bureau heads, who either do not know or can not understand the intention of Congress plainly expressed.

WITH ALL THESE RESOURCES NO ADEQUATE PUBLIC-LAND POLICY IS IN VOGUE.

"With all this enormous wealth decreed to us by nature and by purchase, with all the mineral deposits slumbering in the ground untouched, yet the United States, with all its patriotism, with all its wisdom, has as yet no well-defined, well-digested, rational policy for the occupation and development of the surface or the mining and removal of the wealth beneath it.

"Our land laws are in many respects crude, irreconcilable, inefficient, without uniformity, confusing to the brain of the settler, impossible of interpretation by the layman—a jargon of inconsistencies retarding progress and development. Most of our so-called land laws, in truth and in fact, are not land laws at all, but are simply a jargon of Executive orders, rulings, interpretations, and decisions made by different bureau chiefs and clerks in the ramifications of the various bureaus of the Interior Department. For example, within my short service in Congress we have had four different Secretaries of the Interior. They served in the order as follows: Garfield, Ballinger, Fisher, and Lane. The views of these four men who answered to this high calling have differed in policy, on questions of law, on questions of construction, while the poor confused homesteaders and miners suffered from the ever-changing and conflicting views of those who ruled over them to an extent almost greater than they could bear. Many of these decisions are not only independent of each other but are contrary to the law as well. They are actually obstructive to the settlement of the lands of the West and a blight on the development of the unbounded resources of a Nation that is richer than we know. These opinions are changed, reversed, and amended from day to day as the new Secretaries and new bureau heads come onto the field of action, so that the status of land settlements and industrial enterprises in the West is constantly imperiled, impeded, and full of heart aches for America's home builders. On the question of the management of our public lands and the minerals that slumber beneath them the last two national administrations have been wandering in a maze of conjecture, which is blighting to both East and West. For the last dozen years the solution of these western problems and the handling of the Nation's storehouses has been one that has engaged the minds of our best men of all political creeds and faiths.

"So far as I have been able to observe, and my observations have been more than casual, having been a member of the Public Lands Committee during four Congresses of two years each, the Government has accomplished but one thing, and that is to withdraw from every sort of entry the major portion of our public lands of the West that are valuable for any purpose. This plan has one good element, and that is it gives us time to think and study out a policy, but I desire with such earnestness as I have at my command to call to your attention the fact that the mere withdrawal of land does not in any sense solve the mineral and public land problem. It merely magnifies the necessity for the solution of the problem. It is therefore, in my judgment, the duty of not only this congress, but likewise of the Congress of the United States, to see to it that these lands withdrawn are quickly but efficiently classified and put to their proper use, whatever that may be. In other words, if great areas of land have been withdrawn for forest purposes when tree growth is unnatural and impossible in that particular zone or elevation, certainly so flimsy a veil should be removed and the land placed to its proper and dignified use. On the other hand, if large areas of land have been withdrawn for mineral purposes and there is no mineral present, surely the land should be restored, so that home builders may cultivate them and they shall serve their proper function allotted them by nature. Again, if coal lands, mineral lands, and other lands known to be chiefly valuable for mineral, precious or otherwise, are now subject to entry and acquirement, it is the patent duty not alone of this congress but of the Congress of the United States to prevent monopoly, to prevent extortion, and proceed to have this mineral extracted, not for the benefit of the few but for all the people.

"Again, if there now be lands covered with valuable timber, chiefly valuable therefor, subject to homestead entry and acquirement under the provisions of the homestead law, surely it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to enact legislation and use every arm of the new and progressive administration to prevent such abuses and misappropriations. I am in full harmony with that provision of the national Democratic platform which asserts:

"We believe in the conservation and the development, for the use of all the people, of the natural resources of the country—

"And, further, I agree with the platform wherein it asserts—

"Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests should be rigidly adhered to.

"I was a delegate in the national convention that formulated that platform, and I am proud that the party of which I am an humble member and the new administration have taken their stand on the side of use rather than one of nonuse and abuse. Again, I am in full harmony with the platform molded at Baltimore, to which the new administration is so faithfully adhering, when it said:

"The public domain should be administered and disposed of with due regard to the general welfare. Reservation should be limited to the purpose which they purport to serve and not extended to include land wholly unsuited therefor. The unnecessary withdrawal from sale and settlement of the enormous tracts of public land upon which tree growth never existed and can not be promoted tends only to retard development, create discontent, and bring reproach upon the policy of true and effective conservation.

"There are times in the lives of men and political parties when we must protect ourselves against our friends. Real conservation and real conservationists of our natural resources are our friends, and this is one of the great questions of the day and time, but the elasticity and false construction of the term seem unfathomable and at times seem unconquerable. For example, those conservationists who believe in fighting the hand of greed, the hand of monopoly, the hand of extortion and irregular dealing when reaching into the Nation's storehouse are the school of wise conservation to which I think we will all finally belong. The conservationists who believe in a policy of nonuse, a policy of bitter opposition to everything progressive, stubbornly opposing well-regulated use and development of our boundless resources are, in my judgment, a school of perhaps patriotic thought, but without real first-hand information as to the true conditions that prevail. This school of thought must of necessity sooner or later give way, be supplanted, and retire in favor of those who put to the highest and earliest use every resource of the Republic. With this later school of thought I shall take my stand. To this step toward the highest development, the greatest progress and the highest use, I shall bend every energy as a citizen and as a Representative.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER A REVELATION TO THE WORLD.

"In 1896 and in the years that preceded and followed that time the question of the scarcity of money wrought this Nation up politically as it was never done before. Men of all parties, creeds, and faiths became animated, excited, and in turmoil over this one great question. What has solved this question? What has quieted the public pulse?

"The answer need not come from me, but it comes from a thousand voices on every hand and from all political parties. It is the output of gold, the output of silver, that has solved this problem, which otherwise would not down. The output of gold in Alaska and the western part of this Republic has increased to an extent that has alarmed our financiers, has changed the standard of value the world over, has crucified 'sixteen to one' on a cross of gold, and has divested prophecy of its already too flimsy footing. The output of silver has made it a drug on the market so that only the richest mines can be worked with profit at all. This wonderful output of precious metals has raised the salary of the farm laborer from $12 a month to $30, has increased the price of day labor from $1 a day to $3 a day, has increased the price of beef cattle from 2 to 8 cents per pound, the price of hogs from 3 to 10 cents, the price of soup bones from 5 to 15 cents, the price of beefsteak from 10 to 30 cents, of bacon from 12 to 40 cents, and the half has never yet been told. Where is that man who says this sisterhood of States is not rich in all that the bountiful God of creation could bestow upon us? Where is that man who could grow careworn and gray over fanciful poverty that does not exist? Who is there here that would hide under the bushel the hope of reward in man in this great western section of our Republic? Much would I prefer to say by wise and beneficent land laws in substance that a home awaits you on the boundless prairies of the West where by irrigation and dry-farming methods you can have for your very own that one green spot called 'home.' Much would I prefer to say there need not be 500,000 patriotic Americans traveling to Canada in quest of homes and employment, but that you shall have employment here under the Stars and Stripes in a Republic where every man is equal

before the law, where the door of opportunity and hope shall ever stand ajar to both rich and poor, and where every man is a sovereign and no man wears a crown.

"Our beloved Speaker, CHAMP CLARK, who left the Speaker's desk to speak on the three-year homestead bill that became a law during the last Congress, on March 20, 1912, on the floor of the American House of Representatives said:

"Benton's theory was that the possession of homes by bona fide settlers ought to be made as easy as possible, and I believe this with all my heart. To me the most painful feature of the day in which we live is to see a constantly increasing stream of the very best American citizens going to Manitoba and Alberta. One day in my county, one of the richest, largest, and most influential counties under the sun, 43 farmers loaded up an entire freight train, every one riding in a Pullman car, chartered the train, and pulled out for Alberta. I am in favor of fixing it so that no American citizen will want to depart from the United States to secure a home in a foreign land.

"Who is there that does not agree with Speaker CLARK in this? His great warm heart aches when his people's heart aches. His hope increases while their hope increases. Who is there among us that would not like to keep within our own country every true American? Who is there about us that would not like to have it said that so long as homes abound, so long shall homes be found? For me and mine I take my stand with the frontiersmen who are willing to leave behind them men and women of more tender sensibilities and make this new country what it is and what we all hope it will be. For me and mine, as a citizen, as a Congressman, as chairman of the great Committee on Public Lands, mine shall be a policy of use but not abuse, mine one of industry not of idleness, mine one of homes not of bald prairies, mine one of mines and industry and not one of idleness and decay. Who is there about us or among us that does not believe that the $4,000,000,000 worth of precious metals quarried from the barren and bleak hills of the Rockies has not aided in the upbuilding of this Republic? Who is there about us that would cast a single blight or a single sigh at the hope and success of the Forty-niners who journeyed across the Rockies behind ox teams, enduring great danger and deprivation to bring to us the precious metals and the wealth of the generations that have preceded us? Who is there here who would, if they could, strangle the hope of man in this onward march of progress and development? The increase of basic money in the past, to-day, and in the future will determine the prosperity of the Nation.

WHERE DID WE DERIVE THIS VAST ESTATE?

"The area of land comprising the great bulk of our public-land holdings was derived in the following manner: The Louisiana Purchase, which, to my mind, was the greatest of all of them, cost the United States but $15,000,000; the Florida purchase, $5,000,000; the Mexican acquisition, $15,000,000; the Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; and the Alaskan Territory purchase, which is the most recent one, $7,200,000. The entire amount totaled in area consists of 1,849,720,587 acres of land. The total cost, including the interest paid, is $88,157,389.98, or an average of 4.7 cents an acre for this entire area. Who is there among us who would say that the land laws should be made so harsh either by Congress or their interpretation of them that the American settler and home seeker might not find there a place he could call his home? This Rocky Mountain western region was the least inviting to the sturdy pioneer who was willing to leave his home and his loved ones behind to seek a new home in new and untried fields. It was Daniel Webster who, in debate while the western territory, which we acquired from Mexico, was in process of acquirement, said:

"What do we want of that vast and worthless area, that region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirling wind, of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put those great deserts and those endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their very base with eternal snow? What can we ever do with the western coast, a coast of 3,000 miles, rock-bound, cheerless, and uninviting?

"Who, I ask, has blazed the way and broken down the views and prejudices held by Webster and those that agreed with him about those conditions? Has it been that boy who preferred to patiently wait until his father had bequeathed him a child's part of the parental roof and the parental farm, or shall we give credit to that boy imbued with courage, dauntless, courageous, charged with a thousand volts of hope and ambition, who said to those behind, 'Take the old homestead. I'll seek a new home in the West, so your portion may not be a small one.'

"Much would I prefer to take my stand with him who said: 'Westward the course of empire takes it way.' Much would I prefer to take my stand with that pioneer with his covered wagon, who has converted the land of savages, wild beasts, and prairie dogs, as described by Webster, into happy, prosperous, contented cities, villages, and homes. After the settler and frontiersman have contended with the droughts, the hot winds, the grasshoppers, and the uncertainties of agricultural production in an earnest endeavor to secure a home for himself, I shall not be one of those who would make his efforts to secure a home for himself and his loved ones more difficult of acquirement.

THE WEST STILL AN UNDEVELOPED EMPIRE.

"The most splendid civilization of remote antiquity was established in desert lands. The remains of ancient cities in Egypt, Persia, and Arabia, in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile, reveal but partially the wealth, the grandeur, and the possibilities of our semiarid West under irrigation, dry farming, and improved methods. We surpass them in fertility, in area, in minerals, and in surface possibilities. What marvelous things we find in this land of the desert, a region of which the mass of intelligent people of this Nation have little, if any, conception! The Congress of the United States itself knows not of its possibilities. The development of this virgin empire stands matchless, beckoning homebuilders come, and pleading for wise laws which will induce them to come. In the West are homes for the homeless, hope for those without hope. Truly it is a garden of opportunity.

WE STILL NEED THE MINER, THE SETTLER, AND THE PIONEER.

"Some of the laws of Congress and many of the rulings of the department seem to be made on the theory that we do not longer need the sturdy pioneer. To this no thoughtful man acquainted with the conditions in the West will ultimately subscribe.

"Such a theory is wrong in principle, rests on no firm foundation, is illogical, and is not clothed with that sound judgment that must attend every successful enterprise.

"We have for the last hundred years, we do to-day, and will continue, in my judgment, for many generations in the future to need the industrious, competent, honest, resourceful, and courageous settlers who open up our mines and our quarries, irrigate our fields, demonstrate dry farming, and who have the hardihood and the sturdiness to withstand the hardships incident to a section of the country which as yet slumbers almost as nature left it. To say that we can dispense with these soldiers of fortune is to say that the West will return to that state described by Webster, 'A country of savages, wild beasts, prairie dogs, and barren plains.'

"In my judgment the United States should long hesitate to follow theories that greatly interfere with the honest settler seeking a home and the honest miner seeking fortune to enrich the world. We should not inflict Federalism and long-range government upon them until we blight the hope of individual ambition and endeavor. We should fight monopoly and graft and greed at every turn of the road, but we should not pursue a nagging and gnawing process with the settler or the miner who is seeking to develop the country in an honest and patriotic way.

THE PIONEERS EMPIRE BUILDERS.

"The sturdy pioneer of the West is entitled to patient, painstaking, and generous treatment at the hands of our Federal Government. The men who are wrestling with the drought, the semiarid conditions, the wild and unsubdued sod, and all the hardships and vicissitudes of the great mountain ranges and desert plains of the West, who by irrigation, dry-farming methods, and mining are converting the West into a garden of prosperity, who are ranging their flocks and their herds upon a thousand hills, who are chiseling from the unquarried rocks their boundless treasure, are our brothers in manhood, are our equals in intellect, patriotism, and integrity; yea, they are our superiors in courage. Why should they not be accorded every consideration that was accorded the early pioneers of our earlier settled States? What they have already accomplished in the face of adversity is the marvel of the century and beyond the hope of us all. With proper consideration at the hands of this Government, with careful and well-digested laws to govern this unbounded estate, with wise administration in the Interior Department their accomplishments have but just begun.

"The new administration just budding into power promises by their platform to restore the Government of the fathers and give the settler and the home owner a new lease on life. The platform asserts that 'the public-land laws should be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality toward the settler.' I submit no more patriotic task could be launched by the new administration than to inspire new hope in America's home builders and inspire those now without a home to seek one under our flag, under our country, so long as homes abound. Let us hope that this congress convened at Tulsa, whose purpose is for the good and development of all, will put its sturdy shoulder to the wheel and urge the American Congress to give the American home builder and the American settler good laws, good administration, kind treatment, and good homes."

The Late Representative George S. Legare.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

OF

HON. JOSEPH T. JOHNSON,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Sunday, February 23, 1913.

The House had under consideration House resolution 867, paying tribute to the memory of Hon. GEORGE S. LEGARE, late a Member of the House from the State of South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in presenting the resolutions which have just been read at the Clerk's desk, and moving their adoption, I take but little time of the House. I wish to call attention to the fact that this day we have paid tribute to seven deceased Members of Congress. Probably we have never in the history of the Government been called upon to mourn so many of our fellows as we have in the present Congress.

I have not prepared any speech for this occasion, because my duties in connection with the Committee on Appropriations have been so arduous and exacting that it was impossible for me to give such time to such preparation as I would like. I see around me many of the colleagues of GEORGE LEGARE who have had the opportunity and have prepared beautiful orations for this occasion. I am not given to the use of flowery language nor to flattery, but I wish to say in plain, simple, unadorned English that GEORGE LEGARE was the most loving and lovable man that I have ever known—he made more friends, and warmer and faster friends, than any man of our delegation, or indeed than any other Member that I have known in my service here. His manners were pleasing; he could adapt himself easily to his surroundings; but anywhere and everywhere and always he was a perfect gentleman. He came from a long line of Huguenot origin; he manifested the culture and the refinement and the mentality of a hundred years in training and education; his mind was quick and penetrating; his judgment clear. Though frail of body, he was industrious, far more industrious than he ought to have been, to the very end. We can not understand why a young man of such mentality, refinement, culture, and usefulness should be cut down in what appeared to be the beginning of a great career, but faith tells us that it is right and all is well. The congressional party who attended the funeral at Charleston saw in that quaint, beautiful old city on every side and in every face evidence of the deep esteem and the affection that the people had for GEORGE LEGARE. It was manifest that as he had made friends with all men with whom he came in contact in Washington he had also made friends of all the people amongst whom he lived and with whom he came in contact in his own city.

In the presence of the largest crowd that I have ever seen at a funeral the friends of GEORGE LEGARE, with loving hands and bleeding hearts, laid him to rest in the beautiful Magnolia Cemetery in the beautiful city by the sea.

INDEX

TO THE

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION,

FROM APRIL 7, 1913, TO DECEMBER 1, 1913.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

SENATORS

IN THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice President, Indianapolis, Ind.
JAMES P. CLARKE, President pro tempore, Little Rock, Ark.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Ashurst, Henry F	Prescott, Ariz.	Martine, James E	Plainfield, N. J.
Bacon, Augustus O	Macon, Ga.	Myers, Henry L	Hamilton, Mont.
Bankhead, John H	Jasper, Ala.	Nelson, Knute	Alexandria, Minn.
Borah, William E	Boise, Idaho.	Newlands, Francis G	Reno, Nev.
Bradley, William O	Beechmont, Ky.	Norris, George W	McCook, Nebr.
Brady, James H	Pocatello, Idaho.	O'Gorman, James A	New York, N. Y.
Brandegee, Frank B	New London, Conn.	Oliver, George T	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bristow, Joseph L	Salina, Kans.	Overman, Lee S	Salisbury, N. C.
Bryan, Nathan P	Jacksonville, Fla.	Owen, Robert L	Muskogee, Okla.
Burleigh, Edwin C	Augusta, Me.	Page, Carroll S	Hyde Park, Vt.
Burton, Theodore E	Cleveland, Ohio.	Penrose, Boies	Philadelphia, Pa.
Catron, Thomas B	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Perkins, George C	Oakland, Cal.
Chamberlain, George E	Portland, Oreg.	Pittman, Key	Tonopah, Nev.
Chilton, William E	Charleston, W. Va.	Poindexter, Miles	Spokane, Wash.
Clapp, Moses E	St. Paul, Minn.	Pomerene, Atlee	Canton, Ohio.
Clark, Clarence D	Evanston, Wyo.	Ransdell, Joseph E	Lake Providence, La.
Clarke, James P	Little Rock, Ark.	Reed, James A	Kansas City, Mo.
Colt, LeBaron B	Bristol, R. I.	Robinson, Joe T	Lonoke, Ark.
Crawford, Coe I	Huron, S. Dak.	Root, Elihu	New York, N. Y.
Culberson, Charles A	Dallas, Tex.	Saulsbury, Willard	Wilmington, Del.
Cummins, Albert B	Des Moines, Iowa.	Shafroth, John F	Denver, Colo.
Dillingham, William P	Montpelier, Vt.	Sheppard, Morris	Texarkana, Tex.
du Pont, Henry A	Winterthur, Del.	Sherman, Lawrence Y	Springfield, Ill.
Fall, Albert B	Three Rivers, N. Mex.	Shields, John K	Knoxville, Tenn.
Fletcher, Duncan U	Jacksonville, Fla.	Shively, Benjamin F	South Bend, Ind.
Gallinger, Jacob H	Concord, N. H.	Simmons, F. M	Newbern, N. C.
Goff, Nathan	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Smith, Ellison D	Florence, S. C.
Gore, Thomas P	Lawton, Okla.	Smith, Hoke	Atlanta, Ga.
Gronna, Asle J	Lakota, N. Dak.	Smith, John Walter	Snow Hill, Md.
Hitchcock, Gilbert M	Omaha, Nebr.	Smith, Marcus A	Tucson, Ariz.
Hollis, Henry F	Concord, N. H.	Smith, William Alden	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hughes, William	Paterson, N. J.	Smoot, Reed	Provo City, Utah.
Jackson, William P	Salisbury, Md.	Stephenson, Isaac	Marinette, Wis.
James, Ollie M	Marion, Ky.	Sterling, Thomas	Redfield, S. Dak.
Johnson, Charles F	Waterville, Me.	Stone, William J	Jefferson City, Mo.
Johnston, Joseph F.[1]	Birmingham, Ala.	Sutherland, George	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Jones, Wesley L	North Yakima, Wash.	Swanson, Claude A	Chatham, Va.
Kenyon, William S	Fort Dodge, Iowa.	Thomas, Charles S	Denver, Colo.
Kern, John W	Indianapolis, Ind.	Thompson, William H	Garden City, Kans.
La Follette, Robert M	Madison, Wis.	Thornton, John R	Alexandria, La.
Lane, Harry	Portland, Oreg.	Tillman, Benjamin R	Trenton, S. C.
Lea, Luke	Nashville, Tenn.	Townsend, Charles E	Jackson, Mich.
Lewis, James Hamilton	Chicago, Ill.	Vardaman, James K	Jackson, Miss.
Lippitt, Henry F	Providence, R. I.	Walsh, Thomas J	Helena, Mont.
Lodge, Henry Cabot	Nahant, Mass.	Warren, Francis E	Cheyenne, Wyo.
McCumber, Porter J	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	Weeks, John W	Newton, Mass.
McLean, George P	Simsbury, Conn.	Williams, John Sharp	Benton, Miss.
Martin, Thomas S	Charlottesville, Va.	Works, John D	Los Angeles, Cal.

[1] Died Aug. 8, 1913.

The [illegible] acted upon [illegible] "History of Bills."

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

REPRESENTATIVES AND DELEGATES

IN THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

CHAMP CLARK, Speaker, Bowling Green, Mo.

Name.	Home post office.
Abercrombie, John W	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Adair, John A. M	Portland, Ind.
Adamson, William C	Carrollton, Ga.
Aiken, Wyatt	Abbeville, S. C.
Ainey, William D. B	Montrose, Pa.
Alexander, Joshua W	Gallatin, Mo.
Allen, Alfred G	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Anderson, Sydney	Lanesboro, Minn.
Ansberry, Timothy T	Defiance, Ohio.
Anthony, Daniel R., jr	Leavenworth, Kans.
Ashbrook, William A	Johnstown, Ohio.
Aswell, James B	Natchitoches, La.
Austin, Richard W	Knoxville, Tenn.
Avis, Samuel B	Charleston, W. Va.
Bailey, Warren W	Johnstown, Pa.
Baker, J. Thompson	Wildwood, N. J.
Baltz, William N	Millstadt, Ill.
Barchfeld, Andrew J	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Barkley, Alben W	Paducah, Ky.
Barnhart, Henry A	Rochester, Ind.
Bartholdt, Richard	St. Louis, Mo.
Bartlett, Charles L	Macon, Ga.
Barton, Silas R	Grand Island, Nebr.
Bathrick, Ellsworth R	Akron, Ohio.
Beakes, Samuel W	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Beall, Jack	Waxahachie, Tex.
Bell, Charles W	Pasadena, Cal.
Bell, Thomas M	Gainesville, Ga.
Blackmon, Fred L	Anniston, Ala.
Booher, Charles F	Savannah, Mo.
Borchers, Charles M	Decatur, Ill.
Borland, William P	Kansas City, Mo.
Bowdle, Stanley E	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bremner, Robert G	Passaic, N. J.
Britten, Fred A	Chicago, Ill.
Brockson, Franklin	Clayton, Del.
Brodbeck, Andrew R	Hanover, Pa.
Broussard, Robert F	New Iberia, La.
Brown, Lathrop	St. James, N. Y.
Brown, William G., jr	Kingwood, W. Va.
Browne, Edward E	Waupaca, Wis.
Browning, William J	Camden, N. J.
Bruckner, Henry	New York, N. Y.
Brumbaugh, Clement	Columbus, Ohio.
Bryan, James W	Seattle, Wash.
Buchanan, Frank	Chicago, Ill.
Buchanan, John P.[1]	Brenham, Tex.
Bulkley, Robert J	Cleveland, Ohio.
Burgess, George F	Gonzales, Tex.
Burke, Charles H	Pierre, S. Dak.
Burke, James F	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Burke, Michael E	Beaver Dam, Wis.
Burnett, John L	Gadsden, Ala.
Butler, Thomas S	West Chester, Pa.
Byrnes, James F	Aiken, S. C.
Byrns, Joseph W	Nashville, Tenn.
Calder, William M	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Callaway, Oscar	Comanche, Tex.
Campbell, Philip P	Pittsburg, Kans.
Candler, Ezekiel S., jr	Corinth, Miss.
Cantor, Jacob A.[2]	New York, N. Y.
Cantrill, James C	Georgetown, Ky.
Caraway, Thaddeus H	Jonesboro, Ark.
Carew, John F	New York, N. Y.
Carlin, Charles C	Alexandria, Va.
Carr, Wooda N	Uniontown, Pa.
Carter, Charles D	Ardmore, Okla.
Cary, William J	Milwaukee, Wis.
Casey, John J	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Chandler, Walter M	New York, N. Y.
Church, Denver S	Fresno, Cal.
Clancy, John R	Syracuse, N. Y.
Clark, Champ	Bowling Green, Mo.
Clark, Frank	Gainesville, Fla.
Claypool, Horatio C	Chillicothe, Ohio.
Clayton, Henry D	Eufaula, Ala.
Cline, Cyrus	Angola, Ind.
Coady, Charles P.[3]	Baltimore, Md.
Collier, James W	Vicksburg, Miss.
Connelly, John R	Colby, Kans.
Connolly, Maurice	Dubuque, Iowa.
Conry, Michael F	New York, N. Y.
Cooper, Henry A	Racine, Wis.
Copley, Ira C	Aurora, Ill.
Covington, J. Harry	Easton, Md.
Cox, William E	Jasper, Ind.
Cramton, Louis C	Lapeer, Mich.
Crisp, Charles R	Americus, Ga.
Crosser, Robert	Cleveland, Ohio.
Cullop, William A	Vincennes, Ind.
Curley, James M	Boston, Mass.
Curry, Charles F	Sacramento, Cal.
Dale, Harry H	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Danforth, Henry G	Rochester, N. Y.
Davenport, James S	Vinita, Okla.
Davis, Charles R	St. Peter, Minn.
Davis, John W.[4]	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Decker, Perl D	Joplin, Mo.
Deitrick, Frederick S	Cambridge, Mass.
Dent, S. Hubert, jr	Montgomery, Ala.
Dershem, Frank L	Lewisburg, Pa.
Dickinson, Clement C	Clinton, Mo.
Dies, Martin	Beaumont, Tex.
Difenderfer, Robert E	Jenkintown, Pa.
Dillon, Charles H	Yankton, S. Dak.
Dixon, Lincoln	North Vernon, Ind.

[1] Elected in place of Albert S. Burleson, appointed Postmaster General.
[2] Elected in place of Francis Burton Harrison, resigned.
[3] Elected in place of George Konig, deceased.
[4] Resigned Aug. 29, 1913.

Names and post-office addresses of Representatives and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.
Donohoe, Michael	Philadelphia, Pa.
Donovan, Jeremiah	South Norwalk, Conn.
Dooling, Peter J	New York, N. Y.
Doolittle, Dudley	Strong City, Kans.
Doremus, Frank E	Detroit, Mich.
Doughton, Robert L	Laurel Springs, N. C.
Driscoll, Daniel A	Buffalo, N. Y.
Dunn, Thomas B	Rochester, N. Y.
Dupré, Henry G	New Orleans, La.
Dyer, L. C	St. Louis, Mo.
Eagan, John J	Weehawken, N. J.
Eagle, Joe H	Houston, Tex.
Edmonds, George W	Philadelphia, Pa.
Edwards, Charles G	Savannah, Ga.
Elder, Walter	Monroe, La.
Esch, John J	La Crosse, Wis.
Estopinal, Albert	Estopinal, La.
Evans, John M	Missoula, Mont.
Fairchild, George W	Oneonta, N. Y.
Faison, John M	Faison, N. C.
Falconer, J. A	Everett, Wash.
Farr, John R	Scranton, Pa.
Fergusson, Harvey B	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Ferris, Scott	Lawton, Okla.
Fess, Simeon D	Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Fields, William J	Olive Hill, Ky.
Finley, David E	Yorkville, S. C.
Fitzgerald, John J	Brooklyn, N. Y.
FitzHenry, Louis	Bloomington, Ill.
Flood, Henry D	Appomattox, Va.
Floyd, John C	Yellville, Ark.
Fordney, Joseph W	Saginaw, Mich.
Foster, Martin D	Olney, Ill.
Fowler, H. Robert	Elizabethtown, Ill.
Francis, William B	Martins Ferry, Ohio.
Frear, James A	Hudson, Wis.
French, Burton L	Moscow, Idaho.
Gallagher, Thomas	Chicago, Ill.
Gard, Warren	Hamilton, Ohio.
Gardner, Augustus P	Hamilton, Mass.
Garner, John N	Uvalde, Tex.
Garrett, Daniel E	Houston, Tex.
Garrett, Finis J	Dresden, Tenn.
George, Henry, jr	New York, N. Y.
Gerry, Peter G	Providence, R. I.
Gillett, Frederick H	Springfield, Mass.
Gilmore, Edward	Brockton, Mass.
Gittins, Robert H	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Glass, Carter	Lynchburg, Va.
Godwin, Hannibal	Dunn, N. C.
Goeke, J. Henry	Wapakoneta, Ohio.
Goldfogle, Henry M	New York, N. Y.
Good, James W	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Goodwin, Forrest [1]	Skowhegan, Me.
Goodwin, William S	Warren, Ark.
Gordon, William	Cleveland, Ohio.
Gorman, George E	Chicago, Ill.
Goulden, Joseph A	New York, N. Y.
Graham, George S	Philadelphia, Pa.
Graham, James M	Springfield, Ill.
Gray, Finly H	Connersville, Ind.
Green, William R	Audubon, Iowa.
Greene, Frank L	St. Albans, Vt.
Greene, William S	Fall River, Mass.
Gregg, A. W	Palestine, Tex.
Griest, William W	Lancaster, Pa.
Griffin, Daniel J	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gudger, James M., jr	Asheville, N. C.
Guernsey, Frank E	Dover, Me.
Hamill, James A	Jersey City, N. J.
Hamilton, Charles M	Ripley, N. Y.
Hamilton, Edward L	Niles, Mich.
Hamlin, Courtney W	Springfield, Mo.
Hammond, Winfield S	St. James, Minn.
Hardwick, Thomas W	Sandersville, Ga.
Hardy, Rufus	Corsicana, Tex.
Harrison, Byron P	Gulfport, Miss.
Harrison, Francis B. [2]	New York, N. Y.
Hart, Archibald C. [3]	Hackensack, N. J.
Haugen, Gilbert N	Northwood, Iowa.
Hawley, Willis C	Salem, Oreg.
Hay, James	Madison, Va.
Hayden, Carl	Phoenix, Ariz.
Hayes, Everis A	San Jose, Cal.
Heflin, J. Thomas	Lafayette, Ala.
Helgesen, Henry T	Milton, N. Dak.
Helm, Harvey	Standford, Ky.
Helvering, Guy T	Marysville, Kans.
Henry, Robert L	Waco, Tex.
Hensley, Walter L	Farmington, Mo.
Hill, Robert P	Marion, Ill.
Hinds, Asher C	Portland, Me.
Hinebaugh, William H	Ottawa, Ill.
Hobson, Richmond P	Greensboro, Ala.
Holland, Edward E	Suffolk, Va.
Houston, William C	Woodbury, Tenn.
Howard, William S	Decatur, Ga.
Howell, Joseph	Logan, Utah.
Hoxworth, Stephen A	Rapatee, Ill.
Hughes, Dudley M	Danville, Ga.
Hughes, James A	Huntington, W. Va.
Hulings, Willis J	Oil City, Pa.
Hull, Cordell	Carthage, Tenn.
Humphrey, William E	Seattle, Wash.
Humphreys, Benjamin G	Greenville, Miss.
Igoe, William L	St. Louis, Mo.
Jacoway, Henderson M	Dardanelle, Ark.
Johnson, Albert	Hoquiam, Wash.
Johnson, Ben	Bardstown, Ky.
Johnson, Jacob	Spring City, Utah.
Johnson, Joseph T	Spartanburg, S. C.
Jones, William A	Warsaw, Va.
Kahn, Julius	San Francisco, Cal.
Keating, Edward	Pueblo, Colo.
Keister, Abraham L	Scottdale, Pa.
Kelley, Patrick H	Lansing, Mich.
Kelly, Melville C	Braddock, Pa.
Kennedy, Ambrose	Woonsocket, R. I.
Kennedy, Charles A	Montrose, Iowa.
Kennedy, William	Naugatuck, Conn.
Kent, William	Kentfield, Cal.
Kettner, William	San Diego, Cal.
Key, John A	Marion, Ohio.
Kiess, Edgar R	Williamsport, Pa.
Kindel, George J	Denver, Colo.
Kinkaid, Moses P	O'Neill, Nebr.
Kinkead, Eugene F	Jersey City, N. J.
Kirkpatrick, S	Ottumwa, Iowa.
Kitchin, Claude	Scotland Neck, N. C.
Knowland, Joseph R	Alameda, Cal.
Konig, George [4]	Baltimore, Md.
Konop, Thomas F	Kewaunee, Wis.
Korbly, Charles A	Indianapolis, Ind.
Kreider, Aaron S	Annville, Pa.
Lafferty, A. W	Portland, Oreg.
La Follette, William L	Pullman, Wash.
Langham, Jonathan N	Indiana, Pa.
Langley, John W	Pikeville, Ky.
Lazaro, Ladislas	Washington, La.
Lee, Gordon	Chickamauga, Ga.
Lee, Robert E	Pottsville, Pa.
L'Engle, Claude	Jacksonville, Fla.
Lenroot, Irvine L	Superior, Wis.
Lesher, John V	Sunbury, Pa.
Lever, Asbury F	Lexington, S. C.
Levy, Jefferson M	New York, N. Y.
Lewis, David J	Cumberland, Md.
Lewis, Fred E	Allentown, Pa.
Lieb, Charles	Rockport, Ind.
Lindbergh, Charles A	Little Falls, Minn.
Lindquist, Francis O	Greenville, Mich.
Linthicum, J. Charles	Baltimore, Md.
Lloyd, James T	Shelbyville, Mo.
Lobeck, C. O	Omaha, Nebr.

[1] Died May 28, 1913.
[2] Resigned Aug. 31, 1913.
[3] Elected in place of Lewis J. Martin, deceased.
[4] Died May 31, 1913.

Names and post-office addresses of Representatives and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.
Loft, George W.[1]	New York, N. Y.
Logue, J. Washington	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lonergan, Augustine	Hartford, Conn.
McAndrews, James	Chicago, Ill.
McClellan, George	Chatham, N. Y.
McCoy, Walter I	East Orange, N. J.
McDermott, James T	Chicago, Ill.
MacDonald, William J.[2]	Calumet, Mich.
McGillicuddy, Daniel J	Lewiston, Me.
McGuire, Bird S	Pawnee, Okla.
McKellar, Kenneth D	Memphis, Tenn.
McKenzie, John C	Elizabeth, Ill.
McLaughlin, James C	Muskegon, Mich.
Madden, Martin B	Chicago, Ill.
Maguire, John A	Lincoln, Nebr.
Mahan, Bryan F	New London, Conn.
Maher, James P	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Manahan, James	Minneapolis, Minn.
Mann, James R	Chicago, Ill.
Mapes, Carl E	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Martin, Eben W	Deadwood, S. Dak.
Martin, Lewis J.[3]	Newton, N. J.
Merritt, Edwin A., jr	Potsdam, N. Y.
Metz, Herman A	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miller, Clarence B	Duluth, Minn.
Mitchell, John J.[4]	Marlboro, Mass.
Mondell, Frank W	Newcastle, Wyo.
Montague, Andrew J	Richmond, Va.
Moon, John A	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Moore, J. Hampton	Philadelphia, Pa.
Morgan, Dick T	Woodward, Okla.
Morgan, Lewis L	Covington, La.
Morin, John M	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Morrison, Martin A	Frankfort, Ind.
Moss, Hunter H., jr	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Moss, Ralph W	Center Point, Ind.
Mott, Luther W	Oswego, N. Y.
Murdock, Victor	Wichita, Kans.
Murray, William F	Boston, Mass.
Murray, William H	Tishomingo, Okla.
Neeley, George A	Hutchinson, Kans.
Neely, M. M.[5]	Fairmont, W. Va.
Nelson, John M	Madison, Wis.
Nolan, John I	San Francisco, Cal.
Norton, Patrick D	Hettinger, N. Dak.
O'Brien, James H	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oglesby, Woodson R	Yonkers, N. Y.
O'Hair, Frank T	Paris, Ill.
Oldfield, William A	Batesville, Ark.
O'Leary, Denis	Douglaston, N. Y.
O'Shaunessy, George F	Providence, R. I.
Padgett, Lemuel P	Columbia, Tenn.
Page, Robert N	Biscoe, N. C.
Paige, Calvin D.[6]	Southbridge, Mass.
Palmer, A. Mitchell	Stroudsburg, Pa.
Park, Frank[7]	Sylvester, Ga.
Parker, James S	Salem, N. Y.
Patten, Thomas G	New York, N. Y.
Patton, Charles E	Curwensville, Pa.
Payne, Sereno E	Auburn, N. Y.
Pepper, Irvin S	Muscatine, Iowa.
Peters, Andrew J	Boston, Mass.
Peters, John A[8]	Ellsworth, Me.
Peterson, John B	Crown Point, Ind.
Phelan, M. F	Lynn, Mass.
Platt, Edmund	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Plumley, Frank	Northfield, Vt.
Porter, Stephen G	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Post, J. D	Washington C. H., Ohio.
Pou, Edward W	Smithfield, N. C.
Powers, Caleb	Barbourville, Ky.
Prouty, S. F	Des Moines, Iowa.
Quin, Percy E	McComb City, Miss.
Ragsdale, J. Willard	Florence, S. C.
Rainey, Henry T	Carrollton, Ill.
Raker, John E	Alturas, Cal.
Rauch, George W	Marion, Ind.
Rayburn, Sam	Bonham, Tex.
Reed, E. E	Manchester, N. H.
Reilly, Michael K	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Reilly, Thomas L	Meriden, Conn.
Richardson, William	Huntsville, Ala.
Riordan, Daniel J	New York, N. Y.
Roberts, E. E	Carson City, Nev.
Roberts, Ernest W	Chelsea, Mass.
Roddenbery, Seaborn A.[9]	Thomasville, Ga.
Rogers, John J	Lowell, Mass.
Rothermel, John H	Reading, Pa.
Rouse, Arthur B	Burlington, Ky.
Rubey, Thomas L	Lebanon, Mo.
Rucker, William W	Keytesville, Mo.
Rupley, Arthur R	Carlisle, Pa.
Russell, Joseph J	Charleston, Mo.
Sabath, Adolph J	Chicago, Ill.
Saunders, Edward W	Rocky Mount, Va.
Scott, George C	Sioux City, Iowa.
Scully, Thomas J	South Amboy, N. J.
Seldomridge, H. H	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Selfs, Sam R	Johnson City, Tenn.
Shackleford, Dorsey W	Jefferson City, Mo.
Sharp, William G	Elyria, Ohio.
Sherley, Swagar	Louisville, Ky.
Sherwood, Isaac R	Toledo, Ohio.
Shreve, Milton W	Erie, Pa.
Sims, Thetus W	Linden, Tenn.
Sinnott, Nicholas J	The Dalles, Oreg.
Sisson, Thomas U	Winona, Miss.
Slayden, James L	San Antonio, Tex.
Slemp, C. Bascom	Big Stone Gap, Va.
Sloan, Charles H	Geneva, Nebr.
Small, John H	Washington, N. C.
Smith, Addison T	Twin Falls, Idaho.
Smith, Charles B	Buffalo, N. Y.
Smith, Frank O	Dunkirk, Md.
Smith, George R	Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith, J. M.C	Charlotte, Mich.
Smith, Samuel W	Pontiac, Mich.
Smith, William R	Colorado, Tex.
Sparkman, Stephen M	Tampa, Fla.
Stafford, William H	Milwaukee, Wis.
Stanley, Augustus O	Henderson, Ky.
Stedman, Charles M	Greensboro, N. C.
Steenerson, Halvor	Crookston, Minn.
Stephens, Dan V	Fremont, Nebr.
Stephens, Hubert D	New Albany, Miss.
Stephens, John H	Vernon, Tex.
Stephens, William D	Los Angeles, Cal.
Stevens, Frederick C	St. Paul, Minn.
Stevens, Raymond B	Lisbon, N. H.
Stone, Claudius U	Peoria, Ill.
Stout, Tom	Lewistown, Mont.
Stringer, Lawrence B	Lincoln, Ill.
Sullivan, Timothy D.[10]	New York, N. Y.
Sumners, Hatton W	Dallas, Tex.
Sutherland, Howard	Elkins, W. Va.
Switzer, Robert M	Gallipolis, Ohio.
Taggart, Joseph	Kansas City, Kans.
Talbott, J. Fred. C	Lutherville, Md.
Talcott, Charles A	Utica, N. Y.
Tavenner, Clyde H	Cordova, Ill.
Taylor, Benjamin I	Harrison, N. Y.
Taylor, Edward T	Glenwood Springs, Colo.
Taylor, George W	Demopolis, Ala.
Taylor, Samuel M	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Temple, Henry W	Washington, Pa.
Ten Eyck, Peter G	Albany, N. Y.
Thacher, Thomas C	Yarmouth, Mass.
Thomas, Robert Y., jr	Central City, Ky.

[1] Elected in place of Timothy Sullivan, deceased.
[2] Elected in place of H. Olin Young, resigned.
[3] Died May 5, 1913.
[4] Elected in place of John W. Weeks, elected Senator.
[5] Elected in place of John W. Davis, resigned.
[6] Elected in place of William H. Wilder, deceased.
[7] Elected in place of Seaborn A. Roddenbery, deceased.
[8] Elected in place of Forrest Goodwin, deceased.
[9] Died Sept. 25, 1913.
[10] Died Aug. 31, 1913.

Names and post-office addresses of Representatives and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Thompson, Joseph B	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Weaver, Claude	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thomson, Charles M	Chicago, Ill.	Webb, Edwin Y	Shelby, N. C.
Towner, Horace M	Corning, Iowa.	Whaley, Richard S.[1]	Charleston, S. C.
Townsend, Edward W	Montclair, N. J.	Whitacre, John J	Canton, Ohio.
Treadway, Allen T	Stockbridge, Mass.	White, George	Marietta, Ohio.
Tribble, Samuel J	Athens, Ga.	Wilder, William H.[2]	Gardner, Mass.
Tuttle, William E., jr	Westfield, N. J.	Williams, William E	Pittsfield, Ill.
Underhill, Edwin S	Bath, N. Y.	Willis, Frank B	Ada, Ohio.
Underwood, Oscar W	Birmingham, Ala.	Wilson, Emmett	Pensacola, Fla.
Vare, William S	Philadelphia, Pa.	Wilson, Frank E	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vaughan, Horace W	Texarkana, Tex.	Wingo, Otis T	De Queen, Ark.
Volstead, Andrew J	Granite Falls, Minn.	Winslow, Samuel E	Worcester, Mass.
Walker, John R	Valdosta, Ga.	Witherspoon, Samuel A	Meridian, Miss.
Wallin, Samuel	Amsterdam, N. Y.	Woodruff, Roy O	Bay City, Mich.
Walsh, Allan B	Trenton, N. J.	Woods, Frank P	Estherville, Iowa.
Walters, Anderson H	Johnstown, Pa.	Young, George M	Valley City, N. Dak.
Watkins, John T	Minden, La.	Young, H. Olin[3]	Ishpeming, Mich.
Watson, Walter A	Jennings Ordinary, Va.	Young, James	Kaufman, Tex.

DELEGATES.

Kalanianaole, J. Kuhio	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Wickersham, James	Fairbanks, Alaska.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

Earnshaw, Manuel	Manila, P. I.	Rivera, Luis Munoz	San Juan, P. R.
Quezon, Manuel L	Tayabas, P. I.		

[1] Elected in place of George S. Legare, deceased.
[2] Died Sept. 11, 1913.
[3] Resigned May 16, 1913.

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Joint resolution to appoint a housing commission in District of Columbia (see S. J. Res. 39*).
Joint resolution to repeal act relating to vacancies upon commissions in charge of military parks (see H. J. Res. 99).
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COMMITTEE ON ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.
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COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (*Senate*).
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COMMITTEE TO ATTEND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG (*House*).
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COMMITTEE TO ATTEND UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TO THOMAS JEFFERSON (*House*).
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Mr. Prouty appointed, 550.
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COMMITTEE TO ATTEND UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TO THOMAS JEFFERSON (*Senate*).
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Mr. Nelson excused, 362.
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COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE (*Senate*)—Continued.
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COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY (*House*).
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Resolution to prohibit appointment of bankers, agents of banks, or stockholders of banks as members of (see H. Res. 80).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 156*).
Resolution to allow them to order printing and to sit during sessions and recesses of House, objected to, 1913.
Resolution to allow them to sit during sessions and recesses of House and to employ expert and other assistance (see H. Res. 191*).
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COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.
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Resolution to allow them to employ clerk, assistant clerk, and messenger (see S. Res. 13*).
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Currency (S. Rept. 133), 5962.

COMMITTEE ON BILLS IN THE THIRD READING (*House*).
Resolution to create (see H. Res. 34).

COMMITTEE ON BUYING AND SELLING (*House*).
Resolution to create (see H. Res. 94).

COMMITTEE ON CANADIAN RELATIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.
Mr. Sherman appointed, 199.

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 157*).

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 129*).

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.
Mr. Goff appointed, 131.
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COMMITTEE ON COAST DEFENSES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Resolution authorizing them to order printing (see H. Res. 137*).

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.
Resolution authorizing them to send for books and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer and other assistants, and sit during sessions, recesses, and vacation of Senate (see S. Res. 97*).
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COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE OF MINORITY OF SENATE (*Senate*).
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).

COMMITTEE ON CONGRESS HALL CELEBRATION (*Joint*).
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COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION (*House*).
Resolution to create (see H. Res. 91).

COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.
Mr. Goff appointed, 131.
Mr. Smith of Arizona resigned as chairman, 3351.
Mr. Vardaman appointed chairman, 3351.

COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION (*House*).
Resolution to create (see H. Res. 110).

COMMITTTTEE ON CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).

COMMITTTTEE ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS EXECUTIVE PAPERS (*Joint*).
Members on part of House appointed, 957.
Members on part of Senate appointed, 361, 2171, 2289.
Resolution to allow them to employ clerk (see H. Res. 86*).
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COMMITTEE ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 20.
Mr. Sherman appointed, 199.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Mr. Claypool appointed, 4400.
Mr. Kindel excused, 1912.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 166*).
Resolution authorizing investigation of financial affairs of District of Columbia by (see H. Res. 203*).
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COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
Mr. Sherman appointed, 199.
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COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION (*House*).
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COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
Resolution authorizing investigation of conditions in Paint Creek coal fields, W. Va., by (see S. Res. 37*).
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Commission on national aid to vocational education (S. Rept. 54), 1838.
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COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Mr. Conry excused, 5918.
Resolution authorizing appointment of an annual clerk for (see H. Res. 188*).
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Publicity of campaign funds (H. Rept. 88), 5290.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 1 (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
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MacDonald *v.* Young (H. Rept. 60), 3641.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 2 (*House*).
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COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 3 (*House*).
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Resolution authorizing them to order printing (see H. Res. 132*).

COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSED BILLS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS (*House*).
Election of, 149, 1872.
Resolution to allow clerk to (see H. Res. 255*).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 199*).

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
Resolutions to allow an assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).

COMMITTEE ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE (*House*).
Resolutions to create (see H. Res. 9, 70).

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
Resolutions to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Mr. Decker resigned, 3317.
Resolution to allow messenger and janitor to (see H. Res. 65).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 167*).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
Resolutions to allow an assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (*Senate*).
Election of, 1872.
Mr. Pou resigned, 3307.
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Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 168*).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (*Senate*).
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Appointed, 21.
Resolutions to allow an assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (*House*).
Authorized to order printing (see H. Res. 257*).
Election of, 1872.
Mr. Hart appointed, 4399.
Mr. Ten Eyck resigned, 3317.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
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COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (*Senate*).
Resolution to amend rules relating to (see S. Res. 137).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS (*House*).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 162*).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
Mr. Lewis appointed chairman, 617.
Resolutions to allow an assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 142*).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 121*).
Resolution to allow them to appoint a clerk (see H. Res. 122).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 21.
Mr. Sherman appointed, 199.
Mr. Vardaman excused, 3351.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow messenger and janitor to (see H. Res. 65).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 152*).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 146*).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow messenger and janitor to (see H. Res. 65).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS (*House*).
Eelection of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 162).
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
List of names of importers and others who appealed for reduced tariff duties at hearings before, 3183.
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Opium (S. Repts. 130, 132), 5962.
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COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
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Florida oyster beds (S. Rept. 128), 5860.
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Resolution to appoint (see H. Res. 109).
COMMITTEE ON THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF INDIANS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
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COMMITTEE ON FOREST RESERVATIONS AND THE PROTECTION OF GAME (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Sherman appointed, 199.
Resolutions to allow an assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).
COMMITTEE ON THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
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Lerrigo, George Edward (S. Rept. 79), 2373.
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution authorizing them to order printing (see H. Res. 136*).
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS (*House*).
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Great Northern Railway Co. (H. Rept. 54), 3646.
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Lewis appointed, 1935.
Mr. Thornton excused, 1935.
Resolution to allow them to send for books and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions or recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 80*).
Resolution authorizing investigation of Bureau of Indian Affairs by (see S. Res. 81).
Reports by
Additional clerks in Indian Office (bill S. 3296), 5664.
Dwight Mission School, Okla. (S. Rept. 100), 3262.
Great Northern Railway Co. (S. Rept. 92), 2952.
Indian appropriation bill (S. Rept. 63), 1931.
Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians (S. Rept. 70), 2291.
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolutions to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution authorizing them to order printing (see H. Res. 130*).
Reports by
Sixth National Corn Exposition, Dallas, Tex. (H. Rept. 83), 5151.
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Reports by
National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn. (S. Repts. 62, 111), 1931, 4547.
Panama-California Exposition (S. Rept. 45), 1628.
COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 177*).
COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 57).
Resolution to increase salary of assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 154).

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE (*House*),
Election of, 1871.
Mr. Decker elected, 3307.
Mr. Dickinson resigned, 3307.
Resolution authorizing them to order printing (see H. Res. 124*).
Reports by
Bridges: Beaufort River, S. C. (H. Rept. 72), 4858.
——— Black River, Ark. (H. Rept. 74), 4859.
——— Little River, Ark. (H. Rept. 73), 4859.
——— Mississippi River, Minn. (H. Rept. 52), 3421.
——— Monongahela River, W. Va. (H. Rept. 46), 3421.
——— Okanogan River, Wash. (H. Rept. 51), 3421.
——— Red Lake River, Minn. (H. Rept. 49), 3421.
——— Sabine River, Tex. (H. Rept. 48), 3421.
——— Tennessee River, Tenn. (H. Rept. 71), 4858.
——— Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, W. Va. (H. Rept. 50), 3421.
——— White River, Ark. (H. Rept. 47), 3421.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Gore appointed, 1935.
Mr. Lewis appointed, 1901.
Mr. Thomas excused, 1935.
Reports by
Board of mediation and conciliation for settlement of labor disputes (S. Rept. 72; bill S. 2517), 2133, 2365.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Mr. Hart appointed, 4399.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 149*).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AMERICAN WOOLEN CO. (*House*).
Resolution to appoint (see H. Res. 106).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSAULT ON REPRESENTATIVE SIMS OF TENNESSEE (*House*).
Appointed, 283.
Reports by
Assault by C. C. Glover (H. Rept. 6), 499.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE BASEBALL TRUST (*House*).
Resolution to appoint (see H. Res. 64).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE COMMISSIONS (*House*).
Resolution to appoint (see H. Res. 19).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS IN PAINT CREEK COAL FIELDS, W. VA. (*Senate*).
Resolution to appoint (see S. Res. 37*).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FOREST SERVICE (*House*).
Text of resolution (H. Res. 114) to appoint, 1832.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LOBBYING (*House*).
Appointed, 2353.
Mr. Ferris appointed, 3196.
Mr. MacDonald appointed, 4112.
Mr. Nolan excused, 4112.
Mr. Roddenbery excused, 3196.
Resolution to appoint (see H. Res. 111).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 202*).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON, VA. (*Joint*).
Joint resolution to appoint (see H. J. Res. 67).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RECEIVERSHIP OF ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD CO. (*House*).
Resolution to appoint (see H. Res. 163).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT ARMOR-PLATE FACTORIES (*House*).
Resolution to elect (see H. Res. 115).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RELATIVE TO OFFENSES COMMITTED IN ARMY (*Joint*).
Bill to appoint (see bill H. R. 4537).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RELATIVE TO OFFENSES COMMITTED IN NAVY (*Joint*).
Bill to appoint (see bill H. R. 4538).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RELATIVE TO 1-CENT LETTER POSTAGE (*Joint*).
Joint resolution to appoint (see H. J. Res. 69).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RELATIVE TO PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF PERISHABLE VEGETABLES AND FRUITS (*House*).
Resolution to appoint (see H. Res. 158).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SEAL FISHERIES OF ALASKA (*House*).
Resolution to appoint (see H. Res. 161).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TRESPASSERS UPON INDIAN LANDS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Request for unanimous consent to increase membership of, agreed to, 1784.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 145*).

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Gore excused, 1935.
Mr. Myers resigned as chairman, 3351.
Mr. Smith of Arizona appointed chairman, 3351.
Mr. Thomas appointed, 1935.
Reports by
Easements in connection with reclamation projects (S. Rept. 98), 3084.
Garden City (Kans.) Water Users' Association (S. Rept. 99), 3203.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Mr. Mitchell elected, 5141.
Resolution to allow an additional assistant clerk to (see H. Res. 118).
Resolution authorizing them to order printing (see H. Res. 134*).
Reports by
Arizona (H. Rept. 79), 5151.
Board of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration for settlement of labor disputes (H. Rept. 30), 2215.
Caminetti, Drew (H. Repts. 32, 39; H. Res. 212), 2311, 2862.
Diggs, Maury (H. Repts. 32, 39; H. Res. 212), 2311, 2862.
Pennsylvania (H. Rept. 29), 2215.
Transfer of judges (H. Rept. 84), 5151.
Western Fuel Co. (H. Rept. 31), 2310.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Authority granted to subcommittee on investigation of lobbying to sit during sessions of Senate, 1837.
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, order printing, and sit during sessions of Senate (see S. Res. 60*).
Resolution to print hearings held by subcommittee on lobby investigation (see S. Res. 138*).
Resolutions to pay expenses of investigation of charges of lobbying (see S. Res. 102*, 159*).
Resolutions extending time for making report of investigation of charges concerning lobbying (see S. Res. 101*, 123*).
Reports by
Additional circuit judge in fourth circuit (bill S. 577), 191.
Arizona (S. Rept. 31), 1090.
California (S. Rept. 46), 1648.
Connecticut (S. Repts. 2, 51), 192, 1734.
Natural-gas pipe lines (bill S. 3345), 5847.
Nevada (S. Rept. 26), 608.
Pennsylvania (S. Rept. 42), 1625.
Personation of Members of Congress (S. Rept. 97), 3054.
Transfer of district judges (bill S. 2254), 1839.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 178*).
Resolution to allow them to order printing, objected to, 1884.
Resolution authorizing investigation of conditions in Paint Creek coal fields, W. Va., by (see H. Res. 96).
Resolution authorizing them to investigate labor conditions on the Panama Canal (see H. Res. 175).

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 150*).

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolution to allow them to employ an additional assistant clerk (see S. Res. 217).
Reports by
Legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress (S. Rept. 73), 2018, 2361.
Memorial to women of the Civil War (amendment; bill S. 2659), 4211.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Lewis appointed, 1901.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Resolution relative to expenditure of appropriations for investigations by (see H. Res. 84*).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 171*).
Resolution authorizing continuance of investigations of steamship lines by (see H. Res. 205*).

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE (*House*).
Election of, 149.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Resolution authorizing them to order printing (see H. Res. 127*).
Reports by
Loan of tents for use of Confederate Veterans' Reunion at Brunswick, Ga. (H. Rept. 26), 2190.
Peyton, Thomas Green (H. Rept. 42), 3128.
Unger, Adolph (H. Rept. 43), 3202.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Chamberlain appointed chairman, 3351.
Mr. Goff appointed, 131.
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions or recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 40*), 237.
Reports by
Army officers on retired list (S. Rept. 30), 875.
Condemned cannon donations: Abilene, Kans. (S. Rept. 107), 3732.
——— Hays, Kans. (S. Rept. 106), 3732.
——— Smith Center, Kans. (S. Rept. 105), 3732.
Confederate Stockade Cemetery, Johnstons Island, Sandusky Bay, Ohio (S. Rept. 90), 2908.
Cooper, Jacob M. (S. Rept. 12), 366.
Donovan, Joseph L. (S. Rept. 61), 1931.
Fitzgerald, John P. (S. Rept. 91), 2908.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (S. Rept. 67), 2073.
Harris, Moses (bill S. 2600), 4330.
Keyes, Edward L. (S. Rept. 59), 1898.
Little, Thomas (bill S. 2666), 5139.
Loan of tents for use of Confederate Veterans' Reunion at Brunswick, Ga. (H. J. Res. 98), 2237.
McLean, W. D., alias Donald McLean (S. Rept. 69), 2172.
Mallahan, William O. (S. Rept. 29), 872.
Parker, Frank (S. Rept. 121), 5663.
Peyton, Thomas Green (S. Rept. 71), 2291.
Unger, Adolph (S. Rept. 119), 5443.
Washington-Oregon Corporation (S. Rept. 60), 1931.
Wilson, Richard H. (S. Rept. 25), 608.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Mr. Decker resigned, 3317.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 173*).
COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Reports by
Mining claims on Seward Peninsula, Alaska (S. Rept. 129), 5909.
COMMITTEE ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolutions to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL BANKS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Lewis appointed, 1901.
Resolutions to allow an assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15,* 38).
COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Resolution authorizing them to order printing and sit during sessions and recesses of House (see H. Res. 126*).
Reports by
Armor plate and powder (H. Res. 176), 2150.
Midshipmen at Naval Academy (H. Rept. 25), 2215.
COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolution to allow them to employ an assistant clerk (see S. Res. 73*).
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions or recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 86*).
Reports by
Midshipmen at Naval Academy (S. Rept. 50), 1685.
COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Goff appointed, 131.
Mr. Lewis appointed, 1901.
COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolutions to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).
COMMITTEE ON PATENTS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 151*).
COMMITTEE ON PATENTS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
COMMITTE ON PENSIONS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 153*).
COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Goff appointed, 131.
Reports by
Specified pension cases (S. Repts. 47, 48, 49), 1647.
COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey excused, 3533.
Mr. Shafroth appointed, 3533.
Resolution to increase salary of clerk and reduce pay of messenger to (see S. Res. 20).
COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Resolution authorizing them to order printing (see H. Res. 138*).
Reports by
Star-route and screen-wagon contracts (H. Res. 229), 5153.
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolution to allow them to send for books and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions or recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 85*).
Resolutions to increase pay of one assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 133*, 149*).
COMMITTEE ON POST ROADS (*House*).
Resolution to create (see H. Res. 32).
COMMITTEE ON POSTAL AFFAIRS (*House*).
Resolution to create (see H. Res. 32).
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 184).
Reports by
Prayers of the Chaplain (H. Con. Res. 8; H. Rept. 66), 4314.
Statue of Zachariah Chandler (S. Con. Res. 5; H. Rept. 68), 4315.
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING (*Joint*).
Concurrent resolution to authorize them to employ stenographer (see S. Con. Res. 2*).
Letter of chairman relative to duties of, 2213.
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Lewis appointed, 1901.
Reports by
Agricultural credit and live-stock insurance (S. Rept. 14), 366.
Congressional Directory (S. J. Res. 66; S. Rept. 108), 3735.
Definition of whisky—return of documents to President of United States (order), 608.
Disposition of surplus documents in Senate folding room (S. Res. 122), 2362.
Egyptian cotton (S. Doc. 175), 3735.
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House Report 5 on bill H. R. 3321—tariff bill (S. Rept. 33), 1093.
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National Society of Daughters of American Revolution (S. Rept. 7), 206.
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING (*Senate*)—Continued.
Reports by
Ninth International Cotton Congress (S. Doc. 176), 3735.
Noncontiguous territory (S. Res. 172; S. Rept. 109; S. Doc. 173), 3732.
Soil Survey of Escambia County, Fla. (S. Rept. 15), 366.
Statue of Zachariah Chandler (S. Con Res. 5), 2362.
Tariff bill—H. R. 3321 (H. Con. Res. 11), 2406.
Woman suffrage petitions (S. Doc. 155), 3169.
Works of Art in Capitol Building (S. Res. 74; S. Doc. 169), 3732.
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).
COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Sherman appointed, 199.
Resolutions authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions or recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 17*, 170*).
Reports by
Election of Senators (S. Rept. 131), 5965.
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Loeffler, Carl A. (S. Rept. 3), 190.
Political activities by Members of Congress (S. Rept. 103), 3459.
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Request for unanimous consent to increase membership of, agreed to, 1784.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 148*).
Reports by
Augusta, Ga. (H. Rept. 77), 5137.
Beloit, Kans. (H. Rept. 81), 5151.
Newark, N. J. (H. Rept. 27), 2215.
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Reports by
Augusta, Ga. (bill H. R. 7875), 5293.
Beloit, Kans. (bill H. R. 7596), 5293.
Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa. (bill S. 2689), 3350.
Newark, N. J. (bill S. 6383; S. Rept. 93), 2973.
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS (*Senate*).
Resolution to appoint (see S. Res. 218).
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND NATIONAL QUARANTINE (*House*).
Resolutions to create (see H. Res. 33, 39).
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND NATIONAL QUARANTINE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolutions to allow an assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*, 38).
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS (*House*).
Resolution to create (see H. Res. 90).
COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Mr. Decker resigned, 3317.
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ clerical and other assistants, and sit during sessions and recesses of House (see H. Res. 108).
Resolution authorizing them to order printing and to sit during sessions and recesses of House (see H. Res. 139*).
Reports by
Nevada (H. Rept. 85), 5151, 5155.
O'Melveny, H. W. (H. Rept. 82), 5151.
Opening to settlement of lands restored to public domain from reservation or withdrawal (H. Rept. 78), 5151.
San Francisco, Cal., water supply (H. Rept. 41), 3127.
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Chamberlain resigned as chairman, 3351.
Mr. Myers appointed chairman, 3351.
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions of Senate (see S. Res. 47*).
Reports by
Adams, John Q. (S. Rept. 96), 2973.
Agricultural entry of oil lands (S. Rept. 43), 1625.
Arizona (S. Rept. 75), 2361.
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Country parks and community centers within reclamation projects (S. Rept. 85), 2465.
Emigration Canon Railroad Co. (S. Rept. 40), 1547.
Engle, N. Mex. (S. Rept. 114), 5192.
Enlarged homestead (S. Rept. 37), 1519.
Fort Assinniboine, Mont. (S. Rept. 84), 2465.
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Grant County, Wash. (S. Rept. 94), 2973.
Hodges, Joseph (S. Rept. 27), 872.
Homesteads: continuous residence upon (S. Rept. 76), 2363.
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——— entries of male minors (S. Rept. 95), 2973.
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Ochoco National Forest, Oreg. (S. Rept. 66), 2073.
O'Melveny, H. W. (S. Rept. 28), 872.
Opening to settlement of lands restored to public domain from reservation or withdrawal (S. Rept. 115), 5186.
Oregon (S. Repts. 36, 56), 1519, 1897.
Reclamation of desert lands (S. Rept. 78), 2373.
Republic Coal Co. (S. Rept. 101), 3351.
Reservoir lands at headwaters of Mississippi River (S. Rept. 104), 3567.
Russell, John (S. Rept. 86), 2465.
San Francisco, Cal., water supply (S. Rept. 113), 5183.
Silva, Jesus, jr. (S. Rept. 68), 2073.
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WELFARE AND HAPPINESS (*House*).
Resolution to create (see H. Res. 29).

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Mr. Goff appointed, 131.
Mr. Lewis appointed, 1901.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS AND CANALS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow messenger and janitor to (see H. Res. 65).

COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution authorizing them to make certain investigations (see H. Res. 57).
Resolution to allow messenger and janitor to (see H. Res. 65).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 147*).
Resolution to provide for session clerk for (see H. Res. 232).

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 131*).

COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES (*Joint*).
Appointment of members on part of Senate on, 22.

COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 22.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).

COMMITTEE ON RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN (*House*).
Resolution creating (see H. Res. 95).

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Resolution to extend jurisdiction of (see H. Res. 14).
Resolution authorizing them to order printing (see H. Res. 135*).

COMMITTEE ON ROADS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Remarks in House relative to reference of bills relating to public roads to, 2190.
Resolutions to create (see H. Res. 88, 98, 104*).
Resolution authorizing appointment of clerk and janitor for (see H. Res. 119*).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 155*).
Resolution to assign rooms in House Office Building to, debated and objected to, 1873–1878.

COMMITTEE ON ROADS (*Senate*).
Resolution to appoint (see S. Res. 137).

COMMITTEE ON RULES (*House*).
Election of, 146.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 48*).
Reports by
Committee on Roads (H. Rept. 18), 1856.
Investigation of financial affairs of District of Columbia (H. Res. 203; H. Rept. 35), 2759.
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Special order for bills H. R. 1917, 2441 (H. Res. 41; H. Rept. 4), 293.
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Special order for bills S. 1620; H. R. 6382 (H. Rept. 61), 3786.
Special order for certain paragraphs of urgent deficiency appropriation bill—H. R. 7898 (H. Res. 244; H. Rept. 67), 4310.

COMMITTEE ON RULES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 23.
Reports by
Calling of names of absentees immediately following roll calls (S. Res. 64), 366.
Legislative program for extra session (S. Res. 4; S. Repts. 5, 32), 205, 872–875, 1092.

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 23.
Resolution to allow an assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).
Reports by
Standard barrel for fruits and vegetables (S. Rept. 89), 2720.

COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES (*House*).
Election of, 1871.
Request for unanimous consent to increase, for this Congress, membership of, agreed to, 1871.
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 123*).
Reports by
Construction and operation of a railroad in Alaska (H. Rept. 92), 6038.

COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 23.
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions of Senate (see S. Res. 54*).
Reports by
Construction of railroads in Alaska (S. Rept. 65), 2018.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF MEAT PRODUCTS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 23.
Resolutions to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res 15*, 38.)

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO THE SEABOARD (*Senate*).
Appointed, 23.
Mr. Sherman appointed, 199.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).

COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 23.
Mr. Goff appointed, 131.
Resolution to allow assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 15*).

COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS (*House*).
Election of, 1872.
Resolution providing for payment of stenographer for (see H. Res. 141*).
Resolution to allow them to order printing (see H. Res. 143*)

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS (*House*).
Election of, 146, 1871.
List of names of importers and others who appealed for reduction of tariff duties at hearings before, 3181.
Mr. Anderson resigned, 4759, 4777.
Mr. Conry elected, 5519.
Mr. Shackleford excused, 1861.
Reports by
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Tariff bill (H. Rept. 5), 316, 322, 640.

COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE (*House*).
Resolution to appoint (see H. Res. 22).

COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 23.
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Joint resolution to revoke licenses of merchants and others where exorbitant prices are charged (see H. J. Res. 61).

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Joint resolution authorizing Treasurer of United States to transfer certain moneys from account with District of Columbia to credit of United States (see H. J. Res. 107*).
Memorial of citizens of South Dakota relative to proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in, 1896.
Memorial of Just Government League of Maryland relative to conduct of police during woman's suffrage parade at Washington, D. C., Mar. 3, 1913, 5.
Memorial of Legislature of Montana for establishment of an agricultural products display building in, 44, 138.
Report of commissioners relative to noncompliance of police in enforcing the direction of Congress with respect to suffrage parade at Washington, D. C., Mar. 3, 1913 (S. Doc. 1), 5.
Report of commissioners on contingent expenses of government of (H. Doc. 278), 5957.
Report of Committee on District of Columbia in Senate on investigation of conduct of police during woman's suffrage parade on Mar. 3, 1913, in (S. Rept. 53), 1798.
Resolution to investigate financial relations between United States and the District (see H. Res. 203*).
Resolution of inquiry relative to noncompliance of police in enforcing the direction of Congress with respect to the woman's suffrage parade at Washington, D. C., Mar. 3, 1913, withdrawn, 4.
Resolution to print acts of June 20, 1874, and June 11, 1878, relative to form of government for (see S. Res. 48*; S. Doc. 5).
Abandonment of destitute, infirm, or aged parents: bill providing against (see bill S. 1653).
Advertising: bill to prevent false advertising (see bill H. R. 4931).
Alleys: bill to regulate construction of buildings in (see bill S. 1624).
——— bill to amend act relative to condemnation of land for (see bill H. R. 3904).
——— bill regulating use and occupation of buildings in (see bill S. 2580).
——— bill to amend act relative to assessments for widening or extending of (see bill H. R. 6219).
——— bill to assess benefits for opening, extension, widening, and straightening of (see bill H. R. 9016).
——— letter of commissioners transmitting list of names of persons owning or renting houses or rooms in inhabited alleys (S. Doc. 120), 2289.
——— report concerning persons owning and renting houses or rooms in inhabited alleys (S. Doc. 112), 2118.
——— resolution of inquiry relative to persons owning and renting houses or rooms in inhabited alleys (see S. Res. 107*).
American Telegraph & Telephone Co.: resolution of inquiry relative to rates charged by (see H. Res. 292).
Anacostia River: bill to construct bridge across (see bill H. R. 3380*).
Aqueduct bridge: resolution of inquiry relative to condition of (see H. Res. 218).
Armory: See *Militia.*
Assessments: See *Taxes and tax sales.*
Automobiles: bills to regulate the licensing, registration, and operation of (see bills S. 2986; H. R. 3977).
Avenues: See *Streets.*
Banks: See also *Financial institutions.*
——— bill to require them to publish certain deposits (see bill H. R. 38).
——— bill to amend act to allow organization of mutual savings banks (see bill H. R. 4936).
Barber shops: bill to provide for Sunday closing of (see bill H. R. 7826).
Barry farm: bill to open, widen, and extend highways within subdivision of (see bill S. 22).
Birds: bill to amend act for protection of (see bill S. 1633).
Births: bill to amend act for better registration of (see bill S. 33).
Board of accountancy for: bill to create (see bill S. 1629).
Bonding and surety companies: bills to regulate (see bills S. 2564; H. R. 5852).
——— bill to amend act relative to organization of (see bill H. R. 8756).
Booksellers: bill to exempt second-hand booksellers from payment of license tax (see bill S. 9).
Bread: bill to provide for sanitary wrapping of (see bill S. 128).
Bridges: report of commissioners relative to construction of bridge across Rock Creek at Q Street (S. Doc. 229), 5797, 5843.
——— resolution of inquiry relative to construction of bridge across Rock Creek at Q Street (see S. Res. 144*).
Building regulations: bill to amend (see bill H. R. 8593).
Buildings: bill to regulate construction of buildings along alleyways (see bill S. 1624).
Capital punishment: bill to abolish (see bill H. R. 5893).
Cemeteries: bills to amend act relative to opening graves and disinterring bodies in (see bills S. 34, 2244).
Chauffeurs: bill to license (see bill H. R. 2916).
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.: resolutions of inquiry relative to (see H. Res. 291, 293).
Child labor: bills to regulate employment of (see bills S. 879, 1639; H. R. 6562).
Children: bill to establish home for feeble-minded (see bill S. 18).
——— bill providing for education of deficient (see bill H. R. 4482).
Code of law for: bills to amend (see bills S. 1623, 1626, 1627, 2244, 2564, 2987, 3431; H. R. 3904, 4936, 6219, 6751, 8756).
Cold-storage warehouse: bill to erect (see bill H. R. 5702).
Columbia Square: See *Washington Heights.*
Condemnation of land for streets and alleys: bill to amend act relative to (see bill H. R. 3904).
Conductors: See *Street railways.*
Contracts for curbing: resolution directing the commissioners to deliver to House certain documents relating to (see H. Res. 216).

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Corporation counsel: bill to amend act relating to (see bill S. 2987).
Corporations: bill to regulate foreign corporations doing business in the District (see bill S. 1627).
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——— bill providing for appeals from decisions of Secretary of Interior to court of appeals (see bill H. R. 86).
——— bill providing for an additional associate justice of supreme court (see bill H. R. 4236).
——— bill to give to parties to suits in equity in supreme court the right of trial by jury (see bill H. R. 5896).
Deadly weapons: See *Weapons.*
Death by hanging: See *Capital punishment.*
Dentistry: bill to regulate (see bill S. 21).
Divorce: See *Marriage and divorce.*
Dog and pony shows: bill to tax (see bill S. 1638).
Drunkenness: bill to make misdemeanor (see bill S. 1637).
Dwelling houses: See *Houses.*
Education: bill providing for education of deficient children (see bill H. R. 4482).
——— bill providing compulsory (see bill H. R. 4483).
Electric light and power plants: bill providing for municipal ownership of (see bill H. R. 8999).
Electric meters: bill to provide for testing (see bill H. R. 3975).
Electric railways: See *Street railways.*
Elevators: bills to regulate construction and operation of (see bills H. R. 40, 9256).
Equity and divorce proceedings: bill to regulate taking of testimony in (see bill S. 1626).
Excise board: bill to purchase motor vehicle for (see bill H. R. 8845).
——— remarks in House on subject of appropriations for, 4411.
——— report of (H. Doc. 3), 79.
Excise law: resolution to investigate alleged violations of (see H. Res. 320).
Extortion: bill to prohibit practice of extortion upon the hungry, the naked, the sick, and the dead (see bill H. R. 7776).
False advertising: bill to prevent (see bill H. R. 4931).
Female labor: bills to regulate hours of employment and to safeguard health of (see bills S. 1294*; H. R. 29, 1811, 1920, 6210).
Financial institutions: bill to regulate (see bill H. R. 5852).
Fire department: bills to create retirement fund for (see bills S. 1628; H. R. 2915).
——— reports concerning persons borne on pension roll of (S. Docs. 10, 183), 199, 4634.
——— resolution of inquiry relative to persons borne on pension roll of (see S. Res. 31*).
Fire escapes: bill to amend act to require erection of (see bill S. 10).
Fire insurance companies: bill relating to (see bill S. 2988).
Fish: bill to amend law for protection of (see bill S. 1633).
Flags: bill relative to the carrying or displaying of certain (see bill S. 2555).
Food and ratment: bill to nullify any law or promulgation limiting sale in amount to any one person (see bill H. R. 6869).
Foodstuffs: bill for protection of (see bill H. R. 7156).
Foreign corporations. See *Corporations.*
Fraternal benefit societies: bill to regulate (see bill S. 2990).
Gambling: bill to punish any employee of United States who shall gamble in the District (see bill H. R. 8597).
Game: bill to amend laws for protection of (see bill S. 1633).
Garbage collection and disposal: bill to provide for an investigation of (see bill H. R. 39).
——— bill to regulate (see bill H. R. 3906).
Gas: bill to fix price of (see bill H. R. 3907).
——— bill to appoint meter inspectors (see bill H. R. 3978).
——— resolution of inquiry relative to prosecution of Washington Gas Light Co. (see H. Res. 73).
Gas appliances: bill for inspection of (see bill H. R. 200).
——— bill to regulate installation of (see bill H. R. 203).
Gas plants: bill providing for municipal ownership of (see bill H. R. 8999).
Georgetown Gas Light Co.: bills to acquire gas works, plant, and equipment of (see bills H. R. 5047, 7210).
——— letter of commissioners transmitting report concerning (S. Doc. 185), 4707.
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Greater Washington Poultry and Pigeon Club: bill to incorporate (see bill S. 1163).
Guides: bill to provide for (see bill S. 32).
Health department: resolution to investigate (see H. Res. 71).
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——— bill to make holiday of June 17, to be known as Bunker Hill day (see bill H. R. 7894).
——— bill to make holiday of March 27, to be known as Ponce de Leon day (see bill H. R. 7895).
——— bill to make Monroe doctrine day—December 2 (see bill H. R. 8829).
Home for feeble-minded children: bill to establish (see bill S. 18).
Home for volunteer soldiers, sailors, and marines: bill to provide temporary (see bill H. R. 2456).
Homes for the poor. See *Houses.*
Hospital for inebriates: bill to provide for (see bill S. 1637).
Houses: bill to provide for construction and location of dwelling houses (see bill S. 2397).
——— bill to provide for construction of sanitary dwellings for low rental to wage earners (see bill H. R. 7971).
——— remarks in House relative to erection of homes for the poor, 1786.
——— remarks in Senate relative to erection of homes for the poor, 1799.
Houses of lewdness: bill to enjoin and abate (see bill S. 234*).
Housing commission: joint resolution to appoint (see S. J. Res. 39).
Indigent insane: bill to establish neurological hospital for treatment of (see bill H. R. 2910).
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Inhabited alleys. See *Alleys.*
Institutions of learning: bill to amend act relative to (see bill S. 3431).
Insurance business: bills to regulate (see bills H. R. 5393, 5852).
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——— bill to provide for regulation and incorporation of insurance companies (see bill S. 2989).
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Juvenile court: message of President transmitting annual report of (S. Doc. 125), 2374, 2386.
Labor: bills limiting hours of (see bills H. R. 1811, 1813).
——— bill to regulate hours of employment and safeguard health of female employees (see bill H. R. 6210).
Laboratory for study of criminal, pauper, and defective classes: bills to establish (see bills S. 2901; H. R. 7022).
Libraries: bill to provide penalty for omission to return library property (see bill S. 17).
Licenses: bill authorizing revocation in certain cases (see bill S. 1636).
——— joint resolution authorizing revocation in certain cases (see H. J. Res. 61).
Life insurance: bill to amend act to regulate (see bill H. R. 6751).
Liquor traffic: bill to amend act to regulate (see bill H. R. 8949).
——— resolution to investigate certain alleged violations of the excise law (see H. Res. 320).
Marriage and divorce: bill to regulate taking of testimony in proceedings to annul marriages (see bill S. 1626).
——— bills to prohibit intermarriage of whites and negroes (see bills H. R. 1710, 2968).
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Memorial to women of Civil War: amendment in Senate making appropriation for erection of, 2569, 4211.
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Militia: bills to provide for erection of an armory for (see bills S. 416; H. R. 7214).
——— estimate of deficiency appropriation for (H. Doc. 152), 2626.
Milk, cream, and ice cream: bill to regulate production and sale of (see bill S. 1630).
Motormen: See *Street railways.*
Motor vehicles: bill to regulate licensing, registration, and operation of (see bill S. 2986).
Mount Vernon & Marshall Hall Steamboat Co.: resolutions to investigate (see H. Res. 62, 78).
Mutual savings banks: bill to amend act to allow organization of (see bill H. R. 4936).
National banks: See *Financial institutions.*
National Christian Congress Association of America: bill to incorporate (see bill S. 763).
National Guard: See *Militia.*
National university: resolution relating to establishment of (see H. Res. 315).
Neurological hospital: bill to establish (see bill H. R. 2910).
Notaries public: bill to amend act relative to (see bill S. 16).
Obscene pictures: bill to prevent public exhibition of (see bill S. 1280).
Parades: bill relating to the exclusion of traffic from streets and avenues during (see bill S. 2415*).
Park Commission: abridgment of report of (S. Doc. 16).
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Parks: bill for preparation of plan for acquisition of (see bill S. 925).
Permanent exhibition of resources of States: bill to provide for (see bill H. R. 2174).
Personal tax: bill for cancellation of certain overdue taxes (see bill S. 15).
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Plastering: bill to regulate (see bill H. R. 7771).
Playgrounds: bill for preparation of plan for acquisition of (see bill S. 925).
Poisons: bill to regulate manufacture and sale of (see bill H. R. 9237).
——— bill to regulate sale of bichloride of mercury (see bill S. 3482).
Police department: bill to create retirement fund for (see bill S. 1628).
——— reports concerning persons borne on pension roll of (S. Docs. 10, 183), 199, 4634.
——— resolution of inquiry relative to persons borne on pension roll of (see S. Res. 31*).
Potomac Park: joint resolutions granting permission to Woman's Titanic Memorial Association to erect memorial in (see S. J. Res. 17; H. J. Res. 48).
Processions on highways: bill to regulate (see bill S. 1635).
Public parks: bill to establish Columbia Square on Washington Heights (see bill S. 1176).
Public recreation center: joint resolution to establish (see S. J. Res. 42).
Public schools: bill to regulate use of buildings and grounds of (see bill S. 1625).
——— resolution of inquiry relative to erection of new building for a central high school (see S. Res. 207).
Public service corporations: bill to prohibit certain public officials from owning capital stock or bonds of (see bill H. R. 5689).
Public Utilities Commission: bills to amend act creating (see bills S. 3212; H. R. 8847).
Railways: See *Steam railroads; Street railways.*
Rape: bill to amend law relative to punishment for (see bill H. R. 4578).
Real estate: bill to provide for annual assessments of (see bill S. 12).
Reservation 10: bill to convey to Otto L. Wolfsteiner and Lillie M. Thomson part of lot 39 in (see bill H. R. 6201).
Roads: See *Streets.*

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Rock Creek: report of commissioners relative to construction of bridge at Q Street across (S. Doc. 229), 5797, 5843.
——— resolution of inquiry relative to construction of bridge across (see S. Res. 144*).
Sanitary dwellings: bill to provide for construction of cheap dwellings for low rental to wage earners (see bill H. R. 7971).
Savings banks: bill to amend act to allow organization of mutual (see bill H. R. 4936).
Second-hand booksellers: bill to exempt from payment of license tax (see bill S. 9).
Sewers: bill to amend act to authorize laying of service (see bill S. 1632).
Sodomy: bill to define and punish (see bill S. 1623).
Square 28: bills for condemnation of land in interior of (see bills S. 2375; H. R. 5482).
Square 89: bill to convey title of United States to sublots 31, 32, 33, of original lot 3 in (see bill S. 29).
Square 103: bill to convey title of United States to lots 3 and 4 in (see bill S. 30).
Square 159: bill for condemnation of land in interior of (see bill S. 2862).
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Square 534: joint resolution to provide a public recreation center in (see S. J. Res. 42).
Square 721: bill for relief of owner of lot 112 in (see bill S. 31).
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Steam railroads: bill prohibiting use of steam locomotives in or within 20 miles of the District (see bill H. R. 7362).
——— bill to require them to provide separate accommodations for whites and negroes (see bill H. R. 6057).
——— resolution to investigate practicability of substituting electricity for steam on (see H. Res. 160).
Street railways: bills to require them to provide separate accommodations for whites and negroes (see bills H. R. 1718, 6057, 6150, 6866).
——— bill requiring them to furnish names of witnesses to plaintiff in case of action for damages (see bill H. R. 1802).
——— bill to license conductors and motormen of (see bill H. R. 2916).
——— bill to regulate running of cars on (see bill H. R. 7015).
——— bills providing for municipal ownership of (see bills H. R. 7896, 8999).
——— bills requiring them to furnish free transportation to policemen and firemen (see bills S. 3212; H. R. 8847).
——— bill regulating fares on (see bill S. 3456).
——— report of commissioners relative to prosecutions for failure to issue universal transfers (S. Doc. 227), 5843.
——— resolution of inquiry relative to prosecutions for failure to issue universal transfers (see S. Res. 200*).
Streets: bill to open, widen, and extend highways within subdivision of Barry Farm (see bill S. 22).
——— bill to authorize certain changes in highway plan for section bounded by Fourteenth, Taylor, and Newton Streets and Rock Creek Park (see bill S. 24).
——— bill authorizing new highway plan for section bounded by Van Buren and Nicholson Streets, Georgia Avenue, and Rock Creek Park (see bill S. 27).
——— bill to regulate traffic and processions on highways (see bill S. 1635).
——— bill relating to the exclusion of traffic from streets and avenues during parades (see bill S. 2415*).
——— bill to amend act relative to condemnation of land for (see bill H. R. 3904).
——— bill to assess benefits for opening, extension, widening, and straightening of minor (see bill H. R. 9016).
——— Avenue of the Presidents: resolution of inquiry relative to change of name of Sixteenth Street to (see S. Res. 53).
——— Benning Road: bill to amend act to widen (see bills H. R. 3976, 8711).
——— Buchanan: bill to extend (see bill S. 28).
——— Deane Avenue: bill to extend (see bill S. 26).
——— First: bills to extend (see bills S. 37; H. R. 28614).
——— Fort Place: bill to change name to Irving Street (see bill S. 38).
——— Grant: bill to extend (see bill S. 26).
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——— Kenyon: bill to extend (see bill S. 40).
——— Maine Avenue: bill to change name of (see bill H. R. 4650).
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——— Minnesota avenue: bill to amend act to widen and extend (see bill S. 36).
——— Newton Place: bill to amend act to provide for extension of (see bill S. 39).
——— Otis: bill for grading and improving (see bill H. R. 9072).
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——— Spring Road: bill to widen and extend (see bill S. 19).
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——— Twenty-fifth: bills to extend (see bills S. 14; H. R. 2862).
——— White Place: bills to extend (see bills S. 14; H. R. 2862).
Supreme court: See *Courts.*
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Surveyor: bill authorizing him to adopt certain system of designating land (see bill S. 25).
Taxes: bill for cancellation of certain overdue personal taxes (see bill S. 15).
——— bill to receive arrearages of taxes due to July 1, 1908, at 6 per cent interest in lieu of penalties and costs (see bill S. 35).
——— bill to provide an additional method for enforcing and foreclosing tax sales (see bill S. 1634).
——— bill to amend act to distinctively designate parcels of land for purposes of assessment and taxation (see bill S. 1640).
Taxicabs: bill to fix rates for use of (see bill S. 2398).
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——— bill providing for municipal ownership of (see bill H. R. 8999).
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——— resolution of inquiry relative to rates charged by the American Telegraph & Telephone Co. (see H. Res. 292).
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Temporary home for soldiers and sailors: bill to admit ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of War with Spain to (see bill H. R. 7385).
Traffic regulations: bill to regulate traffic and processions on highways (see bill S. 1635).
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Tuberculosis: bill to amend act for registration of cases of (see bill S. 1631).
Tuberculosis Hospital: bill to amend act relative to (see bill H. R. 5606).
Virginia Terminal Co.: bills to incorporate (see bills H. R. 3992, 4400, 8751).
Washington Gas Light Co.: bills to acquire gas works, plant, and equipment of (see bills H. R. 5046, 7211).
——— letter of commissioners transmitting report concerning (S. Doc. 185), 4707.
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Washington Heights: bills to establish Columbia Square on (see bills S. 1176; H. R. 6152).
Washington Market Co.: bill to repeal charter of (see bill H. R. 7148).
Washington Railway & Electric Co.: bill to repeal act authorizing extension of lines of (see bill H. R. 4393).
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Water mains: bill to amend act to authorize laying of (see bill S. 1632).
Weapons: bill declaring a misdemeanor the selling, exchanging, or giving away of (see bill H. R. 5686).
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Wild West shows: bill to tax (see bill S. 1638).

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EVENSEN, SEVERIN AND BERTHE L., relief (see bill S. 135).
EVERETT, WASH., amendment in House making appropriation for completion of public building at, 4270, 4271.
Bill to allow city to purchase lands for water-supply purposes (see bill S. 817).
Bill to increase appropriation for public building at (see bill H. R. 2150).
EVERHART, OLIVER T., increase pension (see bill H. R. 6392*).
EVERITT, MARY, relief of estate (see bill H. R. 7538).
EVERITT, WILLIAM D., increase pension (see bill H. R. 5289).
EVERSON, JACOB, increase pension (see bill S. 1016).
EVERTS, HENRY E., increase pension (see bill S. 2968).
EVINS, R. B., opinion relating to appointment of Henry D. Clayton as Senator from Alabama (S. Doc. 170), 3736.
EWALD, JOHN BENTON, place on retired list of Navy (see bills S. 1413; H. R. 4747).
EWART, ELLA M., relief (see bill H. R. 6420).
EWING, CORNELIA, pension (see bill H. R. 4203).
EWING, EMMA, pension (see bill H. R. 6533).
EWING, WILLIAM, relief of estate (see bill H. R. 2250).
EXCISE TAX, remarks in Senate relative to, on tobacco manufactures, 1899.
EXECUTION OF JUDGMENTS OR DECREES. *See* COURTS OF UNITED STATES.
EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE, increase efficiency of (see bill H. R. 8423).
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS ON LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS, remarks in Senate relative to disposition of, 5.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, provide seats on floor of Senate and House for heads of (see bill H. R. 1938).
Bill providing that no order or rule of any department shall have the force or effect of a law of the United States (see bill H. R 2125).
Bill prohibiting the denial of right of petition of employees in (see bill H. R. 2127).
Bill to amend law relative to salaries of employees in (see bill H. R. 3332).
Bill providing for separation of the races in (see bill H. R. 6866).
Bill to admit to public health sanatorium at Fort Stanton, N. Mex., any employee who may contract tuberculosis during service in (see bill H. R. 7292).
Bill providing for publication of an official journal of (see bill H. R. 7973).
Estimate of appropriation for disposing of waste paper in (H. Doc. 170), 3023.
Reprint of certain documents of Thirty-eighth and Forty-sixth Congresses relative to proposal that heads of departments should occupy seats on floor of Senate and House (S. Doc. 4), 27.
Resolution to abolish order of precedence in transaction of business with (see H. Res. 28).
Resolution to appoint commission to inaugurate improvements in methods of transacting business in (see H. Res. 52).
Resolution of inquiry relative to employees in (see S. Res. 77).
Resolution of inquiry relative to absences of officials from posts of duty (see H. Res. 299).
EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.
Abadie, Joseph, to be postmaster at Rayne, La.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Abbe, Carrie S., to be postmaster at Sarasota, Fla.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Abbott, Henry L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Abby, Henry, jr., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.
Abell, T. J., to be postmaster at Wharton, Tex.; nominated, 5912.
Ables, A. H., to be postmaster at Terrell, Tex.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2135.
Achelpohl, J. W., to be postmaster at Argonia, Kans.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1911.
Achenbach, A. F., to be postmaster at Soldier, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Adair, Charles E., to be postmaster at Utica, Mich.; nominated, 5296.
Adams, A. H., to be postmaster at Jasper, Minn.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5885.
Adams, Frank H., to be captain, Nineteenth United States Infantry; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6043.
Adams, John, to be postmaster at Provincetown, Mass.; nominated, 3891.
Adams, John, to be postmaster at Vandergrift, Pa.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 3262.
Adams, John Q., to be first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5865; confirmed, 5885.
Adams, L. H., to be postmaster at Somers, Mont.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Adams, W. S., to be postmaster at Jerome, Ariz.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2371.
Africa, Henry, to be postmaster at Kanawha, Iowa; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3052.
Agee, A. D., to be postmaster at Gurdon, Ark.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6044.
Agrell, Leonard R., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Ainscough, Ada, to be postmaster at Banning, Cal.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5792.
Akers, D. F., to be postmaster at New Carlisle, Ohio; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2996.
Alberson, W. T., to be postmaster at New Philadelphia, Ohio; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 3639.
Alcorn, James H., to be postmaster at Waterford, Pa.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3567.
Aldrich, Eugene L., to be postmaster at New Milford, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Alexander, Hooper, to be United States attorney for northern district of Georgia; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5217.
Alexander, Leroy, to be postmaster at West Alexander, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1856.
Alexander, Ross, to be postmaster at Mercer, Mo.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Alford, A. J., to be postmaster at Amite, La.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Alger, James Albert, to be first lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Allen, Archer M. R., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Allen, Clay, to be United States attorney for western district of Washington; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Allen, Cornelius, to be postmaster at Dubois, Pa.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 1198.
Allen, Frank, to be postmaster at Oglesby, Ill.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Allen, Harry T., to be postmaster at Vincentown, N. J.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Allen, John W., to be register of land office at Little Rock, Ark.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2371.
Allen, J. W., to be postmaster at Mountain Grove, Mo.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Allen, Pope, to be postmaster at Valley Mills, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Allen, W. J., to be postmaster at Wartrace, Tenn.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2242.
Allen, William H., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Allison, Solomon C., to be postmaster at Ashville, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 2861.
Alvarez, John W., to be postmaster at Starke, Fla.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Alvord, Benjamin, to be adjutant general, with rank of colonel, in Army; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6043.
Ames, Robert S., to be postmaster at Lake Placid, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Ammerman, Charles C., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Amspacher, Charles, to be postmaster at Apache, Okla.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2381.
Andersen, Andrew B., to be postmaster at Florence, Nebr.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3601.
Anderson, Byrd, to be postmaster at Blacksburg, Va.; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5865.
Anderson, Earl L., to be postmaster at Parnassus, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Anderson, Emmett M., to be postmaster at Statesboro, Ga.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5826.
Anderson, Frederick S., to be postmaster at Stanton, Iowa; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2656.
Anderson, George M., to be postmaster at Ninety Six, S. C.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 5348.
Anderson, James A., to be postmaster at University, Ala.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Anderson, James Harlan, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6043.
Anderson, John Berwick, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1704.
Anderson, Joseph, to be postmaster at Lehi, Utah; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2569.
Anderson, Lutie M., to be postmaster at Roseville, Cal.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Anderson, S., to be postmaster at Knox City, Tex.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2296.
Anderson, W. W., to be postmaster at Edgeley, N. Dak.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Andreys, Adolphus, to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
Andrews, George A., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Andrews, Samuel F., to be postmaster at Homer, N. Y.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Andrews, William Whiting, to be secretary of United States legation at Berne, Switzerland; nominated, 6030.
Annear, Thomas, to be superintendent of United States mint at Denver, Colo.; nominated, 3114; confirmed, 3262.
Annin, Robert Ogden, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5758.
Applegate, J. W., to be postmaster at Edgemont, S. Dak.; nominated, 3731.
Appleton, Fletcher W., to be register of land office at Bozeman, Mont.; nominated, 35; confirmed, 36.
Araullo, Manuel, to be associate justice of Supreme Court of Philippine Islands; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6043.
Ard, Ligon B., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Ardrey, John Erskine, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Armitage, T. C., to be postmaster at Billings, Mont.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5913.
Armstrong, T. O., to be postmaster at Middle Point, Ohio; nominated, 1821; withdrawn, 2941.
Armstrong, W. D., to be postmaster at Alto, Tex.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Arnold, B. K., to be postmaster at Woodruff, S. C.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Arnold, E. A., to be postmaster at Katonah, N. Y.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4618.
Arnold, G. E., to be postmaster at Loyalton, Cal.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Arnold, Harry Loren, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Arnold, Henry H., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 220; confirmed, 632.
Arnold, Olney, to be United States agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt; nominated, 3857; confirmed, 4090.
Arnold, William Richard, to be chaplain, with rank of first lieutenant, in Army; nominated, 171; confirmed, 631.
Arthur, George, to be postmaster at Elkton, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 5496.
Ashley, E. R., to be postmaster at Laporte City, Iowa; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3857.
Asserson, Raymond, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Atkinson, Frank H., to be passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Atkinson, Jackson C., to be postmaster at Midville, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Atkinson, Joseph, to be postmaster at Freehold, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Atkinson, Marc D., to be postmaster at Crosby, Minn.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5885.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Auld, George P., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Auman, Ernest L., to be postmaster at Ashboro, N. C.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 6044.
Austin, Charles Linnell, to be second lieutenant, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3639.
Austin, Thomas C., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Austin, Wilbur E., to be postmaster at Trenton, Mo.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Austin, William A., to be captain, United States Cavalry; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Austin, William L., to be postmaster at Noroton Heights, Conn.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Avant, L. B., to be postmaster at Avant, Okla.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
Avent, E. H., to be postmaster at East Durham, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Avery, Amos F., to be postmaster at Stewart, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Avey, J. L., to be postmaster at Lindsay, Okla.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3892.
Axline, Moreton Homer, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Aydelotte, John T., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Aydelotte, William E., to be postmaster at Sullivan, Ind.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Aylward, John A., to be United States attorney for western district of Wisconsin; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Babbitt, Leman L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Backus, Jennie R., to be postmaster at Golconda, Nev.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1671.
Bacon, Charles B., to be postmaster at Marshall, Mo.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Baer, Henry B., to be postmaster at Bowdle, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Baer, John M., to be postmaster at Beach, N. Dak.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3639.
Bagby, R. J., to be postmaster at Visalia, Cal.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Bailey, C. A., to be postmaster at Berwind, W. Va.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Bailey, Charles J., to be brigadier general, United States Army; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5913.
Bailey, James G., to be secretary of United States legation at Lisbon, Portugal; nominated, 6030.
Bailey, Josiah W., to be collector of internal revenue for fourth district of North Carolina; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3196.
Baird, Alton G., to be postmaster at Orleans, Vt.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1856.
Baird, Henry W., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.
Baird, J. R., to be postmaster at Powell, Wyo.; nominated, 1824; withdrawn, 1903.
Baity, James L., to be auditor for War Department; nominated, 281; confirmed, 1198.
Baker, B. F., to be postmaster at Woodbury, Ga.; nominated, 880; withdrawn, 1299.
Baker, B. T., to be postmaster at Woodbury, Ga.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1431.
Baker, Carroll R., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Baker, Cecil S., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5885; confirmed, 5885.
Baker, Charles A., to be postmaster at Germantown, Ohio; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Baker, Cora Lee, to be postmaster at Buffalo, Tex.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Baker, Frank D., to be postmaster at Flint, Mich.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Baker, George E., to be postmaster at Gage, Okla.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3962.
Baker, George L., to be postmaster at Britton, S. Dak.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Baker, Guy E., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 6030; confirmed, 6044.
Baker, Henry D., to be United States consul at Bombay, India; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Baker, Henry S., to be member of excise board for District of Columbia; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 3891.
Baker, J. J., to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ill.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 5193.
Baker, John, to be postmaster at Hazard, Ky.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1911.
Baker, John Q., to be postmaster at Middletown, Ohio; nominated, 199; confirmed, 1672.
Baker, L. S., to be postmaster at Weston, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Baker, Scott, to be captain, United States Field Artillery; nominatel, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Bakle, John P., to be postmaster at Antwerp, Ohio; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1912.
Baldwin, John W., to be postmaster at North Wilbraham, Mass.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Baldinger, Ora Mathias, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Ball, Charles H., to be postmaster at La Fayette, Ind.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Ball, John J., to be postmaster at Orange, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Ball, Robert J., to be postmaster at Gallatin, Mo.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Ball, Sterling S., to be postmaster at Kahoka, Mo.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Ball, Thomas J., to be postmaster at Mitchell, S. Dak.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5885.
Ballard, S. Thurston, to be member of Commission on Industrial Relations; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 4637.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Bane, Thurman H., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Bankhead, Green E., to be postmaster at Sulligent, Ala.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Banks, Gilbert B., to be postmaster at Waynesboro, Ga.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3166.
Bannerman, Hedley G., to be postmaster at Redgranite, Wis.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2382.
Barber, Stewart E., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Barclay, John R., to be postmaster at Rutland, Ill.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Bardonner, Charles F., to be postmaster at Cicero, Ind.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Barham, J. S., to be postmaster at Wewoka, Okla.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2381.
Barker, George W., to be postmaster at Minneapolis, Kans.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Barker, Ray Wehnes, to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.
Barkman, C. L., to be postmaster at Osborn, Ohio; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Barnes, E. B., to be postmaster at Snyder, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Barnes, Edward C., to be postmaster at Evergreen, Ala.; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2048.
Barnes, Guy C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Barnes, J. W., to be postmaster at Prattville, Ala.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Barnes, Roy C., to be postmaster at Sturgeon, Mo.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1911.
Barnes, Ruby, to be postmaster at Summit, Miss.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2372.
Barnes, Theodore, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Barnett, C. E., to be postmaster at Earlington, Ky.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Barnett, Joseph E., to be postmaster at Easthampton, Mass.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Barnett, Ralph H., to be postmaster at Hereford, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Barnett, S. M., to be postmaster at Lexington, Tenn.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Barney, Charles S., to be postmaster at Milford, N. Y.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Barnhart, Herbert D., to be postmaster at Creede, Colo.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2381.
Barnhart, William G., to be United States attorney for southern district of West Virginia; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3493.
Barnitz, Richard Bronaugh, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Barrett, Robert Harwood, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Barrette, John D., to be colonel, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5476.
Barrios, Ulysses J., to be postmaster at Lockport, La.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Barrow, David C., jr., to be collector of customs for district of Georgia; nominated, 3196; confirmed, 3307.
Barrowman, William, to be postmaster at Purcell, Okla.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2135.
Barrows, Adelia M., to be postmaster at Hinsdale, N. H., nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2242.
Barry, Elias, to be postmaster at Fort Stockton, Tex.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Barry, James H., to be naval officer of customs in district of San Francisco, Cal.; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2831.
Bartholf, John Charles Palmer, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Bartholomew, Annie W., to be postmaster at Delafield, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2382.
Bartlett, W. C., to be postmaster at Elmwood, Nebr.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2129.
Bartlett, W. O., to be postmaster at Hamburg, Ark.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Barton, Artemas D., to be postmaster at Pine Plains, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 3732.
Bass, James A., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Bass, Samuel, to be postmaster at Glen St. Mary, Fla.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5826.
Bassin, John N., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Bastedo, Paul H., to be lieutenant (junior grade), in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Bastion, Joseph E., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Bates, S. D., to be postmaster at Marathon, Fla.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Batson, Benjamin A., to be postmaster at Bluffton, Ind.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5792.
Battle, Edgar, to be postmaster at Seattle, Wash.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 4637.
Bauer, J. P., to be postmaster at Washington, Mo.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2372.
Bauer, Louis Hopewell, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Baughman, Daniel Sparks, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Bauman, Daniel H., to be postmaster at Webster City, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 3115.
Baush, Robert O., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Baxter, John K., to be United States consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Baxter, Kirk E., to be receiver of public moneys at Bellefourche, S. Dak.; nominated, 4310; confirmed, 4713.
Beach, Lansing H., to be member of Mississippi River Commission; nominated, 170; confirmed, 1670.
Beacham, George B., to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Ohio; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5496.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Beacom, John H., to be colonel Fifth United States Infantry; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2968.
Beall, Franklin B., to be postmaster at Cumberland, Md.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5678.
Beam, William H., to be postmaster at Ansonia, Ohio; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 2526.
Beams, Charles J., to be postmaster at Oneonta, N. Y.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1705.
Bearse, Henry K., to be postmaster at Harwich, Mass.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2656.
Beatty, J. F., to be postmaster at Atmore, Ala.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Beaty, Charles, to be postmaster at Moultrie, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Beaven, Coleridge Livingstone, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1704.
Beazley, A. P., to be postmaster at Eldon, Mo.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Beck, Anthony J., to be postmaster at St. James, N. Y.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Beck, W. J., to be postmaster at Kaufman, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Beckler, George, to be postmaster at Deshler, Nebr.; nominated, 5678; confirmel, 5723.
Beddingfield, W. H., to be postmaster at Unadilla, Ga.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Beddoe, Arthur E., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Beeby, Charles H., to be postmaster at Central Square, N. Y.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2372.
Beecher, James S., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Beers, Charles L., to be postmaster at Judith Gap, Mont.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Beery, Harry R., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Beery, Joseph W., to be postmaster at Saguache, Colo.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3493.
Beeuwkes, Henry, to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Beitler, Frederic Victor, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Belanger, Theophilus, to be postmaster at River Rouge, Mich.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Belden, W. W., to be postmaster at Caledonia, Minn.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5298.
Belding, E. T., to be postmaster at Mancelona, Mich.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3639.
Belieu, Alfred, to be postmaster at Watts, Cal.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Bell, Clarence Ralph, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Bell, Edward, to be second secretary of United States embassy at London, England; nominated, 3566; confirmed, 4252.
Bell, George, jr., to be colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 17; confirmed, 36.
Bell, John J., to be collector of customs for district of Huron, Mich.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1704.
Bell, Verne R., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.
Bellesfield, Sherman S., to be postmaster at Pueblo, Colo.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3115.
Belt, Haller, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Belvail, R. A., to be postmaster at Palouse, Wash.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5801.
Bender, S. O., to be postmaster at Trafford, Pa.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4618.
Bennett, Ernest L., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Bennett, James R., to be postmaster at Branson, Mo., nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Bennett, Robert W., to be postmaster at Kenedy, Tex.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2135.
Bennett, William H., to be postmaster at Clinton, La.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Bensler, George W., to be postmaster at Delta, Iowa; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1856.
Bentson, Carl, to be postmaster at Jewell, Iowa; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1911.
Berdahl, J. A., to be postmaster at Stanton, N. Dak.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5826.
Berg, Frank R., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Bergan, G. O., to be postmaster at Sacred Heart, Minn.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Bergen, Michael P., to be postmaster at Gillespie, Ill.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3419.
Berger, David W., to be postmaster at Drakes Branch, Va.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Bergholz, Leo Allen, to be United States consul general at Dresden, Germany; nominated, 4635; confirmed, 5126.
Bering, Wilson M., to be postmaster at Decatur, Ill.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2242.
Berkey, D. A., to be postmaster at Davenport, Nebr.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Berkheimer, Pearl, to be postmaster at Augusta, Ark.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Berney, T. F., to be postmaster at Tower City, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2242.
Bernhardt, Edward J., to be postmaster at Northampton, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1856.
Berrien, Thomas G., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Berry, C. A., to be postmaster at Huttig, Ark.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Berry, Fred T., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Berry, Lucien G., to be colonel, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Berry, Samuel B., to be receiver of public moneys, Montrose, Colo; nominated, 198; confirmed, 631.
Berry, William H., to be collector of customs for district of Philadelphia, Pa.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 2001.
Berryhill, Thomas A., to be medical director in Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Bertman, Myron, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Best, Charles L., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Best, D. Earl, to be postmaster at Warsaw, N. C.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Bethea, E. C., to be postmaster at Latta, S. C.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Beushausen, C. F., to be postmaster at Loup City, Nebr., nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2591.
Bevans, James L., to be major, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1503; confirmed, 1704.
Bidwell, Abel T., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Biermann, Fred, to be postmaster at Decorah, Iowa; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1856.
Bieser, E. F., to be postmaster at Nashville, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Biggs, Claude V., to be postmaster at Buhl, Idaho; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 5970.
Bigler, Epaminondas L., to be captain, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Billings, Edmund, to be collector of customs for district of Massachusetts; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Billingsley, Preston F., to be postmaster at Ephrata, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2427.
Binder, Frederick, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Bingham, George Hutchins, to be United States circuit judge for first judicial circuit; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1901.
Birch, Thomas H., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 4637.
Birdno, J. J., to be receiver of public moneys at Phoenix, Ariz.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Birtwhistle, Thomas C., to be postmaster at Englewood, N. J.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3567.
Bishop, A. C., to be postmaster at Bloomington, Wis.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.
Bishop, G. W., to be postmaster at Wonewoc, Wis.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5477.
Bishop, Henry A., to be postmaster at Millington, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2381.
Bishop, J. D., to be postmaster at Peru, Nebr.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Bivins, J. D., to be postmaster at Albemarle, N. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1671.
Bixler, W. J., to be postmaster at Eldorado, Ill.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5826.
Black, W. M., to be postmaster at Monticello, Ky.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Blackmun, George A., to be postmaster at Hancock, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Blackwell, Edward, to be postmaster at Pearl River, N. Y.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1902.
Blackwell, Edwin Smith, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Blackwell, L. E., to be postmaster at Shoshoni, Wyo.; nominated, 2241; confirmed, 3115.
Blagg, Robert I., to be postmaster at Benton, Ky.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Blake, John., to be postmaster at Mellen, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2382.
Blakemore, Eugene, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Tenn.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Blakeslee, Edward G., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Blakslee, James I., to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster General; nominated, 6; confirmed, 18.
Blalock, Aaron O., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Georgia; nominated, 2238; confirmed, 2241.
Blanchard, Annie K., to be postmaster at Blanchardville, Wis.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 6044.
Blanchard, Cary E., to be postmaster at Boyce, La.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Blandy, William H. P., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Blatchford, Richard M., to be colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1704.
Bleecker, Russell Van de W., to be lieutenant and passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Bliss, Raymond Whitcomb, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Bloedorn, Walter A., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 3166; confirmed, 3262.
Blue, Victor, to be Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Department of Navy, with rank of rear admiral; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1430.
Boatman, J. G., to be postmaster at Milnor, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Boatner, Mattie D., to be postmaster at Vidalia, La.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Boaz, John Jordan, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Bobbitt, James D., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Boeke, Fred C., to be postmaster at Hubbard, Iowa; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2968.
Bohl, John J., to be postmaster at Stamford, Conn.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1901.
Boise, Howard S., to be postmaster at Hurley, N. Mex.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Bolen, Hubert L., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Oklahoma; nominated, 2340; confirmed, 2526.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Bollan, Matthew, to be postmaster at Havana, Ill.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
Bolton, Joseph, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2526.
Bolton, C. W., to be postmaster at Pontotoc, Miss.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Bond, Paul Stanley, to be major, Corps of Engineers; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Bonner, W. J., to be postmaster at Mason, Nev.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2718.
Bonvillian, Claude A., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3567.
Boone, J. W., to be postmaster at Prineville, Oreg.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Booraem, John V. L., to be postmaster at Milltown, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Booth, George O., to be postmaster at Prescott, Iowa; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1911.
Booth, L. A., to be receiver of public moneys, The Dalles, Oreg.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Bordelon, Lester L., to be postmaster at Marksville, La.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Borden, John T., to be assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Borden, William Benjamin, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Boren, Alonzo, to be postmaster at Herrin, Ill.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2186.
Borges, M. J., to be postmaster at Schofield Barracks, H. I.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 2002.
Boright, C. M., to be postmaster at Richford, Vt.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2382.
Bostick, John B., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Botsford, Owen St. A., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Bott, P. J., to be postmaster at Marmarth, N. Dak.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5792.
Bouanchaud, J. W., to be postmaster at New Roads, La.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Boughton, Guy Cluxton, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Bourland, J. Virgil, to be United States attorney for western district of Arkansas; nominated, 1901; confirmed, 1951.
Bourland, Walter L., to be postmaster at Amory, Miss.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Bourne, Louis M., jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Boush, Clifford J., to be rear admiral in Navy; nominated, 2184, 2380; confirmed, 2296, 2427.
Bovee, John W., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1751; confirmed, 1901.
Bowden, C. B., to be postmaster at Martin, Tenn.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2102.
Bowdey, George H., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Bowen, Albert S., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Bowen, J. H., to be postmaster at West Durham, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2129.
Bowen, John H., to be register of land office, Springfield, Mo.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Bowers, Paul Eugene, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Bowie, James Park, to be postmaster at Rome, Ga.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1705.
Bowles, A. K., jr., to be postmaster at Jenkins, Ky.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1911.
Bowman, Foster H., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 6030; confirmed, 6044.
Boyd, F. W., to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, Kans.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2372.
Boyd, Robert, to be postmaster at Dothan, Ala.; nominated, 889.
Boyd, William Alexander, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Boyd, W. P., to be postmaster at Thurber, Tex.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Boyett, William C., to be postmaster at College Station, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Boyle, F. B., to be postmaster at Corsica, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823.
Boynton, Harold W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
Bradburn, Clarence Earl, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Bradbury, C. W., to be postmaster at Kirbyville, Tex.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Bradbury, F. H., to be postmaster at Rathdrum, Idaho; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Bradbury, Warren E., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Bradham, Herman H., to be postmaster at Manning, S. C.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2372.
Bradley, John E., to be postmaster at Warren, Ark.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Bradley, Warren A., to be postmaster at Gustine, Cal.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Bradshaw, Myrtle C., to be postmaster at Roxton, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Brady, C. W., to be postmaster at Independence, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Brady, Edward J., to be postmaster at McCook, Nebr.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2187.
Brady, James, to be postmaster at Barboursville, W. Va.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 1912.
Brady, James E., to be postmaster at Culloin, Ill.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Brady, John D., to be postmaster at Buda, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Brady, William, to be postmaster at Beresford, S. Dak.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Bragg, E. E., to be postmaster at La Grande, Oreg.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Braisted, William C., to be medical inspector in Navy; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Brandon, Charles M., to be postmaster at Follansbee, W. Va.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Brandt, George E., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Brasfield, R. E. L., to be postmaster at Dresden, Tenn.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2102.
Braun, Louis J., to be postmaster at South Range, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Brawley, J. P., to be postmaster at Hastings, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Bray, Stuart E., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Breckenridge, Henry S., to be Assistant Secretary of War; nominated, 220; confirmed, 631.
Breckinridge, Scott Dudley, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, in Army; nominated 2755; confirmed, 2968.
Brede, L. H., to be postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2526.
Brennan, James, to be postmaster at River Point, R. I.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1705.
Brennan, Mary, to be postmaster at Lake Preston, S. Dak.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Brennan, M. J., to be postmaster at Leadville, Colo.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 4149.
Brenneman, F. R., to be United States marshal for District of Alaska, division No. 3; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4618.
Brenner, James E., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Brereton, William D., jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Brett, Homer, to be United States consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5126.
Brewer, Carlos, to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Brewer, Clifford W., to be postmaster at Knoxville, Ill.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 3052.
Brewer, David C., to be postmaster at Toms River, N. J.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Brewer, O. H. P., to be postmaster at Muskogee, Okla.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 391.
Brewer, William, to be postmaster at Woodbury, Tenn.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1431.
Brick, Simon P., to be postmaster at Little Falls, Minn.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2135.
Briggs, Henry M., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Briggs, William, to be postmaster at New Holland, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 3166.
Bright, John M., to be postmaster at Lahaina, Hawaii; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2805.
Bristol, Mark L., to be captain in Navy; nominated, 6030; confirmed, 6044.
Brite, Jesse D., to be postmaster at Tehachapi, Cal.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2371.
Britt, E. J., to be postmaster at Chadbourn, N. C.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2372.
Brittain, Joseph I., to be United States consul general at Coburg, Germany; nominated, 4635; confirmed, 5126.
Brittingham, H. L., to be postmaster at Princess Anne, Md.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5885.
Brixius, M., to be postmaster at Watkins, Minn.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2591.
Broadstreet, R. L., to be postmaster at Coffeeville, Miss.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4149.
Brockson, William, to be postmaster at Middletown, Del.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Brodham, Herman H., to be postmaster at Manning, S. C.; nominated, 2100; withdrawn, 2242.
Bronaugh, C. H., to be postmaster at Ceres, Cal.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5218.
Bronaugh, R. L., to be postmaster at Edna, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Broocks, W. A., to be postmaster at Chase City, Va.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2135.
Brooks, C. E., to be postmaster at Fort Deposit, Ala.; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Brooks, H. L., to be postmaster at Pearsall, Tex.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Brooks, Joseph E., to be postmaster at Biddeford, Me.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Broshek, Joseph J., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Browder, Horace L., to be postmaster at Sweetwater, Tenn.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 2372.
Brown, Alfred W., jr., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Brown, Arthur B., to be postmaster at Fort Pierce, Fla.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Brown, Arthur E., to be postmaster at Osceola Mills, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Brown, C. H., to be postmaster at Auxvasse, Mo.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Brown, C. W., to be postmaster at Canyon City, Oreg.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 2187.
Brown, Carey H., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Brown, Carl C., to be postmaster at Haynesville, La.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Brown, Charles M., to be postmaster at Mount Hope, W. Va.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Brown, Cleo W., to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ky.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1431.
Brown, D. C., to be postmaster at Napoleon, Ohio; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2940.
Brown, Fletcher Webster, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Brown, Floyd J., to be postmaster at Bluefield, W. Va.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 1912.
Brown, Frederick M., to be United States judge for district court of Alaska; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2048.
Brown, George L., to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, N. Y.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1705.
Brown, George Stewart, to be general appraiser of merchandise; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5912.
Brown, H. B., to be postmaster at Clark, S. Dak.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2382.
Brown, H. T., to be postmaster at Calera, Ala.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 2001.
Brown, Henry William, to be special agent of Navy Department at London, England; nominated, 220; approved, 879.
Brown, Hoge M., to be postmaster at Radford, Va.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 2656.
Brown, J. Clifford, to be United States marshal for southern district of Florida; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5193.
Brown, J. R., to be postmaster at Cleveland, Tenn.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1431.
Brown, Louis C., to be postmaster at Warren, Ohio; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 3307.
Brown, M. M., to be postmaster at Bunker Hill, Ill.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Brown, Percy B., to be postmaster at Holtville, Cal.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1671.
Brown, Rexwald, to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Brown, Robert Duncan, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 5217; confirmed, 5477.
Brown, T. J., to be postmaster at Tuttle, Okla.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Brown, Thoburn Kaye, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Brown, W. F., to be postmaster at Carrollton, Ga.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Brown, W. J., to be postmaster at Rocky Ford, Colo.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2242.
Brown, William, to be naval officer of customs in district of Chicago, Ill.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Brown, William M., to be postmaster at Chesapeake City, Md.; nominated, 1702.
Brownell, Ernest H., to be lieutenant commander and civil engineer in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Brownell, John A., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Browning, W. W., to be postmaster at Ogden, Utah; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2382.
Browns, A. F., to be register of land office at Sterling, Colo.; nominated, 3601; confirmed, 3822.
Brubaker, M. D., to be postmaster at Iuka, Ill.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Bruce, Charles M., to be Assistant Commissioner of General Land Office; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1911.
Bruton, Richard A., to be postmaster at Mount Gilead, N. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Bryan, Hamilton V., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Bryan, Henry F., to be captain in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Bryan, William Jennings, to be Secretary of State; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
Bryant, Stewart F., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Buchanan, Margaret W., to be postmaster at Scalp Level, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Buchanan, Talbott H., to be postmaster at Wellsburg, W. Va.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 883.
Buche, Gus Charles, to be postmaster at Miltonvale, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Buck, Charles F., to be postmaster at Lacon, Ill.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Buck, Ernest F., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Buck, H. L., to be postmaster at Winona, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Buckenham, John Edgar Burnett, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, in Army; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5477.
Bucklen, Willard, to be postmaster at Marble Rock, Iowa; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2656.
Buckles, H. E., to be postmaster at Le Roy, Ill.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Buckley, E. J., to be postmaster at Marion, Kans.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Buckner, George W., to be United States minister resident and consul general to Liberia; nominated, 3857; confirmed, 4637.
Buehler, Theodore, jr., to be postmaster at Alma, Wis.; nominated, 2241; confirmed, 2382.
Buerkle, Louis K., to be postmaster at Stuttgart, Ark.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Buffington, Abraham P., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Buford, Jefferson P., to be postmaster at Kelso, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2756.
Bule, A. H., to be postmaster at Ennis, Tex.; nominated, 1704.
Bulford, Samuel, to be postmaster at Dallas, Pa.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5826.
Bull, Raymond Cooley, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Bulla, A. N., to be postmaster at Randleman, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Bullock, Harley Bowman, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Bullock, John H., to be postmaster at Cohoes, N. Y.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Bulmer, Roscoe C., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 6030; confirmed, 6044.
Bunn, Annie K., to be postmaster at Cedartown, Ga.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Bunts, Frank Emory, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Burch, Bruce L., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Burchard, F. F., to be postmaster at University, N. Dak.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3962.
Burdett, James Crowe, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps in Army; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2968.
Burg, Robert A., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
Burgess, James F., to be register of land office, Lakeview, Oreg.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 1856.
Burgher, B. M., to be postmaster at Dallas, Tex.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 632.
Burke, Belle D., to be postmaster at Guyton, Ga.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Burke, George, to be postmaster at Thorp, Wis.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 4090.
Burke, James E., to be postmaster at Jeffersonville, Ind.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Burke, John, to be Treasurer of United States; nominated, 26; confirmed, 35.
Burke, Kate G., to be postmaster at Crosbyton, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Burke, Minnie, to be postmaster at Blossom, Tex.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Burke, Nellie B., to be postmaster at Mansfield, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Burke, Richard F., to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Mass.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5913.
Burke, Thomas C., to be collector of customs for district of Portland, Oreg.; nominated, 281; confirmed, 1670.
Burke, Thomas G., to be postmaster at Oak Hill, W. Va.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Burket, John A., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Burkhart, Summers, to be United States attorney for district of New Mexico; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 3115.
Burkholder, D. E., to be receiver of public moneys at Gregory, S. Dak.; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 4713.
Burkholder, D. F., to be receiver of public moneys at Gregory, S. Dak.; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Burleson, Albert Sidney, to be Postmaster General; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
Burleson, James G., to be postmaster at Lockhart, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Burnett, Jessie E., to be postmaster at McGill, Nev.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Burnham, Athel Campbell, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Burns, Charles Lee, to be postmaster at Andover, Ohio; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2996.
Burns, James C., to be postmaster at Bay Minette, Ala.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Burt, Clarence Edward, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps in Army; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5477.
Burton, E. E., to be postmaster at Newton, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Burton, N. A., to be postmaster at McKinney, Tex.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Burwell, Harvey Buckingham Steel, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Busey, Mordena C., to be postmaster at Eureka, Mont.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Bushmiaer, William A., to be postmaster at Alma, Ark.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Busser, Ralph C., to be United States counsel at Trieste, Austria; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5126.
Bussey, Alice B., to be postmaster at Cuthbert, Ga.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2940.
Butcher, J. L., to be postmaster at Holden, W. Va.; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 3857.
Butler, Elijah T., to be postmaster at McComb, Miss.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Butler, Ethan Flagg, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6043.
Butler, N. C., to be postmaster at West Branch, Iowa; nominated, 5912.
Butler, Samuel, to be receiver of public moneys, Sacramento, Cal.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Byers, P. L., to be postmaster at Huntington Park, Cal.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Bylington, Homer M., to be United States consul at Leeds, England; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5126.
Byrd, Clarence, to be postmaster at Opp, Ala.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Byrne, Cassius L., to be postmaster at Ardmore, Okla.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Cabaniss, Robert W., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Cabeen, W. S., to be postmaster at Keithsburg, Ill.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5826.
Caffery, Jefferson, to be United States secretary of legation at Stockholm, Sweden; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 4713.
Cahalane, David V., to be postmaster at Charlestown, N. H.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 883.
Cain, David Edward, to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Cain, Mary Eugenia, to be postmaster at Wetumpka, Ala.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Cain, W. W., to be postmaster at West, Miss.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Caldwell, Ed. G., to be postmaster at Jacksonville, Ala.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Caley, James E., to be postmaster at Mackinaw, Ill.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Calhoun, Allan T., to be postmaster at Middlebury, Vt.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1856.
Calhoun, Guy K., to be professor of mathematics with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Calhoun, Ida A., to be postmaster at Clemson College, S. C.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Call, Rhydon M., to be United States district judge for southern district of Florida; nominated, 170; confirmed, 391.
Callahan, Frank J., to be postmaster at McClusky, N. Dak.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 3601.
Callahan, James Y., to be register of land office at Woodward, Okla.; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5218.
Callan, John S., to be postmaster at Odell, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Callender, Alfred B., to be postmaster at Ocheyedan, Iowa; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Callender, George Russell, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Calver, George W., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Camerer, Clyde B., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Cameron, George V., to be postmaster at Louisa, Va.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1198.
Cameron, Malcolm, to be postmaster at San Marcial, N. Mex.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 5792.
Caminetti, Anthony, to be Commissioner General of Immigration; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1911.
Cammack, A. W., to be postmaster at Portland, Ark.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Camp, J. L., to be United States attorney for western district of Texas; nominated, 170; confirmed, 391.
Campbell, C. Moncure, to be postmaster at Amherst, Va.; nominated, 3732; confirmed, 3822.
Campbell, Edward K., to be chief justice of Court of Claims; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1704.
Campbell, Frank T., to be postmaster at Marion, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 3493.
Campbell, J. S., to be postmaster at Williams, Ariz.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3351.
Campbell, Lant, to be postmaster at Princeton, Mo.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Campbell, Patrick F., to be postmaster at Portage, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Campbell, Robert N., to be first lieutenant, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 26; confirmed, 36.
Campbell, Samuel C., to be postmaster at Enid, Okla.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1856, 2427.
Campbell, William J., to be postmaster at East Taunton, Mass.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Campfield, William H., to be postmaster at Hancock, Wis.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5477.
Canady, Earl Lindsey, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Canning, Austin James, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Cannon, James A., to be postmaster at Fountain Inn, S. C.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Cannon, James L., to be postmaster at De Queen, Ark.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5348.
Canon, Byron Q. R., to be postmaster at La Niesa, Cal.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Canon, Jefferson F., to be postmaster at Tenino, Wash.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2296.
Cantrell, H. R., to be postmaster at Mansfield, Ark.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Cantrell, Robert L., to be postmaster at West Frankfort, Ill.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Capshaw, J. R., to be postmaster at Chattanooga, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Carey, Elijah E., to be postmaster at Millsboro, Del.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2242.
Cargo, Charles W., to be postmaster at Bellevue, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Carley, Marion B., to be postmaster at Geary, Okla.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 3639.
Carlin, Frank M., to be postmaster at Cleves, Ohio; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 2427.
Carlisle, Josephine, to be postmaster at Girard, Ala.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Carlisle, Paul Duke, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Carman, Alton A., to be postmaster at Pioche, Nev.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Carmelia, Francis Albion, to be assistant surgeon, United States Public Health Service; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1198.
Carmody, Daniel F., to be postmaster at Fair Haven, Vt.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5913.
Carmody, Robert E., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.
Carmody, W. H., sr., to be postmaster at Valley Junction, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Carney, M. S., to be postmaster at Decatur, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Carpender, Arthur S., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Carpenter, Alfred D., to be postmaster at Oswego, Kans.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Carpenter, Frank, to be postmaster at Estherville, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2186.
Carpenter, W. G., to be postmaster at Kerrville, Tex.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Carr, Claude W., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Carr, C. W., to be postmaster at Newton, Miss.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Carr, Ernest Josaph, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Carr, Fred B., to be postmaster at Dundee, Mich.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Carr, Henry Montgomery, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Carr, James, to be postmaster at Scales Mound, Ill.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Carrera, Jose, to be postmaster at Humacao, P. R.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2861.
Carrier, George F., to be postmaster at Three Oaks, Mich.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 5496.
Carrithers, John C., to be postmaster at Taylorsville, Ky.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 1431.
Carroll, James H., to be postmaster at Cambridge, Nebr.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Carroll, James W., to be postmaster at Otterbein, Ind.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Carson, Anna Mary, to be postmaster at Compton, Cal.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6044.
Carson, G. L., sr., to be postmaster at Commerce, Ga.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 4713.
Carson, James W., to be postmaster at Edgar, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Carswell, Mary L., to be postmaster at Jeffersonville, Ga.; nominated, 3720; confirmed, 3822.
Carter, Charles H., to be postmaster at Mount Pocono, Pa.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2940.
Carter, J. H., to be postmaster at Mount Airy, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2135.
Carter, John P., to be collector of internal revenue for sixth district of California; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2940.
Carter, W. H. B., to be postmaster at Polson, Mont.; nominated 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Carter, Worrall R., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Cashman, Peter L., to be postmaster at Eden Valley, Minn.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5938.
Caskey, Gardner L., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Casner, F. A., to be postmaster at Providence, Ky.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2940.
Casper, Joseph, to be captain, Medical Corps; United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Cassard, Paul, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Cassedy, W. P., to be postmaster at Brookhaven, Miss.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2372.
Cassidy, James G., to be postmaster at Sheffield, Mass.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2569.
Cassidy, John J., to be postmaster at Woodbury, Conn.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Cassler, L. D., to be postmaster at Canton, Kans.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Castle, Frank J., sr., to be postmaster at Norcatur, Kans.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1911.
Castner, Joseph C., to be major, United States Infantry; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Caswell, L. M., to be postmaster at Perry, Fla.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6010.
Caudell, P. J., to be postmaster at St. Pauls, N. C.; nominated, 1615, 1949; confirmed, 1751, 2135.
Caudill, J. D., to be postmaster at Morehead, Ky.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5519.
Causey, William I., jr., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Cavanaugh, Patrick C., to be postmaster at Burnside, Conn.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Cavanaugh, William E., to be postmaster at Berlin, Wis.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1856.
Cecil, Russell La Fayette, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5759.
Cecil, S. L., to be postmaster at Pennington Gap, Va.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Ceres, Frederick, to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3351.
Chambers, T. S., to be postmaster at Tonkawa, Okla.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2381.
Chambers, William L., to be Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation; nominated, 2525; confirmed, 2569.
Chambers, W. T., to be postmaster at Madison, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Champion, William, to be postmaster at Granite City, Ill.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 2002.
Chance, Harry F., to be postmaster at Redfield, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1705.
Chancey, M. A., to be postmaster at Hondo, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Chandler, L. A., to be postmaster at Cimarron, N. Mex.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2968.
Chaney, E. L., to be postmaster at Jeanerette, La.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Chapin, Frank K., to be first lieutenant, Eighth United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2242.
Chapman, Alvin, to be postmaster at Senath, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Chapman, E. S., to be postmaster at Utica, Miss.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Chapman, Oliver J., to be postmaster at Eaton, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Chapman, W. H., to be postmaster at Clifton, Ill.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Chapman, Wiliam G., to be postmaster at Lake Arthur, La.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Chappell, Sidney Lovett, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Charlton, Alexander M., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Chase, Benjamin F., to be United States consul at Leghorn, Italy; nominated, 4636; confirmed 5127.
Chase, L. E., to be postmaster at Westville, Okla.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3962.
Chatten, Samuel H., to be postmaster at Pennington, N. J.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2187.
Cheadle, Henry Barlow, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Cheairs, Irene M., to be postmaster at Spring Hill, Tenn.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Cheney, Alice C., to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Tex.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2135.
Cherry, Emmett A., to be postmaster at Adrian, Mo.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2372.
Cherry, Stephen D., to be postmaster at Donaldsonville, Ga.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Chew, Francis T., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Chew, Robert S., jr., to be lieutenant and passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Child, Dana, to be postmaster at Spokane, Wash.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 5970.
Childs, Le Roy William, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6043.
Chism, J. W., to be postmaster at Medford, Okla.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2135.
Chowning, Lewis E., to be postmaster at Dugger, Ind.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2135.
Christensen, Martin, to be postmaster at Barnum, Minn.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2048.
Chubb, W. Morris, to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers in Army; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6043.
Chubbs, Wistar Morris, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 220; confirmed, 281.
Churchill, J. A., to be postmaster at Hurley, S. Dak.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Clarey, Daniel, to be postmaster at Sayre, Pa.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4618.
Clark, Charles B., to be postmaster at Ogden, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Clark, Charles V., to be postmaster at Louisville, Ga.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Clark, Edgar E., to be interstate commerce commissioner; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
Clark, Francis C., to be an assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Clark, Harlie F., to be postmaster at Harrisonville, Mo.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Clark, Harold Melville, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Clark, J. B. R., to be postmaster at Califon, N. J.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Clark, James Bayard, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2968.
Clark, James S., to be postmaster at Croton on Hudson, N. Y.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2372.
Clark, K. B., to be postmaster at Medaryville, Ind.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Clark, Rensselaer W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Clark, Robert W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
Clark, Seth F., to be appraiser of merchandise in district of Maine and New Hampshire; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Clark, Vernon G., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Clark, William Elnathan, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2968.
Clark, W. S., to be postmaster at Milford, Conn.; nominated 1701; confirmed, 1901.
Clarke, Laurence W., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Clarke, Paul A., to be passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Clarke, Wilfred E., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 2380, 3419; confirmed, 2427, 3566.
Clarke, W. S., to be postmaster at Milford, Conn.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2186.
Clarke, Walter L., to be major, United States Signal Corps; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.
Clarkin, Walter E., to be postmaster at Foxboro, Mass.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1856.
Clarkson, Frank T., to be postmaster at Kittery Point, Me.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 2242.
Clarkson, Herbert Slayden, to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2238; confirmed, 2756.
Clary, John T., to be postmaster at Bellbuckle, Tenn.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3639.
Clay, Leon B., to be postmaster at Lincoln, Me.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2861.
Clayton, James T., to be postmaster at Elsinore, Cal.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Clayton, V. W., to be postmaster at Wisner, Nebr.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2129.
Clayton, Walter F., to be postmaster at Ocean Grove, N. J.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Clayton, W. E., to be postmaster at Johnston City, Ill.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2186.
Clear, W. H., to be postmaster at Mount Pulaski, Ill.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Cleere, W. H., to be postmaster at Haleyville, Ala.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Clegg, William S., to be postmaster at New Bloomfield, Pa.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Clement, W. H., to be postmaster at Palacios, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Clements, P. H., to be postmaster at Goldthwaite, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Clifford, D. J., to be postmaster at Mohall, N. Dak.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Cline, Warren D., to be postmaster at Williamstown, W. Va.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2296.
Clinedinst, Charles E., to be postmaster at New Market, Va.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1198.
Clinkscales, W. Clarence, to be postmaster at Belton, S. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Clopton, Malvern Bryan, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5759.
Closson, A. A., to be postmaster at White Lake, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 2968.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Cloyd, W. G., to be postmaster at Bement, Ill.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Cluck, J. A., to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Ala.; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 2001.
Clute, Edwin, to be postmaster at Schenectady, N. Y.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2187.
Clum, Harold D., to be United States consul at Corinto, Nicaragua; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Cobb, R. Henry, to be postmaster at Franklin, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Cobb, Zach L., to be collector of customs for district of El Paso, Tex.; nominated, 3857; confirmed, 4090.
Cobey, Elwood A., to be lieutenant and passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Cochran, Schamyl, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Cochran, Walker, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Cochrane, A. B., to be postmaster at Crisfield, Md.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5885.
Cochrane, Andrew D., to be postmaster at York, N. Dak.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 3601.
Cochrane, M. F., to be postmaster at San Rafael, Cal.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Cockrell, Francis M., to be civilian member of Board of Ordnance and Fortifications; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 5853.
Cody, Harry Clinton, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2526.
Coffey, James, to be collector of internal revenue for district of North and South Dakota; nominated, 389; confirmed, 3196.
Coffin, Frank S., to be postmaster at Bloomingdale, Ind.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Coffin, William, to be United States consul general at Budapest, Hungary; nominated, 4635; confirmed, 5126.
Coffman, Mart, to be postmaster at Dallas, S. Dak.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5759.
Cogar, Mayme D., to be postmaster at Midway, Ky.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Coggins, P. S., to be postmaster at Madison, Fla.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1751.
Cogswell, Francis, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Cohn, Eugen, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5477.
Colcock, Franklin P., to be collector of customs for district of Beaufort, S. C.; nominated, 170; confirmed, 1856.
Cole, James Perry, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Coleman, John, to be postmaster at Rochelle, Ill.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5826.
Coleman, Lewis M., to be United States attorney for eastern district of Tennessee; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2371.
Coleman, W. L., to be postmaster at Alpine, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2526.
Collins, C. W., to be postmaster at El Centro, Cal.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Collins, Edgar, to be postmaster at Warrior, Ala.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Collins, Marshall, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Collins, Pearl, to be postmaster at Eros, La.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2372.
Collins, Tina, to be postmaster at Bastrop, La.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Collins, Washington F., to be postmaster at Millington, Md.; nominated, 1702.
Colpoys, John P., to be member of excise board for District of Columbia; nominated, 2238; withdrawn, 2296.
Coltman, W. J., to be postmaster at Idaho Falls, Idaho; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
Comerford, Francis J., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Commons, John R., to be member of Commission on Industrial Relations; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 4637.
Cone, A. B., to be postmaster at Wilmot, Ark.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5477.
Cone, Hutch I., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Conerly, Ollie O., to be postmaster at Gloster, Miss.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Congdon, James C., to be collector of customs for district of Georgetown, S. C.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1670.
Congdon, William R., to be postmaster at Wickford, R. I.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2618.
Conger, Franklin B., jr., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Conger, Franklin P., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Conley, J. B., to be postmaster at Lake Milk, Iowa; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 2656.
Conley, Peter T., to be postmaster at Fulton, N. Y.; nominated, 5952.
Connelly, Louis J., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 4713.
Conner, John E., to be postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 1672.
Connolly, Donald H., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Connolly, P. L., to be postmaster at Norwood, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Connor, Edward H., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Connor, J. H., to be postmaster at West Union, Ohio; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2526.
Connor, William H., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy, nominated, 1503; confirmed, 1704.
Considine, John Arthur, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Cook, A. B., to be postmaster at Woodbury, Tenn.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Cook, Allen M., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Cook, Frederick M., to be postmaster at Jamestown, Kans.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Cook, George W., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Cook, Harold E., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 4713.
Cook, Merlyn G., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Cook, Nelson H., to be postmaster at Forest City, Mo.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Cook, W. H., to be postmaster at Henrietta, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Cooke, George P., to be postmaster at Milford, Mass.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1951.
Cooke, Harry A., to be postmaster at Eagle Grove, Iowa; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2427.
Cooke, Hattie M., to be postmaster at Washington, La.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Cooke, Lane Butler, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6043.
Cooke, Sandy P., to be postmaster at Smiths Grove, Ky.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1705.
Cooley, Hollis M., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Coombs, Ned W., to be postmaster at Castine, Me.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 2048.
Coon, George, to be postmaster at Stillwater, N. Y.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2372.
Coon, John H., to be postmaster at Stanley, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Cooney, Frank C., to be postmaster at Overton, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Coontz, Charles K., to be postmaster at Lineville, Iowa; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2186.
Cooper, Alexander T., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Cooper, Clark, to be postmaster at Canon City, Colo.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2412.
Cooper, George F., to be captain in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Cooper, L. P., to be postmaster at East Alton, Ill.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2242.
Cooper, Thomas O., to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, district of Philadelphia, Pa.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5825.
Cooper, Wilbo E., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Cooper, William A., to be postmaster at Bayard, Iowa; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3052.
Cope, Milton B., to be postmaster at El Reno, Okla.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Copthorne, William Ashley, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Corbally, Thomas, to be receiver of public moneys at Great Falls, Mont.; nominated, 7; confirmed, 36.
Corbesier, Antoine J., to be first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 7; confirmed, 18.
Corbett, Harry D., to be postmaster at Hilo, Hawaii; nominated, 389; confirmed, 2002.
Corcoran, Raymond E., to be lieutenant and passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Corey, L. E., to be postmaster at Lake Andes, S. Dak.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5759.
Corlett, Charles Harrison, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Corley, Roy M., to be postmaster at Stevensville, Mont.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 883.
Cormack, Norman P., to be postmaster at Wasco, Cal.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3525.
Corn, David D., to be postmaster at Petersburg, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Cornett, Horace V., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Cornett, M. S., to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, Ga.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Cornish, Joseph B., to be postmaster at Washington, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1751.
Cornwall, F. E., to be postmaster at Moscow, Idaho; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 5970.
Correll, E. L., to be postmaster at El Campo, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Corrigan, Edward, to be postmaster at Effingham, Kans.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Corrigan, W. A., to be postmaster at Haviland, Kans.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
Costa, A. F., to be postmaster at Wailuku, Hawaii; nominated, 389; confirmed, 2002.
Costello, Charles A., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Costello, John J., to be postmaster at Manlius, N. Y.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Cothran, William B., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
Cottrell, William H., to be postmaster at Princeton, N. J.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 391.
Couch, Charles E., to be postmaster at Sheridan, Ind.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Cox, Frank, to be postmaster at Sutherland, Nebr.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Cox, John Jay, to be postmaster at Scottville, Mich.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Cox, K. C., to be postmaster at Granite, Okla.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Cox, S. C., to be postmaster at Galax, Va.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5519.
Cox, Walter L., to be postmaster at Osceola, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Coyle, Earl Howard, to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Coyle, Henry, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Coyle, Irwin D., to be passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Crabb, W. B., to be postmaster at Eminence, Ky.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5519.
Crafton, Denham B., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3639.
Craig, Edward B., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Tennessee; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 5953.
Craig, Frank P., to be postmaster at Mercer, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1856.
Craig, Louis Aleck, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Crain, James K., to be captain, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Cramer, Stuart Warren, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Crane, E. J., to be postmaster at Menlo Park, Cal.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Crane, Martin B., to be postmaster at Merrimac, Mass.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4618.
Crane, William Carey, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Craven, Hermon W., to be Civil Service Commissioner; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2101.
Craven, Tunis A. M., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Cravens, Oscar H., to be postmaster at Bloomington, Ind.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1705.
Craver, Jesse, to be postmaster at Boomer, W. Va.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5759.
Crawford, Edward, to be postmaster at Pine Bush, N. Y.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Crawford, James V., to be postmaster at Morristown, N. Y.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Crawford, John C., to be postmaster at Jonesboro, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Crawford, Robert L., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3351.
Crawford, Stanley E., to be an assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 4637.
Crawford, William E., to be postmaster at Decatur, Ala.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Cray, J. B., to be postmaster at Millersburg, Ky.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4090.
Crenshaw, J. D., to be postmaster at Cambria, Va.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2135.
Cresson, William P., to be secretary of United States legation at Quito, Ecuador; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3419.
Crew, W. L., to be postmaster at Good Water, Ala.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Crickette, Charles C., to be postmaster at Queen City, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Crisp, Frederick G., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Crittenberger, Willis Dale, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Crittenden, H. O., to be postmaster at Shellman, Ga.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2940.
Croake, Elizabeth, to be postmaster at Albany, Wis.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2382.
Crofft, William, to be postmaster at Chouteau, Mont.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Croker, Benjamin E., to be postmaster at Dallas, Ga.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5678.
Croll, William M., to be naval officer of customs in district of Philadelphia, Pa.; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Cronin, Cornelius, to be postmaster at Kalkaska, Mich.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 5496.
Cronin, Michael F., to be postmaster at Lawrence, Mass.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6044.
Crook, H. W., to be postmaster at Bessemer, Ala.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Croom, Finley T., to be postmaster at Burgaw, N. C.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Cropper, William T., to be postmaster at Sargent, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Crosby, Howard H., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Crosser, Barbara, to be postmaster at Salineville, Ohio; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5496.
Crossfield, Jordan W., to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, Ky.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2129.
Crow, Lloyd, to be postmaster at Mapleton, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1911.
Crowell, David C., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Crowell, Jesse W., to be postmaster at South Yarmouth, Mass.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Crowley, Robert J., to be postmaster at Lowell, Mass.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2296.
Croxen, B. R., to be postmaster at Peotone, Ill.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Crozier, Andrew C. M., to be postmaster at Port Royal, Pa.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2940.
Crozier, William, to be Chief of Ordnance, with rank of brigadier general, in Army; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5938.
Crum, Wayne H., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Crumpton, J. M., to be postmaster at Clearwater, Fla.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Crutcher, John Flowers, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2242.
Crutchfield, J. M., to be postmaster at Tulsa, Okla.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4618.
Culp, Harry R., to be postmaster at Alton, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Culp, James N., to be postmaster at North Vernon, Ind.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2296.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Culpepper, C. E., to be postmaster at Palmer, Tex.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Cummings, Le Roy E., to be receiver of public moneys at Pierre, S. Dak.; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2968.
Cummings, Royal Edwin, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Cummins, Alfred Lee, to be postmaster at Smyrna, Del.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Cumpston, Mary F., to be postmaster at Lenapah, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Cunningham, A. B., to be postmaster at Tahlequah, Okla.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 2296.
Cunningham, George E., to be postmaster at Buena Vista, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Cunningham, J. H., to be postmaster at Carnegie, Okla.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
Cunningham, John C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Cunningham, Thomas J., to be postmaster at Taylorville, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Curl, O. E., to be postmaster at West Mansfield, Ohio; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 3166.
Curran, Edwin E., to be postmaster at New Straitsville, Ohio; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Curran, Patrick, to be postmaster at Scituate, Mass.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3166.
Currie, G. H., to be postmaster at Clarkton, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Curtis, Arthur R., to be postmaster at National Home, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2382.
Curtis, Howard C., to be postmaster at Southport, N. C.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1751.
Curtiss, B. A., to be postmaster at Camden, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Cusachs, Carlos J., to be professor of mathematics of Navy; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3857.
Cusack, Matthew M., to be postmaster at Steelton, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2135.
Cushing, E. J., to be postmaster at Assumption, Ill.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Custer, B. E., to be postmaster at Montpelier, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Cutts, Edwin, to be postmaster at Giltner, Nebr.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Cutts, Elwin F., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Cyr, Irenee, to be postmaster at Fort Kent, Me.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 2048.
Dabney, Ward, to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Dague, William H., jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Dahl, Herman N., to be postmaster at Minneota, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Dailey, George F. N., to be first lieutenant, Thirteenth United States Infantry; nominated, 1503; confirmed, 1704.
Dailey, John, to be postmaster at Medicine Lake, Mont.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2002.
Daily, Abel F., to be postmaster at South St. Joseph, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Daland, Judson, to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Dale, George S., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Dale, Harry Louis, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Daley, Edmund L., to be captain, Corps of Engineers; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Dalton, Albert C., to be major Thirtieth United States Infantry; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2968.
Daly, Charles Dudley, to be first lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 6.
Daly, Charles Dudley, to be first lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 171; confirmed, 1198.
Dandridge, G. G., to be postmaster at Paris, Ark.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Daniel, Marshall E., to be postmaster at McLeansboro, Ill.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1951.
Daniel, W. D., to be postmaster at Hughes Springs, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Daniels, Charles A., to be postmaster at Akron, Ind.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Daniels, Josephus, to be Secretary of Navy; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
Daniels, Lee Roy, to be postmaster at Hydro, Okla.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
Daniels, W. W., to be postmaster at Leroy, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 2940.
Danielson, Clarence Hagbart, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Dansby, George, to be postmaster at Rockmart, Ga.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Darby, David D., to be postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 2187.
Darby, Sanford P., to be postmaster at Vidalia, Ga.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Darby, Taylor E., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Dargan, John E., to be postmaster at Riceville, Iowa; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3525.
Darnall, Marcy B., to be postmaster at Key West, Fla.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2135.
Daugherty, M. W., to be postmaster at Ironton, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Daughtry, Mina, to be postmaster at Chillicothe, Tex.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Daughtry, Robin B., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Davenport, D. F., to be postmaster at Americus, Ga.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Davenport, Walter Paul, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Davidson, Charles E., to be surveyor general of Alaska; nominated, 281; confirmed, 2656.
Davidson, Howard Calhoun, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Davidson, James J., to be postmaster at Swedesboro, N. J.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Davidson, John, to be postmaster at Lyons, Ind.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Davies, Joseph E., to be Commissioner of Corporations, Department of Commerce; nominated, 879; withdrawn, 1751.
Davin, Mary E., to be postmaster at Montgomery, W. Va.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5759.
Davis, Arthur O., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Davis, C. J., to be postmaster at Madisonville, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Davis, C. S., to be postmaster at Ranger, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Davis, Calvin C., to be postmaster at Iowa Park, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Davis, Charles H., jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Davis, Charles P., to be postmaster at Bladen, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Davis, Ellsworth E., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Davis, George B., to be colonel, Quartermaster Corps; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Davis, George L., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Davis, Glenn B., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Davis, Hartwell C., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Davis, Henry F. D., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Davis, Herbert T., to be postmaster at West Union, W. Va.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Davis, J. B., to be postmaster at Schell City, Mo.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Davis, J. Warren, to be United States Attorney for district of New Jersey; nominated, 1901; confirmed, 1951.
Davis, James W., to be postmaster at Alvord, Tex.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Davis, Joel A., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 3601; confirmed, 4637.
Davis, John G., to be postmaster at Mart, Tex.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6053.
Davis, John O., to be collector of customs for district of San Francisco, Cal.; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2832.
Davis, John W., to be postmaster at Arkansas City, Ark.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 4967.
Davis, John William, to be Solicitor General; nominated, 2805; confirmed, 2832.
Davis, Joseph S., to be United States marshal for southern district of Georgia; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2618.
Davis, Leslie C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Davis, Lillie L., to be postmaster at National Soldiers' Home, Va.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Davis, Lon, to be postmaster at Sealy, Tex.; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 3857.
Davis, Russell H., to be assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3566.
Davis, S. M., to be postmaster at Nocona, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Davis, Thomas F., to be brigadier general in Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 3639.
Davis, Thomas Hall, to be postmaster at National Soldiers' Home, Va.; nominated, 2940; withdrawn, 5953.
Davis, W. Cole, to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Davis, W. H., to be postmaster at Stilwell, Okla.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4637.
Davis, W. M., to be postmaster at Okemah, Okla.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1672.
Davis, William B., to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Davison, L. C., to be postmaster at Dalton, Ohio; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Dawson, O. C., to be postmaster at Janelew, W. Va.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Dawson, William, jr., to be United States consul at Rosario, Argentina; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Day, Frederick R., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1704.
Dean, Louis W., to be postmaster at Rocky River, Ohio; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5496.
Dean, S. G., to be postmaster at Haskell, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Dearing, Fred Morris, to be United States secretary of embassy at Madrid, Spain; nominated, 5951.
Dearing, Fred Morris, to be secretary of United States legation at Brussels, Belgium; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 2296.
Debilzan, John, to be postmaster at Andover, S. Dak.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3525.
De Blieux, Charles, to be postmaster at Natchitoches, La.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
De Carre, Alphonse, to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5885; confirmed, 5885.
Decker, Benton C., to be captain in Navy; nominated, 2617; confirmed, 2756.
Decker, Charles L., to be surveyor general of Wyoming; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 5193.
Deedmeyer, Frank, to be United States consul at Prague, Austria; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Deiss, George, jr., to be postmaster at Bradley Beach, N. Y.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Delaney, D. J., to be postmaster at Custer, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Delano, Frederic A., to be member of Commission on Industrial Relations; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 4637.
Delgado, Francisco, to be register of land office at Santa Fe, N. Mex.; nominated, 220; confirmed, 631.
Delony, John E., to be postmaster at Tuscumbia, Ala.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5913.
Delzell, W. A., to be postmaster at Klamath Falls, Oreg.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5298.
Demmer, Charles C., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Dempsey, Edward Z., to be postmaster at Dysart, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 3166.
Dempsey, Patrick J., to be postmaster at Williamstown, Mass.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 3166.
Denison, Winfred T., to be member of Philippine Commission and secretary of the interior; nominated, 6010.
Dennett, Menander, to be postmaster at Lewiston, Me.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2372.
Denney, Andrew D., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Denning, G. N., to be postmaster at Winter Park, Fla.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Densmore, John B., to be solicitor of the Department of Justice for Department of Labor; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1856.
Derlvaux, Robert Clarence, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2526.
Derouen, Rene L., to be postmaster at Ville Platte, La.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Deschenes, Joseph, to be postmaster at Walhalla, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Desmond, Walter J., to be postmaster at Long Beach, Cal.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Detwiler, J. R., to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Pa.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5826.
De Vine, B. W., to be postmaster at Livermore, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1705.
Devlny, John, to be postmaster at Owatonna, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
De Voe, Ralph G., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Devore, Leland Swarts, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
De Vries, Harry O., to be postmaster at Ellicott City, Md.; nominated, 5912.
Dewar, Samuel, to be postmaster at Westfield, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 4090.
Dewey, Arthur B., to be postmaster at Tully, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
De Witt, Joseph R., to be postmaster at Brackettville, Tex.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Dick, J. T., to be postmaster at Mebane, N. C.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Dick, Warren L., to be postmaster at Pierceton, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Dickerson, Sophia M., to be postmaster at Gypsum, Kans.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 3776.
Dickey, C. H., to be postmaster at Wayzata, Minn.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2591.
Dickinson, Spencer C., to be lieutenant and passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Dicks, Henry, to be postmaster at Fort Terry, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Diers, Gus, to be postmaster at Petersburg, Nebr.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1912.
Dieter, Edward M., to be postmaster at Naperville, Ill.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Dieterich, Frederick Henry, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Dietz, Charles H., to be postmaster at Mapleton, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
Dillabough, Mary, to be postmaster at Conconully, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2427.
Dillard, James B., to be captain, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Dillett, Charles F., to be postmaster at Shawano, Wis.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6044.
Dillingham, Frank, to be United States consul general at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; nominated, 4635; confirmed, 5126.
Dillingham, Frederic W., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Dillow, Leo Jerome, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Dingess, Jerry W., to be postmaster at Huntington, W. Va.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 883.
Dionne, Adolph H., to be postmaster at Lena, Wis.; nominated, 2241; confirmed, 2941.
Dischler, Sebastian, to be postmaster at Rock Valley, Iowa; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 5127.
Dixon, Albert E., to be postmaster at Point Loma, Cal.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1671.
Dixon, Mary P., to be postmaster at West Point, Ga.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Dobbins, Robert F., to be postmaster at Wolcott, Ind.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Dobson, A. A., to be postmaster at Elburn, Ill.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Dobyns, George P., to be postmaster at El Monte, Cal.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Dockery, Alexander M., to be Third Assistant Postmaster General; nominated, 6; confirmed, 18.
Dodd, Edwin H., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Dodd, Iva E., to be postmaster at St. Helens, Oreg.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Dodd, Thomas P., to be postmaster at Larue, Ohio; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2381.
Dodge, J. E. Morgan, to be postmaster at Lawrence, N. Y.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Dodge, Thomas A., to be postmaster at Milan, Mo.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Domengeaux, George D., to be postmaster at Breaux Bridge, La.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Domingeaux, George D., to be postmaster at Breaux Bridge, La.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Donahoe, John J., to be postmaster at Gilmore City, Iowa; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1911.
Donahue, Alfred H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Donald, Harry G., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Donavin, Kirkwood H., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Donegan, A. Y., to be postmaster at Nacogdoches, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Donigan, Albert F., to be postmaster at Bingham, Me.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Donnally, Williams, to be assistant dental surgeon, Dental Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Donohue, Robert, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Donovan, Charles B., jr., to be postmaster at East Chicago, Ind.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Donovan, F. T., to be postmaster at Longmont, Colo.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Donovan, Peter A., to be postmaster at Bayonne, N. J.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Dooley, William M., to be postmaster at Highland Park, Ill.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Dooling, Maurice T., to be United States judge for northern district of California; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2832.
Dorfler, J. C., to be postmaster at Area, Ill.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Dorman, William R., to be postmaster at Liveoak, Fla.; nominated, 2293; confirmed, 2381.
Dorroh, S. L., to be postmaster at Reform, Ala.; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5970.
Dorsey, W. Roderick, to be United States consul at Tripoli, Libya; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Dorst, James Archer, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Doty, William F., to be United States consul at Nassau, Bahamas; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Dougherty, James J., to be postmaster at Park River, N. Dak.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 3601.
Dougherty, L. R., to be postmaster at Pacific, Mo.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Dougherty, Michael, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 2968.
Douglas, Archibald H., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Douglas, S. A., to be postmaster at Adel, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1705.
Downes, Oliver L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Downey, George E., to be Comptroller of the Treasury; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1197.
Downing, C. D., to be postmaster at St. Charles, Mich.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Downing, Frederick B., to be captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5476.
Downing, John C., to be postmaster at Cameron, Mo.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Downing, Robert E., to be postmaster at Golden, Ill.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5826.
Downward, James G., jr., to be postmaster at Coatesville, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Doyle, James P., to be postmaster at Nunda, N. Y.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Doyle, Sydney A., to be postmaster at Maud, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Doyle, T. J., to be postmaster at Englewood, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1911.
Doyle, Walter E., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Drake, Stanley Carl, to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.
Dray, Harry J., to be postmaster at Weatherford, Okla.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2381.
Dreher, Julius D., to be United States consul at Toronto, Ontario, Canada; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Drew, William S., to be postmaster at Augusta, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2590.
Driver, James M., to be postmaster at Arcadia, Ind.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1705.
Droll, August, to be postmaster at Troy, Ill.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Drotning, E. A., to be postmaster at Stoughton, Wis.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2382.
Drummond, D. J., to be postmaster at Esmond, N. Dak.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5792.
Du Bose, Laurance T., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Ducey, David F., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Duckwall, Bertram Foster, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Dudley, Roy, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Dudley, W. H., to be postmaster at Earlham, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Duenner, Robert Henry, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Duffey, Ada, to be postmaster at Emory, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Duke, J. R., to be postmaster at Leonardtown, Md.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Dullea, Dennis J., to be postmaster at Peabody, Mass.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2569.
Dunathan, George D., to be postmaster at Findlay, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 3307.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Dunbar, Palmer H., jr., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Duncan, A. R., to be postmaster at Carmen, Okla.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2381.
Dunham, Fred J., to be postmaster at Montour Falls, N. Y.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Dunham, Jefferson, to be postmaster at Little River, Kans.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Dunham, Thomas K., to be postmaster at Darien, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Dunlap, Lloyd W., to be postmaster at Mentone, Ind.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3567.
Dunlap, M. V., to be postmaster at Osawatomie, Kans.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Dunlap, R. H., to be postmaster at Chipley, Ga.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Dunlevy, John J., to be postmaster at Lansing, Iowa; nominated, 5722.
Dunlop, John, to be postmaster at Houston Heights, Tex.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Dunn, Arthur W., jr., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Dunn, Beverly C., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Durham, Rufus G., to be postmaster at Landrum, S. C.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2102.
Durham, T. E., to be postmaster at Longview, Tex.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5127.
Durham, Thomas, to be postmaster at Wellington, Tex.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Durkin, John P., to be postmaster at Frackville, Pa.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Durland, C. M., to be postmaster at Colville, Wash.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 5218.
Durnin, Alice T., to be postmaster at Colfax, Cal.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Duty, Daniel D., to be postmaster at Wellsville, Ohio; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1912.
Duval, Edmund Peyton, to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.
Duval, Edward T., to be postmaster at Skidmore, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Duvall, Ward Elverson, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Dye, Elmer E., to be postmaster at Logan, Kans.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Dye, Finley, to be postmaster at Julesburg, Colo.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
Eagan, Bernard P., to be postmaster at Spooner, Minn.; nominated, 5952.
Eager, Howard, to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Earhuff, G. A., to be postmaster at North St. Paul, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
Earl, Richard L., to be postmaster at Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Early, Henry W., to be postmaster at Kimball, W. Va.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Earnest, O. S., to be postmaster at Plymouth, Ohio; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
East, W. Z., to be postmaster at Roanoke, Ala.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5913.
Eatman, W. F., to be receiver of public moneys at Harrison, Ark.; nominated, 35; confirmed, 36.
Eaton, Archie F., to be postmaster at Sheridan, Oreg.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Eaton, Levi A., to be postmaster at Wanatah, Ind.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Ecker, Irvin H., to be postmaster at Whitehall, Wis.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 6044.
Edgerton, James A., to be purchasing agent for Post Office Department; nominated, 17; confirmed, 36.
Edington, Warren A., to be postmaster at Sheldon, Iowa; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2968.
Edwards, George M., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Edwards, William G., to be postmaster at Enterprise, Miss.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Edwards, William McEwen, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Eekhoff, Andrew J., to be postmaster at Nokomis, Ill.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6053.
Eichelberger, Emory K., to be postmaster at Hanover, Pa.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Eikel, Joe, to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2756.
Ellers, Henry, jr., to be postmaster at Schulenburg, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Elder, William A., to be postmaster at Stayton, Oreg.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Eliot, John L., to be postmaster at Clinton, Conn.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Ellefson, Clarence Ferdinand, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Ellingson, A., to be postmaster at Scandia, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Elliott, Edward G., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Elliott, J. Edward, to be postmaster at Central Village, Conn.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4637.
Elliott, John B., to be collector of customs for southern district of California; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Elliott, Margaret G., to be postmaster at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1951.
Ellis, C. B., to be postmaster at Vandalia, Mo.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Ellis, E. Pierce, to be postmaster at Laurel, Del.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Ellis, Maggie, to be postmaster at Rotan, Tex.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Ellis, Wilmot E., to be lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Elmer, Nicolaus, to be postmaster at New Glarus, Wis.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5477.
Elmore, Bruce, to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Elmore, Fannie T., to be postmaster at Oglethorpe, Ga.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1705.
Ely, Hanson E., to be major, United States Infantry; nominated, 17; confirmed, 36.
Embree, A. Tarlton, to be postmaster at Henryetta, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2129.
Emerson, Grace E., to be postmaster at East Rochester, N. H.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1912.
Emmerson, George H., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Emmet, Robert R. M., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Emory, Woolman G., to be first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Endicott, Francis Munroe, to be secretary of United States legation at San Jose, Costa Rica; nominated, 6030.
Engert, G. R. Paul, to be postmaster at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Englehart, Francis Augustus, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Engler, Charles S., to be postmaster at Faith, S. Dak.; nominated, 2296; confirmed, 2382.
Engler, E. J., to be postmaster at Ipswich, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 3115.
English, E. F., to be postmaster at Cameron, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
English, James J., to be postmaster at Wilmington, Del.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2296.
Enloe, B. A., jr., to be United States marshal for eastern district of Oklahoma; nominated, 2805; confirmed, 3083.
Ennis, Frank M., to be postmaster at Baraga, Mich.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 3493.
Ennis, J. M., to be postmaster at Antlers, Okla.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Enochs, John M., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Enright, Earl F., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Enright, Thomas F., to be postmaster at Hubbard Woods, Ill.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Eppers, Henry, to be postmaster at Montrose, Iowa; nominated, 2239; withdrawn, 2656.
Eppers, Henry F., to be postmaster at Montrose, Iowa; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3857.
Epperson, E. P., to be postmaster at Scott City, Kans.; nominated, 881; withdrawn, 1705.
Epperson, Elmer H., to be postmaster at Scott City, Kans.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 5519.
Erickson, Erick, to be postmaster at Murdock, Minn.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2591.
Eriksen, Emil, to be postmaster at Lakefield, Minn.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Erwin, Allie M., to be postmaster at Loraine, Tex.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Erwin, J. J., to be postmaster at Ballinger, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Erwin, Lewis T., to be United States marshal for district of Alaska; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1670.
Esch, J. B., to be postmaster at Spangler, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 2940.
Eshleman, John M., to be postmaster at Parkesburg, Pa.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5826.
Espach, Walter C., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3857.
Espey, Albert M., to be postmaster at Albertville, Ala.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Estess, Eddie J., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Estill, Henry, to be postmaster at Winchester, Tenn.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 2656.
Etheredge, William H., to be postmaster at Selma, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Evans, Andrew H., to be collector of customs for district of Saluria, Tex.; nominated, 170; confirmed, 1670.
Evans, Evan Stark, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6044.
Evans, Lawson E., to be commissioner of immigration, San Juan, P. R.; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 2371.
Everett, George T., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Evers, Esther, to be postmaster at Huntington, Oreg.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Ewing, Cecil E., to be postmaster at Rising Sun, Md.; nominated, 1702.
Ewing, J. W., to be postmaster at Grand Ledge, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Ewing, John, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras; nominated, 4310; confirmed, 4637.
Ewing, Thomas, jr., to be Commissioner of Patents; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2371.
Exum, Edward W., to be United States marshal for district of Alaska, division No. 3; nominated, 1670; withdrawn, 2187.
Ezell, M., to be postmaster at Timpson, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Fagan, Louis E., jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Failing, Finley H., to be postmaster at Shinglehouse, Pa.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Faison, M. M., to be postmaster at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Falk, David B., jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Falk, David Beauregard, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Falkenbury, M. C., to be postmaster at Miami, Okla.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4618.
Faltinson, Kaspar, to be postmaster at Armstrong, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1911.
Fant, Nevitt, to be postmaster at Walhalla, S. C.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Farley, Joseph F., to be postmaster at Cliffside, N. J.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Farmer, A. S., to be postmaster at Graham, Tex.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Farmer, J. T., to be postmaster at Samson, Ala.; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 5970.
Farquharson, Robert B., to be captain, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Farrar, H. H., to be postmaster at Blockton, Ala.; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 2002.
Farwell, Carl L., to be postmaster at Barryton, Mich.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 2381.
Fasmer, Harry B., to be postmaster at Yorkville, Ill.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Fauntleroy, Charles M., to be passed assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 3052.
Fay, Charles W., to be postmaster at San Francisco, Cal.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5759.
Fay, James, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in district of New York, N. Y.; nominated, 2238; confirmed, 2412.
Fears, Walter T., to be postmaster at Eufaula, Okla.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4618.
Fee, Harry W., to be postmaster at Indiana, Pa.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Fegan, Joseph C., to be first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Fellows, Rush O., to be postmaster at Bellefourche, S. Dak.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Fenimore, Joseph, to be postmaster at Merna, Nebr.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2381.
Fenn, Herbert K., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Ferenbaugh, Thomas L., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Fergen, Anton, to be postmaster at Parkston, S. Dak.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 5885.
Ferguson, Charles, to be postmaster at Burlington Junction, Mo.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1911.
Ferguson, J. O., to be postmaster at Independence, Kans.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Ferguson, Leslie F., to be postmaster at Appomattox, Va.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Ferguson, Sidney J., to be postmaster at Meridian, Miss.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2718.
Ferris, A. J., to be postmaster at Palmer, Nebr.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1912.
Ferris, Cornelius, jr., to be United States consul at Port Antonio, Jamaica.; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Ferris, Thomas E., to be postmaster at East San Diego, Cal.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5792.
Ferriter, F. A., to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 4090.
Fewel, Christopher C., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Fickel, William H., to be postmaster at Glenwood, Iowa; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 6044.
Fiedler, Herman H., to be postmaster at Cuba, Wis.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 4090.
Field, James G., to be medical director in Navy; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Fielden, John Seymour Cromwell, jr., to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Fields, D. B., to be postmaster at Olive Hill, Ky.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2002.
Fields, M. C., to be postmaster at Lott, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Fike, Pierre H., to be postmaster at Spartanburg, S. C.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1751.
Filbin, P. J., to be postmaster at Steele, N. Dak.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3601.
Finefrock, T. H., to be postmaster at Prospect, Ohio; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5218.
Finigan, Michael, to be postmaster at Norwich, N. Y.; nominated, 1949; withdrawn, 2102.
Finley, John P., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1704.
Finn, William Wallace, to be postmaster at Wesley, Iowa; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1911.
Finnell, F. M., to be postmaster at Algona, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1911.
Finnigan, M. F., to be postmaster at Morris, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 3351.
Firey, Frank P., to be postmaster at Pomona, Cal.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6044.
Firstenberger, William, to be postmaster at Kansas City, Kans.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5938.
Fisher, Frank C., to be postmaster at Cheltenham, Pa.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2135.
Fisher, Harry M., to be postmaster at Nanuet, N. Y.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1902.
Fisher, Jacob, to be postmaster at Russell, Ky.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5700.
Fisk, E. Howell, to be postmaster at Dalton, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Fitch, Alphonzo E., to be postmaster at Cazenovia, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Fitch, Francis Ellery, to be second lieutenant of engineers in Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 3052; confirmed, 3115.
Fite, William C., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Fitzgerald, Thomas M., to be postmaster at Charles City, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1911.
Fitz Henry, Edward A., to be surveyor general of Washington; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1911.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Fitzpatrick, James M., to be postmaster at Bethel, Ohio; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Flanagan, Clarence A., to be postmaster at Pleasant City, Ohio; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Flanagan, John F., to be postmaster at Oconomowoc, Wis.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2382.
Flaten, E. L., to be postmaster at Moorhead, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Flavell, John H., to be postmaster at Hanover, Mass.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2569.
Flavin, R. T., to be postmaster at West Paris, Me.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 2242.
Fleming, E. R., to be postmaster at Victoria, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2756.
Fleming, James H., to be postmaster at Virginia, Minn.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5885.
Fleming, Lawrence J., to be major, United States Cavalry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.
Fleming, Philip B., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Fletcher, C. A., to be postmaster at Mendon, Ill.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2242.
Fletcher, Frank, to be postmaster at Wakarusa, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Fletcher, John P., to be captain, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Fletcher, Thomas C., to be postmaster at Lake Butler, Fla.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Flint, L. D., to be postmaster at Fairland, Okla.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Flourney, Sam, to be postmaster at Elk City, Okla.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Flournoy, Samuel M., to be postmaster at Elk City, Okla.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Flowers, W. F., to be postmaster at Fremont, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2296.
Floyd, Henry F., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Floyd, William E., to be postmaster at Little Rock, Ark.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5348.
Flynn, John, to be postmaster at Carlton, Minn.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2048.
Flynn, John F., to be postmaster at Worthington, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
Flynt, W. F., to be postmaster at Winters, Tex.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Fluke, C. N., to be postmaster at Boynton, Okla.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3962.
Fogarty, Thomas F., to be postmaster at Marysville, Cal.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Fogarty, William B., to be lieutenant commander and naval constructor in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Foley, Benjamin F., to be postmaster at Berryville, Va.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.
Foley, Dennis, to be postmaster at Menno, S. Dak.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Foley, George, to be postmaster at Round Mountain, Nev.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2718.
Foley, John J., to be postmaster at Bernardsville, N. J.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2187.
Foley, Robert E., to be postmaster at Mohawk, Mich.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 5496.
Folk, Joseph W., to be Solicitor for the Department of State; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5141.
Foltz, William C., to be postmaster at Bremen, Ind.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Fonger, James R., to be postmaster at Gary, S. Dak.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2382.
Foote, Ovid C., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Foote, William Cooper, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Foran, John, to be postmaster at Mandan, N. Dak.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 5700.
Foran, William, to be postmaster at Sorento, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Ford, Cornelius, to be Public Printer; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2135.
Ford, H. B., to be postmaster at Bend, Oreg.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2296.
Ford, J. P., to be postmaster at Konawa, Okla.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3962.
Ford, Lee D., to be postmaster at Brookshire, Tex.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Ford, P. Brooks, to be postmaster at Sylvester, Ga.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Ford, W. B., to be postmaster at Oskaloosa, Kans.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2372.
Foreman, A. S., to be postmaster at Sallisaw, Okla.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Foreman, J. R., to be postmaster at National, Nev.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1671.
Forgrave, Jacob S., to be postmaster at Farmington, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2187.
Forgus, Harry H., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Forman, Charles, to be United States consul at Moncton, New Brunswick; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Fornance, Joseph Knox, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise, district of Philadelphia, Pa.; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 5723.
Forse, William, to be major, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 5476.
Forsythe, Ernest E., to be postmaster at Washington, Ind.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2940.
Fortesque, Thomas A., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
Forward, George E., to be postmaster at Brandon, Wis.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 2382.
Foster, Frank S., to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Kans.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2187.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Foster, Fred H., to be register of land office at Billings, Mont.; nominated, 35; confirmed, 36.
Foster, George B., jr., to be captain, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Foster, John C., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Foster, Paul H., to be United States consul at Jerez de la Frontera, Spain; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Foster, Robert H., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 3166; confirmed, 3262.
Foster, W. D., to be postmaster at Miles, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Foulks, W. E., to be postmaster at Deming, N. Mex.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1671.
Foutz, Charles L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Fowler, Charles C., to be postmaster at Canfield, Ohio; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 3493.
Fowler, Cora Dell, to be postmaster at Lockney, Tex.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Fowler, John S., to be postmaster at Cole Camp, Mo.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Fowler, Louise A., to be postmaster at Sherwood, N. Dak.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Fowler, Raymond F., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Fowler, Wade H., to be register of land office at Douglas, Wyo.; nominated, 2000; confirmed, 2135.
Fox, Carroll, to be surgeon, United States Public Health Service; nominated, 17, 631; confirmed, 1198.
Fox, Clarence, to be postmaster at Cobleskill, N. Y.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Fox, Harold Henry, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Fox, Harry C., to be postmaster at Monona, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2656.
Fox, James S., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Fox, Matthew C., jr., to be postmaster at Media, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Fox, Thomas, to be postmaster at Sacramento, Cal.; nominated, 1803; confirmed, 3115, 4637.
Fox, William B., to be postmaster at South Whitley, Ind.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1705.
Foy, Edward J., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Fraker, Jacob, to be postmaster at Sherwood, Ohio; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2996.
France, E. E., to be postmaster at Kent, Ohio; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 3857.
Francis, Charles Horace, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Frank, Arthur W., to be lieutenant and assistant naval constructor in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Frank, Selby Harney, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Franklin, George, to be postmaster at Ambrose, N. Dak.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Franklin, William H., to be postmaster at Dodge Center, Minn.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2591.
Frazee, Harry H., to be postmaster at Murray, Ohio; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Frazer, J. F., to be postmaster at Lafayette, Ala.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2135.
Frazier, Arthur Hugh, to be second secretary of United States embassy at Paris, France; nominated, 6030.
Frazier, Robert T., to be First Assistant Commissioner of Patents; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2618.
Frazier, Thomas A., to be postmaster at Butler, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1856.
Fredine, Milton L., to be postmaster at Maynard, Minn.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 4637.
Frederick, Birt E., to be postmaster at Augusta, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 3115.
Freeman, Claude W., to be postmaster at Austin, Pa.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 3115.
Freeman, John A., to be postmaster at Heyworth, Ill.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Fremgen, William, to be chief boatswain in Navy; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1430.
Fremont, Joseph, to be postmaster at Bad Axe, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 3052.
French, D. D., to be postmaster at Lumberton, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
French, George R. W., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
French, J. C., to be postmaster at Memphis, Tenn.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 1951.
French, Wirt A., to be postmaster at Princeton, W. Va.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Frew, William, to be postmaster at Hiteman, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2656.
Fritz, Albert H., to be postmaster at Quarryville, Pa.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Fritz, C. G., to be postmaster at Hooper, Nebr.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Fritz, F. F., to be register of land office at Minot, N. Dak.; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 4713.
Fritz, Orange V., to be postmaster at West Alexandria, Ohio; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 3493.
Frost, James Alexander, jr., to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Frost, S. H., to be postmaster at Pittsfield, Me.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 2242.
Frost, William R., to be postmaster at Gardiner, Me.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2372.
Fryklund, P. O., to be postmaster at Badger, Minn.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2591.
Frysinger, Rolla N., to be postmaster at Rockford, Ohio; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1912.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Fuchs, Albert F., to be postmaster at Loyal, Wis.; nominated, 5723; confirmed, 6044.
Fulcher, J. T., to be postmaster at Thorndale, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Fuller, Elverton E., to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Fuller, Francis Reuel, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Fuller, H. L., to be postmaster at Waldron, Ark.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Fuller, Stuart J., to be United States consul general at large; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Fuller, Stuart J., to be United States consul at Durban, Natal; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Fuller, T. A., to be postmaster at New Boston, Tex.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672
Fuller, T. M., to be postmaster at Hattiesburg, Miss.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Fullinwider, Simon P., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
Fullmer, D. M., to be postmaster at New Athens, Ill.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Funk, Milton, to be postmaster at Lewis, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Furer, Julius A., to be lieutenant commander and naval constructor in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Furlong, W. A., to be postmaster at Roscoe, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1856.
Fussell, W. G., to be postmaster at Rosehill, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2372.
Gable, Reuben M., to be postmaster at Lost Nation, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Gaffney, Francis B., to be postmaster at Gaffney, S. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Gaffney, T. St. John, to be United States consud general at Munich, Bavaria; nominated, 4635; confirmed, 5126.
Gain, Charles E., to be postmaster at London, Ohio; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 3892.
Galbraith, Jacob G., to be colonel, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Gallagher, Agnes H., to be postmaster at Summerfield, Kans.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Gallalee, Joseph F., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Gallaway, Jesse L., to be postmaster at Foss, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Gallogly, Madison D., to be postmaster at Hoxie, Kans.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Galloway, Absalom L., to be postmaster at Cassville, Mo.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Galloway, Beverly T., to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; nominated, 17; confirmed, 35.
Galloway, Charles M., to be Civil Service Commissioner; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2101.
Galloway, R. S., to be postmaster at Winston-Salem, N. C.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Galster, John J., to be postmaster at Boyne Falls, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 5496.
Galvin, Thomas H., to be postmaster at East Greenwich, R. I.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 3601.
Galyen, John, to be postmaster at Belfield, N. Dak.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 883.
Gamble, Robert E., to be postmaster at Kirkwood, Ill.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Gandy, Charles M., to be colonel, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 220; confirmed, 632.
Gandy, Harry L., to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. Dak.; nominated, 2000; confirmed, 2129.
Gannon, Bernard M., to be collector of internal revenue for fifth district of New Jersey; nominated, 2860; withdrawn, 5127.
Gantz, Daniel, to be postmaster at Odon, Ind.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Ganz, Daniel, to be postmaster at Odon, Ind.; nominated, 880; withdrawn, 1299.
Garcelon, Arthur A., jr., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 4637.
Gardner, B. T., to be postmaster at Rogers, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.
Gardner, R. P., to be postmaster at Mount Holly, N. C.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Garr, Mack, to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.
Garretson, Austin B., to be member of Commission on Industrial Relations; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 4637.
Garrison, David G. C., to be first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth United States Infantry; nominated, 5970; confirmed, 6043.
Garrison, Lindley M., to be Secretary of War; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
Gary, W. E., to be postmaster at Henderson, N. C.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Gaskin, J. W., to be postmaster at Jacksboro, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Gaston, Joseph A., to be colonel, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Gatling, Abbie, to be postmaster at Bearden, Ark.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5477.
Gaugler, Roland Louis, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Gauthier, E. F., to be postmaster at Corning, Iowa; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1856.
Gauthier, Overton, to be postmaster at Jennings, La.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Gay, Florida E., to be postmaster at Lynn Haven, Fla.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Gayhart, Everett Le R., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Gayler, Ernest R., to be lieutenant commander and civil engineer in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Gaynor, James, to be postmaster at Springfield, S. Dak.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Geary, Harry J., to be postmaster at Lake Charles, La.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Geary, William D., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Gee, George H., to be postmaster at Salem, Ohio; nominated, 1822.
Geer, Solomon H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Gehres, Charles G., to be postmaster at Connell, Wash.; nominated, 2241; confirmed, 2428.
Geiger, Albert J., to be surgeon in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Geiger, J. L., to be postmaster at Zephyrhills, Fla.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Geisenhoff, Neil H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4090.
Geiss, John, to be postmaster at Batavia, Ill.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Gellerstedt, Harry R., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Geneva, Thomas, to be postmaster at What Cheer, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2187.
Gentry, Ernest R., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
George, Fletcher C., to be postmaster at Lilly, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
George, Stephen R., to be postmaster at Magazine, Ark.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Gerard, James W., to be United States ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Germany; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2831.
Gerding, Charles R., to be postmaster at Pemberville, Ohio; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1198.
German, Rhubert R., to be postmaster at Delmar, Del.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2296.
Gernand, Joseph C., to be postmaster at Thurmont, Md.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5678.
Gerstner, Frederick John, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Gesell, Charles A., to be postmaster at Tomahawk, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2382.
Gibbins, Morris D., to be postmaster at Fort Sill, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Gibbons, Michael W., to be postmaster at Roscommon, Mich.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 5496.
Gibbons, Patrick C., to be postmaster at Edina, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Gibson, B. C., to be postmaster at Tuskegee, Ala.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Gibson, Hugh S., to be United States secretary of legation at Brussels, Belgium; nominated, 5951.
Gibson, Samuel Alexander, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Giffin, Stewart Shepherd, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Gifford, Benjamin R., to be postmaster at Woods Hole, Mass.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Gilbert, Alner C., to be postmaster at Monson, Me.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2372.
Gilbert, Henry, to be postmaster at Ashley, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Giles, Ellsworth F., to be postmaster at Altoona, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Giles, Peter M., to be postmaster at Le Roy, N. Y.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Giles, Samuel J., to be postmaster at Carrabelle, Fla.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1751.
Gillen, Michael L., to be postmaster at Adrian, Mich.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Gillespie, J. F., to be postmaster at Carlisle, Ark.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Gillespie, James Brown, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Gillette, Norman C., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Gilligan, Andrew C., to be collector of internal revenue for first district of Ohio; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2371.
Gilligan, Thomas, to be postmaster at Hopkins, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Gillis, Marvin P., to be postmaster at Kosse, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Gillon, Henry N., to be postmaster at Berlin, N. J.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3115.
Gilman, Philip Kingsworth, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2241.
Gilmer, Hattie F., to be postmaster at Toccoa, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Gilmore, Hugh, to be postmaster at Williamsport, Pa.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Gilroy, Thomas W., to be postmaster at Norwich, Pa.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Girk, John C., to be postmaster at Halstead, Kans.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2372.
Gladden, Washington W. E., to be chaplain with rank of captain in Army; nominated, 2000; confirmed, 2101.
Glass, Thomas E., to be postmaster at Jackson, Tenn.; nominated, 5678.
Glassford, William A., to be colonel, Signal Corps; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Glau, Edward F., to be postmaster at Charter Oak, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2187.
Gleason, A. H., to be postmaster at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 2372.
Gleason, John H., to be United States attorney for northern district of New York; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 4637.
Gleason, Julia C., to be postmaster at Villanova, Pa.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2242.
Gleason, William J., to be postmaster at Ludington, Mich.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Glover, Cato D., to be register of the land office at Montgomery, Ala.; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2135.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Glover, Hamilton F., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Glynn, John J., to be postmaster at Valatie, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Gober, J. S. J., to be postmaster at Sanger, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Godfrey, Floyd, to be postmaster at San Dimas, Cal.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6044.
Goding, Frederic W., to be United States consul general at Guayaquil, Ecuador; nominated, 4635; confirmed, 5126.
Goehrend, August C., to be postmaster at Reed City, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Goff, Henry I., to be postmaster at Hartford, Ala.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Gold, August R., to be postmaster at Fredericksburg, Tex.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Golden, B. L., to be postmaster at Sheridan, Mont.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2002.
Golling, Louis J., to be postmaster at Bedford, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 3166.
Gonsoulin, Gaston, to be postmaster at Patterson, La.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Gonzales, William E., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Cuba; nominated, 2000; confirmed, 2129.
Goode, Channing M., to be postmaster at College Park, Va.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Goodier, James H., to be United States consul at Tahiti, Society Islands; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Goodrich, Paul M., to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Goos, J. F., to be postmaster at Sabula, Iowa; nominated, 389; confirmed, 2832.
Gore, Hattie, to be postmaster at Nowata, Okla.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Gore, Robert C., to be postmaster at Gurdon, Ark.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5477.
Gorham, Martha E., to be postmaster at Crawfordville, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Gorman, Frank Joseph, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Gorman, John C., to be postmaster at Ironton, Onio; nominated, 199; confirmed, 281.
Gosch, A. M., to be postmaster at Flatonia, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Goshorn, Arthur, to be postmaster at Winterset, Iowa; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1856.
Gottsacker, Frank, to be postmaster at Sheboygan, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2428.
Gould, Everett W., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Gracey, Robert H., to be postmaster at Glenside, Pa.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3493.
Grady, Daniel A., to be postmaster at Waukegan, Ill.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Grady, Richard, to be dental surgeon, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), in Navy; nominated, 171; confirmed, 281.
Graham, Samuel J., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1197.
Graham, Stephen V., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 4713.
Granger, S. M., to be postmaster at Kasota, Minn.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5938.
Grant, Chapman, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Grant, C. W.; to be postmaster at Toppenish, Wash.; nominated, 2241; confirmed, 2861.
Grant, William, to be postmaster at Coloma, Mich.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Graser, Henry W., to be postmaster at Menomonee Falls, Wis.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 5477.
Grassbaugh, John P., to be postmaster at Bigprairie, Ohio; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Grattan, Robert V., to be postmaster at Burden, Kans.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Graves, Alonzo, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Gray, A. B., to be United States marshal for district of Nevada; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2296.
Gray, Alexander, to be postmaster at Ordway, Colo.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2381.
Gray, Duncan A., to be postmaster at Soldiers Home, Cal.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Gray, Harry, to be postmaster at Palatka, Fla.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Gray, Lloyd R., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Gray, Truman, to be postmaster at Waynesboro, Miss.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Grayson, Andrew J., to be postmaster at Blanchard, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Grayson, Robert H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Greeley, B. L., to be postmaster at Tremont, Ill.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Green, Elmer E., to be postmaster at Byesville, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Green, Hector McL., to be postmaster at Wilmington, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Green, Harry S., to be postmaster at Big Sandy, Mont.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2002.
Green, James W., to be postmaster at Culpeper, Va.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 5953.
Greene, Douglass Taft, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Greene, George L., jr., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Greene, Joseph B., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5853.
Greene, Thomas F., to be chief boatswain in Navy; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Greenough, C. W., to be postmaster at Cottonwood, Idaho; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Greenwood, Clyde V., to be postmaster at Sherrard, Ill.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Greenwood, Robert, to be postmaster at Marfa, Tex.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Gresham, E. C., to be postmaster at Bucklin, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1911.
Gresham, William F., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Gribble, George, to be postmaster at Scotia, Cal.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Grieg, Stuart O., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Grieve, Charles C., to be surgeon in Navy; nominated, 3601; confirmed, 4637.
Griffee, A. D., to be postmaster at Faulkton, S. Dak.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Griffen, S. J., to be postmaster at Cullman, Ala.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Griffin, J. B., to be postmaster at Greenville, Fla.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5826.
Griffin, M. L., to be postmaster at Vandergrift Heights, Pa.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2242.
Griffin, Robert S., to be engineer in chief and Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, Department of Navy, with rank of rear admiral; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1430.
Griffin, T. J., to be postmaster at Prescott, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2941.
Griffith, Charles I., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated 1751; confirmed, 1901.
Griffith, Charles M., to be postmaster at Russellville, Ky.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1431.
Griffith, George A., to be postmaster at Rankin, Ill.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Griffith, Josh T., to be collector of internal revenue for second district of Kentucky; nominated, 1901; confirmed, 1951.
Griggs, George A., to be postmaster at Marquette, Kans.; nominated, 2184; withdrawn, 2656.
Griggs, James F. C., to be collector of customs for district of Florida; nominated, 2238; confirmed, 2241.
Grimes, John H., to be postmaster at Harrodsburg, Ky.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Grimes, Joseph S., to be postmaster at National Stock Yards, Ill.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Grimm, Aloys, to be postmaster at Cassville, Wis.; nominated, 5723; confirmed, 6044.
Grover, Leo R., to be postmaster at Silver Springs, N. Y.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4090.
Groves, J. C., to be postmaster at Porum, Okla.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
Gruber, William H., to be postmaster at Palmerton, Pa.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Gudger, Emmett C., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Guiberson, Charles E., to be postmaster at Kent, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2428.
Guigou, Wilfred, to be postmaster at Donaldsonville, La.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Guilday, P. W., to be postmaster at Milford, Ohio; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 3052.
Guinan, James, to be postmaster at Dearborn, Mich.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Guion, Walter, to be United States attorney for eastern district of Louisiana; nominated, 2340; confirmed, 2340.
Guion, Walter L., to be United States attorney for eastern district of Louisiana; nominated, 2238; withdrawn, 2340.
Guire, Virgil D., to be postmaster at Lenoir, N. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Guiss, R. L., to be postmaster at Woodburn, Oreg.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Guitar, J. H., to be postmaster at Columbia, Mo.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Gullatt, S. S., to be postmaster at Ruston, La.; nominated, 2099.
Gullickson, Lydia, to be postmaster at Goodrich, N. Dak.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4090.
Gunter, Mattie E., to be postmaster at Social Circle, Ga.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Gunther, Franklin Mott, to be secretary of United States legation at Christiania, Norway; nominated, 6030.
Gutensohn, Alvin G., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Guthrie, Edwin, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3567.
Guthrie, George W., to be United States ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1670.
Guthrie, William Guy, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Guynn, J. S., to be postmaster at Traer, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Gwaltney, John L., to be postmaster at Taylorsville, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Gwynne, Harold C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
Haas, Andrew L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Haasis, Herman L., to be postmaster at Florence, Kans.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Haberkampf, Charles W., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Hackett, Charles H., to be postmaster at Yellow Springs, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2526.
Hackett, James Gordon, to be postmaster at Northwilkesboro, N. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Hackett, Joseph M., to be postmaster at Rocklin, Cal.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Hackett, Thomas H., to be postmaster at Westboro, Mass.; nominated, 5825.
Hadsell, C. C., to be postmaster at Cortland, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2861.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Haeberle, Arminius T., to be United States consul at St. Michaels, Azores; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Haese, Otto, to be postmaster at Mojave, Cal.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Hagan, Harry, to be postmaster at Uniontown, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2002.
Hagan, John J., to be postmaster at Corbin, Ky.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1911.
Hagebusch, William F., to be postmaster at Okawville, Ill.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1824.
Hagemann, Bernhard L., to be postmaster at Milwaukee, Oreg.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6053.
Hagner, Ignatius T., to be paymaster, with rank of lieutenant commander, in Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Haigler, Frank H., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Haile, James S., to be postmaster at Chatham, Va.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Hailey, Sam K., to be postmaster at Conroe, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Hailey, W. E., to be postmaster at Keysville, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Hains, John P., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Halbert, Edward Oliver, to be second lieutenant, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 5477.
Hale, Edward J., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Costa Rica; nominated, 2000; confirmed, 2129.
Hale, L. B., to be postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1198.
Hale, Roy C., to be postmaster at New Vienna, Ohio; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2427.
Haley, John A., to be postmaster at Carrizozo, N. Mex.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 5792.
Haley, Patrick H., to be postmaster at Chelmsford, Mass.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Hall, Eben T., to be postmaster at West Upton, Mass.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 3307.
Hall, Edward L., to be postmaster at Chelsea, Iowa; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2427.
Hall, Flora A., to be postmaster at Pocahontas, Ark.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Hall, Frank, to be postmaster at Rio, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2382.
Hall, John L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Hall, Mrs. L. H., to be postmaster at Pocahontas, Ark.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Hall, R. G., to be postmaster at Fairmont, Nebr.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Hall, Rae Bartley, to be third lieutenant in Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Hall, Theo., to be postmaster at Medical Lake, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2428.
Hall, W. C., to be postmaster at Black Mountain, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Hall, W. D., to be postmaster at Port Byron, Ill.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Hall, W. T., to be postmaster at La Porte, Tex.; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 3857.
Ham, Mrs. H. W. J., to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 2371.
Hamar, B. W., to be postmaster at Howard, Kans.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2996.
Hamblin, Leo L., to be postmaster at Walker, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2656.
Hamilton, Eva B., to be postmaster at Stratton, Colo.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 882.
Hamilton, George W., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Hamilton, Guy A., to be postmaster at Leavenworth, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2941.
Hamilton, James T., to be receiver of public moneys at Miles City, Mont.; nominated, 36; confirmed, 35.
Hamilton, John T., to be receiver of public moneys at Miles City, Mont.; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1198.
Hamilton, Peter J., to be United States district judge for district of Porto Rico; nominated, 6; confirmed, 36.
Hamilton, R. M., to be postmaster at Houston, Pa.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5826.
Hamilton, Viola, to be postmaster at Altamont, Kans.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Hamlet, Harry Gabriel, to be captain in Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Hamlin, Charles S., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2831.
Hamlin, D. M., to be postmaster at Newkirk, Okla.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Hamm, A. F., to be postmaster at Nortonville, Kans.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2427.
Hammill, George F., to be postmaster at Georgetown, Conn.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Hamner, Laura V., to be postmaster at Claude, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Hampshire, S. J., to be postmaster at Overbrook, Kans.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Hampton, Frank, to be postmaster at Sea Bright, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Hancock, George H., to be postmaster at Welch, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Hand, Russell C., to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1704.
Handley, William W., to be United States consul general at Callao, Peru; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Hanger, G. W. W., to be assistant commissioner of mediation and conciliation; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2569.
Hankins, D. F., to be postmaster at Houston, Va.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Hankins, John B., to be postmaster at Pemberton, N. J.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Hanna, John W., to be postmaster at Winfield, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2187.
Hanson, Ralph T., to be lieutenant and assistant naval constructor in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Hardaway, Benjamin F., to be major, United States Infantry; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1704.
Hardaway, T. B., to be postmaster at Jasper, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Hardcastle, J. W., to be postmaster at Lexington, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2591.
Harder, Charles M., to be postmaster at Catawissa, Pa.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 3052.
Harder, Merle L., to be postmaster at Ray Brook, N. Y.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Hardin, George Lester, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Harding, Charles E., to be postmaster at Churchs Ferry, N. Dak.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 3601.
Harding, Frank S., to be postmaster at Weiser, Idaho; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2569.
Harding, J. C., to be postmaster at Windber, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2242.
Harding, James F., to be postmaster at Brownsburg, Ind.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Harding, William H., to be postmaster at Roscoe, N. Y.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1902.
Hardy, Charles E., to be collector of customs for district of Arizona; nominated, 5885; confirmed, 5913.
Hardy, John S., to be postmaster at Honor, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
Hare, Howard W., to be postmaster at Mabton, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Hargadine, Edward C., to be receiver of public moneys at Glasgow, Mont.; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Hargrave, William W., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Harison, Beverley Drake, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Harken, August E., to be postmaster at Peotone, Ill.; nominated, 1947; withdrawn, 3262.
Harkey, W. J., to be postmaster at Palmer, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Harkrader, W. H., to be postmaster at Hamilton, Ill.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Harland, Manford W., to be postmaster at Troy, Idaho; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Harmon, R. E., to be postmaster at Auburn, Nebr.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5218.
Harmon, William G., to be postmaster at Old Orchard, Me.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2372.
Harper, Annie P., to be postmaster at Stillmore, Ga.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5477.
Harper, James, to be postmaster at South Jacksonville, Fla.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Harper, William W., to be postmaster at Harrison, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Harper, W. Jasper, to be postmaster at Hurlock, Md.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5885.
Harriman, Mrs. J. Borden, to be member of Commission on Industrial Relations; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 4637.
Harrington, G. Martin, to be postmaster at Bancroft, Mich.; nominated, 5296.
Harris, C. A., to be postmaster at Junction City, Ark.; nominated, 5722.
Harris, C. L., to be postmaster at Thomasville, N. C.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Harris, Charles W., to be postmaster at Coin, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2187.
Harris, Clifford T., to be postmaster at Columbia, Ala.; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Harris, Ellis F., to be postmaster at Crozet, Va.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.
Harris, Frederic R., to be lieutenant commander and civil engineer in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Harris, George W., to be postmaster at Burke, Idaho; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Harris, Halbert Porter, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Harris, Levi A., to be postmaster at Gaylord, Mich.; nominated, 5296.
Harris, William J., to be Director of the Census in Department of Commerce; nominated, 220; confirmed, 2186.
Harris, Willie, to be postmaster at Homer, La.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5792.
Harrison, Earl, to be postmaster at Beebe, Ark.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1671.
Harrison, Francis Burton, to be Governor General of Philippine Islands; nominated, 3566; confirmed, 3601.
Harrison, Frederic S., to be postmaster at Patterson, Cal.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3525.
Harrison, H. S., to be postmaster at Enfield, N. C.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2381.
Harrison, Paul, to be postmaster at Bloomingdale, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2590.
Hart, William H., to be lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Hartman, Charles S., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Ecuador; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2831.
Harts, William W., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3639.
Harty, Michael J., to be postmaster at Lone Tree, Iowa; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2427.
Hartz, Roger Sherman Blaine, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Harvey, B. M., to be postmaster at Sherwood, N. Dak.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5885.
Harvey, Charles H., to be postmaster at Haddam, Kans.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2618.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Harvey, James E., to be postmaster at Tallulah Falls, Ga.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Haskell, Lewis W., to be United States consul at Belgrade, Servia; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Haskett, L. E., to be postmaster at Childress, Tex.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Haslet, Charles L., to be postmaster at Chesterton, Ind.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Hasseltine, Herman E., to be passed assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 3052.
Hasson, John P., to be captain, United States Cavalry; nominated, 17; confirmed, 36.
Hatch, Charles, to be postmaster at Fort Branch, Ind.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Hatch, James W., to be postmaster at North Girard, Pa.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5348.
Hatch, William G. B., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Hathaway, Charles M., jr., to be United States consul at Hull, England; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Haverty, John J., to be postmaster at Canton, Mass.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 2569.
Hawkins, James P., to be postmaster at Shoals, Ind.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Hawkins, Willis H., to be postmaster at Bellport, N. Y.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1902.
Hawkinson, Nels E., to be postmaster at Grove City, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Hawks, Lilian A., to be postmaster at Wray, Colo.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Hawks, S. R., jr., to be postmaster at Clinton, Okla.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4618.
Hawley, Edgar T., to be postmaster at St. Maries, Idaho; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Haworth, Walter L., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Haws, Edward S., to be postmaster at Narberth, Pa.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5826.
Hawthorne, Harry L., to be colonel, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 5476.
Hay, Muller Stuntz, to be first lieutenant in Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 5700; confirmed, 5853.
Hayden, Maury C., to be postmaster at Lind, Wash.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2861.
Hayes, Casey Hewitt, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Hayes, Daniel Joseph, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Haynes, S. R., to be postmaster at De Leon, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Hays, George R., to be postmaster at Newport, Ark.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5477.
Hays, Samuel A., to be collector of internal revenue for district of West Virginia; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1751.
Hazel, N. J., to be postmaster at Marked Tree, Ark.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2242.
Hazeltine, Charles Bellows, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Hazlett, Stewart D., to be postmaster at Ada, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 3892.
Heard, Falkner, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Heard, J. W., to be postmaster at Oilcenter, Cal.; nominated, 5912.
Heard, S. R., to be postmaster at Rosenberg, Tex.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5127.
Hearne, Alonzo G., to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
——— to be passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5218.
Hearne, Edward D., to be Auditor for State and Other Departments; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Hebert, Louis, to be postmaster at White Castle, La.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5477.
Heelan, Joseph J., to be postmaster at Mullen, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Heflebower, Roy C., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Helberg, Walter L., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Helby, David H., to be postmaster at Ohio City, Ohio; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Heldner, Samuel John, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Helbling, Bernhart, to be postmaster at Aspinwall, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Helm, Jesse B., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1751; confirmed, 1901.
Helmer, Edwin L., to be postmaster at Sanborn, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Helmick, Charles C., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Helmick, Charles Gardiner, to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2617; confirmed, 2756.
Hembree, John M., to be postmaster at Cross Plains, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Hemmy, Albert J., to be postmaster at Hartford, Wis.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1856.
Hempstone, Smith, to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
Henderson, Jesse R., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2004; confirmed, 2101.
Henderson, Marion E., to be postmaster at Haven, Kans.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Henderson, Melvin Starkey, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps in Army; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2968.
Henderson, Mollie P., to be postmaster at Enterprise, Ala.; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4048.
Hendren, Paul, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Hendrick, Michael J., to be United States consul general at Christiania, Norway; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Hendricks, Peter H. S., to be postmaster at New Brunswick, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Hennessey, Thomas, jr., to be postmaster at Fort Hancock, N. J.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Hennigan, Stephen L., to be postmaster at Old Forge, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Hennigh, George B. McC., to be postmaster at Sykesville, Pa.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6053.
Henninger, John, to be postmaster at Markesan, Wis.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 1856.
Henrie, Samuel K., to be postmaster at Youngwood, Pa.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4252.
Henritze, Thomas F., to be postmaster at Welch, W. Va.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 1912.
Henry, Crawford I., to be postmaster at Apalachicola, Fla.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Henry, Frank Anderson, to be United States consul at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Henry, P. G., to be postmaster at Texarkana, Ark.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1671.
Henry, Sidney M., to be lieutenant commander and naval constructor in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Henry, Walter O., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Hensel, Esther B., to be postmaster at Portola, Cal.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3525.
Hensley, Alice, to be postmaster at Moore, Mont.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1671.
Hensley, Edward, to be postmaster at Mountain Park, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Henson, John H., to be postmaster at Xenia, Ill.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Hentges, Anthony, to be postmaster at Michigan, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Henthorn, L. L., to be postmaster at Viola, Wis.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5477.
Hepler, Ed L., to be postmaster at Winfield, Kans.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Herbert, William Dey, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Herbst, George A., to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3639.
Herbster, J. J., to be postmaster at Milford, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2656.
Herbster, Victor D., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Herlocker, E. Wynette, to be postmaster at Table Grove, Ill.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
Heron, Kenneth, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Herring, Jacob A., to be United States marshal for southern district of Texas; nominated, 5700; confirmed, 5825.
Herstein, Bernard, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in district of New York; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Herwig, Hans Robert Wheat, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Hess, Albert, to be postmaster at Arcadia, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 4090.
Hess, William E., to be postmaster at Wilmette, Ill.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6053.
Hesselschwerdt, Wilhelm, to be postmaster at Kalona, Iowa; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Hesser, Lear Mary, to be postmaster at Bonami, La.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Hetfield, William B., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Hetrick, Harold S., to be captain, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Hetrick, John, to be postmaster at Laclede, Mo.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Hewitt, Charles, to be postmaster at Wakefield, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Heyward, Duncan C., to be collector of internal revenue for district of South Carolina; nominated, 2968; confirmed, 3196.
Hickman, Della, to be postmaster at Spiro, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Hickman, June, to be postmaster at Livingston, Tex.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5127.
Hickman, M. B., to be postmaster at Coalgate, Okla.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3962.
Hicks, Irving H., to be postmaster at Contoocook, N. H.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Hicks, Jacob L., to be postmaster at Highland Falls, N. Y.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2187.
Hicks, William P., to be postmaster at Holly, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Hiden, Martin B., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Higbee, Annie F., to be postmaster at Slaton, Tex.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Higbee, Wallace M., to be postmaster at Fairbank, Iowa; nominated, 4636.
Higgins, Edmund S., to be postmaster at Lynn, Mass.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3892.
Higgins, John S., to be paymaster, with rank of lieutenant commander, in Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Hildebrand, Harvey, to be postmaster at Lyle, Minn.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Hill, C. Steck, to be postmaster at Hughesville, Pa.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Hill, Felix R., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Hill, G. W., to be postmaster at Vineland, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Hill, John Le V., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Hill, S. A., to be postmaster at Bellville, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Hill, W. A., to be postmaster at Newberry, S. C.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 3052.
Hill, Walter N., to be captain, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Hiller, Carl Raimund, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Hilliard, John C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Hilliard, Josephine, to be postmaster at Union Point, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Hillis, David S., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Hillman, Arthur, to be postmaster at Akron, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Hillman, Charles Clark, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Hilton, E. H., to be postmaster at Elk River, Idaho; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 3115.
Hinckley, Thomas, to be second secretary of United States embassy at Vienna, Austria; nominated, 6030.
Hindrelet, Frank, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Hinds, Alfred W., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Hinds, James T., to be postmaster at Newman, Ill.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Hintze, Karl E., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Hird, Harry B., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Hirsh, Edward M., to be postmaster at Tamaqua, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2242.
Hiss, Andrew, to be postmaster at Norwalk, Ohio; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2656.
Hitt, De Coursey D., to be postmaster at Rockville, Mo.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Hix, A. D., to be postmaster at Zearing, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2187.
Hixson, W. L., to be postmaster at Billings, Mo.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Hoard, Carl E., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Hoard, H. E., to be postmaster at Montevideo, Minn.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3351.
Hobbs, Frank P., to be postmaster at Wolfeboro, N. H.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Hockenhull, Alman G., to be postmaster at Cumming, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 4713.
Hodapp, John D. P., to be assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Hodgman, William A., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3567.
Hoff, Charles A., to be postmaster at Lykens, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Hoffer, Jay E., to be lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department, in Army; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 5953.
Hoffman, Joseph H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Hoffman, W. H., to be postmaster at Dunnellon, Fla.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2135.
Hoffnagle, John E., to be postmaster at Westport, N. Y.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 3732.
Hogan, J. Walter, to be postmaster at Willow Springs, Mo.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1705.
Hogan, James, to be postmaster at Marcellus, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Hogan, Minnie E., to be postmaster at Collegepark, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Hogeboom, Al, to be postmaster at Panama City, Fla.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Hogeland, Abraham, to be receiver of public moneys at Lewistown, Mont.; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 4713.
Holbert, L. F., to be postmaster at Bremond, Tex.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Holchak, S. J., jr., to be postmaster at Runge, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Holder, Charles A., to be United States consul at Cologne, Germany; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Holding, O. K., to be postmaster at Wake Forest, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2296.
Holifield, W. T., to be postmaster at Brookport, Ill.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Holladay, Gray C., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Holland, Daniel A., to be postmaster at Hancock, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Holland, George Frank, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6044.
Holland, Harry, to be postmaster at Marion, Ill.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 2002.
Holland, Paul L., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Holland, Philip, to be United States consul at Basel, Switzerland; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2186.
Holland, W. F., to be postmaster at Kingston, Tenn.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Hollar, Charles L., to be postmaster at Kellogg, Idaho; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Hollaren, Michael, to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
Hollenbeck, Elizabeth, to be postmaster at Harriman, N. Y.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Holley, J. T., to be postmaster at Stigler, Okla.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Holloway, Thomas B., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Holm, Edith M., to be postmaster at Ryder, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Holmberg, Carl E., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Holmes, David A., to be postmaster at Milton, Wis.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 6044.
Holmes, H. A., to be postmaster at Towner, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Holmes, Mrs. W. F., to be postmaster at Jasper, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Holt, Felix R., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Holzbach, Henry, to be postmaster at Hubbard, Ohio; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Homan, Edwin Hall, to be postmaster at Fort Bliss, Tex.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Hood, John H., to be first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Hood, Tom H., to be postmaster at Wortham, Tex.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Hooker, H. Lester, to be postmaster at Stuart, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Hooks, Thomas W., to be postmaster at Donna, Tex.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Hooper, Lionel Eclan, to be assistant surgeon, United States Public Health Service; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1198.
Hoopingarner, John C., to be postmaster at Berrien Springs, Mich.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Hoopman, Emma L., to be postmaster at Lucas, Kans.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Hopkins, Bradley B., to be postmaster at Forest City, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2187.
Hopkins, E. B., to be postmaster at Brazoria, Tex.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Hopkins, Elmer, to be postmaster at Whiting, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2656.
Hopkins, J. N., to be postmaster at Boswell, Okla.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3962.
Hopper, A. C., to be postmaster at Pratt, Kans.; nominated, 1615; withdrawn, 1825.
Hopper, C. A., to be postmaster at Pratt, Kans.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1824.
Horan, A. J., to be postmaster at Crested Butte, Colo.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3493.
Horan, James F., to be postmaster at Friendship, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2382.
Horn, J. W., to be postmaster at Brantley, Ala.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Hornbuckle, Jean, to be postmaster at Venus, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Horneck, Robert, to be postmaster at Elkhart Lake, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2382.
Horrie, Leslie G., to be postmaster at Gardner, Ill.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Horton, D. E., to be postmaster at Lime Spring, Iowa; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2427.
Horton, William E., to be lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, in Army; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6043.
Hosley, William A., to be postmaster at Belmont, N. Y.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3732.
Hospital, Ralph, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Houck, J. H., to be postmaster at Gibsland, La.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Hourihan, Owen, to be postmaster at Salem, Iowa; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3525.
House, T. W., to be postmaster at Houston, Tex.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Houston, David Franklin, to be Secretary of Agriculture; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
Houx, Jacob R., to be postmaster at Rolette, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Hover, Jonas J., to be postmaster at Germantown, N. Y.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5885.
Howard, C. A., to be postmaster at Bronson, Tex.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5298.
Howe, Alfred G., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Howe, John, to be postmaster at North Brookfield, Mass.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2002.
Howe, William B., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
Howell, Daniel L., to be colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Howze, Marion W., to be captain, Fourth Field Artillery, in Army; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6043.
Hoyle, Eli D., to be brigadier general, United States Army; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5913.
Hubbard, T. H., to be postmaster at Cordell, Okla.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Huckestein, August, to be postmaster at Salem, Oreg.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Hudgins, Brice B., to be register of land office at Harrison, Ark.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Hudson, Edward F., to be postmaster at Fredonia, Kans.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Hudson, Michael, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Hudspeth, Andrew H., to be United States marshal, district of New Mexico; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1671.
Huebach, Anton, to be postmaster at McGregor, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Huebsch, Anton, to be postmaster at McGregor, Iowa; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3857.
Huelskamp, Joseph, to be postmaster at Gaylord, Minn.; nominated, 5952.
Huff, Charles P., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1430.
Huff, Frederick Charles, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5759.
Huff, Pierce M., to be postmaster at Piedmont, S. C.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Huggins, J. A., to be postmaster at Oakman, Ala.; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 2002.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Hughes, A. C., to be postmaster at Apex, N. C.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5298.
Hughes, Alfred R., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1430.
Hughes, Earle, to be postmaster at Fresno, Cal.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Hughes, Edward J., to be postmaster at Schuylerville, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Hughes, John W., to be collector of internal revenue for eighth district of Kentucky; nominated, 5792; confirmed, 5792.
Hulings, Joseph S., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Hull, Carl T., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Hull, George D., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Hulse, Frank G., to be postmaster at Delhi, La.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Humes, Edwin Lowry, to be United States attorney for western district of Pennsylvania; nominated, 3601; confirmed, 4637.
Humphries, Joseph H., to be postmaster at Bradentown, Fla.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Hunke, Robert, to be postmaster at Richardton, N. Dak.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Hunnewell, Frederick Allen, to be constructor with rank of first lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 3351; confirmed, 3525.
Hunt, Bernard T., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Hunt, Clarence H., to be postmaster at Cambridge, Ill.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
Hunt, Daniel, to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Hunt, E. E., sr., to be postmaster at Mocksville, N. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Hunt, Geston P., to be postmaster at Rushville, Ind.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Hunt, Harold Lyons, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps in Army; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2968.
Hunt, Ira T., to be postmaster at Kittrell, N. C.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Hunt, J. Mailler, to be postmaster at Chappaqua, N. Y.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2372.
Hunt, John F., to be postmaster at Mammoth Spring, Ark.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3419.
Hunt, R. D., to be postmaster at Sharon, Tenn.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2102.
Hunt, W. E., to be postmaster at Thomas, Okla.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
Hunt, Walter D., to be postmaster at Gas City, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Hunter, Donald T., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Hunter, Harry, to be postmaster at Ossian, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Hunter, James F., to be postmaster at Lancaster, S. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Hunter, John S., to be receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Ala.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2135.
Hunter, Mary, to be postmaster at Pineville, La.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Hunter, Thomas M., to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3639.
Huntley, Leila Jackson, to be postmaster at Cheraw, S. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Huntting, Charles H., to be postmaster at Smithtown Branch, N. Y.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Hurd, George A., to be postmaster at Haworth, N. J.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Hurff, Waters B., to be postmaster at Bridgeton, N. J.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Hurley, Edward, to be postmaster at La Crescent, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Hurley, Harrison C., to be postmaster at Asbury Park, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Hurley, Patrick James, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Hurst, Carl Bailey, to be United States consul general at Barcelona, Spain; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Hurst, J. Garland, to be postmaster at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.; nominated, 199.
Hurst, Mary E., to be postmaster at Greybull, Wyo.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 5298.
Huse, Reuben A., to be postmaster at Kingfield, Me.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 2048.
Huskey, John, to be postmaster at Fort Towson, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2569.
Huss, A. H., to be postmaster at Cherryville, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Huston, Charles Daniel, to be postmaster at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 4637.
Huston, Theodore F., to be postmaster at Deering, N. Dak.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5792.
Hutcherson, L. M., to be postmaster at Warrenton, Mo.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Hutchins, Gordon, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Hutchinson, Edward J., to be postmaster at Polk, Pa.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6053.
Hutchison, Orson R., to be postmaster at Arlington, Iowa; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2427.
Hutchison, W. B., to be postmaster at Tulia, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Hyer, David C., to be postmaster at Susanville, Cal.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3525.
Iden, Benjamin F., jr., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Ilustre, Vicente, to be member of Philippine Commission; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5801.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Ingalls, Frank E., to be postmaster at Brownsville, N. Y.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3732.
Ingerson, F. P., to be postmaster at Barstow, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Inglee, Harry A., to be postmaster at Amityville, N. Y.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1198.
Ingler, Hugh B., to be postmaster at Republic, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Ingraham, Charles N., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Ingram, H. B., to be postmaster at Conway, Ark.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Iobst, Richard W., to be postmaster at Emaus, Pa.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Irish, James McC., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Irvin, Elliott S., to be postmaster at Coffeyville, Kans.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5938.
Irvine, E. W., to be postmaster at Lake City, Fla.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Irvine, William L., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Irwin, Andrew J., to be postmaster at Sandersville, Ga.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Irwin, Robert B., to be postmaster at Nichols, N. Y.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1902.
Iseman, John E., jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Iverson, O. M., to be postmaster at Hudson, S. Dak.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Iveson, Herbert E., to be postmaster at Addison, Mich.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Jack, George W., to be United States attorney for western district of Louisiana; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2371.
Jack, John Barnes, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Jackson, Bettie, to be postmaster at Stratford, Tex.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5801.
Jackson, Charles, to be postmaster at Palmetto, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Jackson, Charles Curtis, to be postmaster at Algonac, Mich.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 5496.
Jackson, Chevalier, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Jackson, H. D., to be postmaster at Freedom, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Jackson, John P., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Jackson, William, to be postmaster at Daytona, Fla.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Jacobs, Henry M., to be postmaster at Hamtramck, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2590.
Jacobson, J. S., to be postmaster at Elbow Lake, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Jacques, A. E., to be postmaster at Wichita, Kans.; nominated, 1615; withdrawn, 1903.
Jadwin, Edgar, to be lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Jahnke, Carl, to be postmaster at New Salem, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 3601.
James, Charles M., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
James, Edgar H., to be United States marshal for western district of Kentucky; nominated, 6010; confirmed, 6030.
James, Jules, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
James, Stanley L., to be first lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5476.
James, William McCully, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, in Army; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2968.
Jarvis, A. S., to be postmaster at Troupe, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Jasper, Fred F., to be postmaster at Glen Jean, W. Va.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Jay, Peter Augustus, to be United States secretary of embassy at Rome, Italy; nominated, 5911; confirmed, 6043.
Jayne, Walter Addison, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, in Army; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5477.
Jefferson, Benjamin L., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua; nominated, 2000; confirmed, 2129.
Jefferson, C. W., to be postmaster at Federalsburg, Md.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Jenkins, Albert G., to be major, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 6, 171; confirmed, 26, 220.
Jenkins, Douglas, to be United States consul at Riga, Russia; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Jenkins, John F., to be postmaster at Ashburn, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Jenkins, John L., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3639.
Jenkins, Juan, to be postmaster at Upton, Wyo.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 3115.
Jenkins, Luther Walker, to be assistant surgeon, United States Public Health Service; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1198.
Jenkins, William E., to be postmaster at Smithville, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Jennings, John C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Jennings, Robert W., to be judge of district court, district of Alaska; nominated, 220; confirmed, 1198.
Jennings, William, to be postmaster at Dolgeville, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Jensen, Ben, to be postmaster at Onawa, Iowa; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3857.
Jessup, Alpheus D., to be postmaster at Florida, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Jessup, David S. D., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Jewett, Thomas S., to be pay director in Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Jobe, Louie L., to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Mo.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Johnson, A. G., to be postmaster at Marshalltown, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2656.
Johnson, Alfred Bainbridge, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Johnson, Alfred W., to be postmaster at Sebeka, Minn.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2591.
Johnson, C. C., to be postmaster at Melville, La.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Johnson, Ellis C., to be solicitor of internal revenue; nominated, 5700; confirmed, 5912.
Johnson, Fred H., to be postmaster at Quaker City, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2861.
Johnson, H. I., to be postmaster at Sheffield, Ala.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2135.
Johnson, Harry T., to be chief boatswain in Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Johnson, Henry C., to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, Ill.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Johnson, J. F., to be postmaster at Watertown, Tenn.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2102.
Johnson, J. Lee, to be postmaster at Flat River, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Johnson, Jefferson, to be postmaster at Austin, Tex.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2296.
Johnson, John T., to be postmaster at Superior, Wyo.; nominated, 2241; confirmed, 3115.
Johnson, Robert T., to be postmaster at Sumas, Wash.; nominated, 2241; confirmed, 2569.
Johnson, Theodore W., to be professor of mathematics in Navy; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3857.
Johnson, Thomas H., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Johnson, William A., to be captain, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Johnson, William D., to be postmaster at Crocker, Mo.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1911.
Johnson, William W., to be professor of mathematics in Navy; nominated, 7; confirmed, 18.
Johnston, Charles, to be postmaster at Goree, Tex.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Johnston, Edward, to be postmaster at Atkinson, Ill.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Johnston, Frank L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Johnston, Gordon, to be captain, United States Cavalry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.
Johnston, John V., to be postmaster at Farmville, N. C.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Johnston, Mildred K., to be postmaster at Meade, Kans.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3115.
Johnston, Nicholas, to be postmaster at Aneta, N. Dak.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 5348.
Johnston, Oscar, to be postmaster at Nashwauk, Minn.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3351.
Johnston, Smith L., to be postmaster at St. George, S. C.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2296.
Johnston, William C., to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Va.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 1198.
Johnston, William F., to be postmaster at Westgrove, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Jolley, John M., to be postmaster at Oceanside, Cal.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1671.
Jones, Alexander H., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Jones, Andrieus A., to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1824.
Jones, Arthur Mason, to be second secretary of United States embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia; nominated, 6030.
Jones, Bolling H., to be postmaster at Atlanta, Ga.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Jones, Charles H., to be postmaster at Bishop, Tex.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Jones, Edgar, to be postmaster at Frankford, Mo.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Jones, Edgar C., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Jones, Ernest Lester, to be deputy commissioner in Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Jones, George W., to be postmaster at Whiting, Ind.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Jones, Glenn I., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Jones, James C., jr., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Jones, James L., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1430.
Jones, John D., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Jones, John Edward, to be United States consul general at Genoa, Italy; nominated, 4635; confirmed, 5126.
Jones, John F. X., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3857.
Jones, John T., to be postmaster at Worland, Wyo.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5913.
Jones, Junius Wallace, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Jones, Laura Emma, to be postmaster at Shadyside, Ohio; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Jones, Lee, to be postmaster at Hale, Mo.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5865.
Jones, Paul A., to be postmaster at Coffeyville, Kans.; nominated, 2184; rejected, 2861.
Jones, Samuel G., to be major, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Jones, Seth W., to be collector of internal revenue for district of New Hampshire; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 5970.
Jones, Stephen, to be postmaster at Canton, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Jones, Thomas R., to be register of land office at Glasgow, Mont.; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Jones, Walter M., to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6043.
Jones, Welbern V., to be postmaster at Auburn, Ala.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 2002.
Jones, William F., to be postmaster at Hogansville, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Jones, William Henry, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Jontry, J. E., to be postmaster at Chenoa, Ill.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Jordan, Emmet R. to be United States marshal for district of Alaska, division No. 2; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1901.
Jordan, Frank Bonne, to be second lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.
Jordan, Leland, jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Jordan, Moses, to be postmaster at Christopher, Ill.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Joseph, Addie E., to be postmaster at Nottingham, Ohio; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Joslin, Ethel R., to be postmaster at Port Orchard, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2428.
Jourdan, James C., to be postmaster at Iuka, Miss.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Joyce, Thomas Martin, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Jude, C. E., to be postmaster at Maple Lake, Minn.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2048.
Juden, Simeon E., to be postmaster at Hayti, Mo.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1911.
Judson, John B., to be postmaster at Gloversville, N. Y.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5885.
Juillard, Emile F., to be postmaster at Stryker, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Junell, W. B., to be postmaster at Cumby, Tex.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Jungers, Peter, to be postmaster at Hospers, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Junkin, George B., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Jupp, William B., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Juttner, Arthur A., to be postmaster at Menominee, Mich; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Kalde, Frank H., to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Kamps, Berend, to be postmaster at Zeeland, Mich.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1902.
Kane, Francis Fisher, to be United States attorney for eastern district of Pennsylvania; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 4637.
Kane, John H., to be postmaster at Lexington, Mass.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2569.
Kane, Michael T., to be postmaster at Ludlow, Mass.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4618.
Karl, Joseph, to be postmaster at St. Clair Heights, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Karpen, Peter, to be postmaster at Medina, N. Dak.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 5127.
Kates, A. L., to be postmaster at Claremore, Okla.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Kates, John N., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Kauffman, James L., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Kavanagh, Arthur G., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Kaveney, Joseph J., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Keathley, A., to be postmaster at Brooksville, Fla.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Keating, Daniel H., to be postmaster at Fort Edward, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Keating, G. M., to be postmaster at Loveland, Ohio; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6053.
Keating, J. P., to be postmaster at Neenah, Wis.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 5477.
Keating, Peter McCall, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Keegan, Margaret, to be postmaster at Loda, Ill.; nominated, 5952.
Keen, Hugh Broadus, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Keenan, Christopher C., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in district of New York; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5700.
Keisker, Herman E., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Keith, Eva., to be postmaster at Goldfield, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2187.
Keith, George B., to be postmaster at Milton Junction, Wis.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5477.
Keleher, Timothy J., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Kelleher, Frank J., to be postmaster at Seneca, Ill.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2242.
Keller, Gustave, to be postmaster at Appleton, Wis.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 4637.
Keller, Leonard F., to be postmaster at Youngwood, Pa.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6053.
Kelley, J. F., to be postmaster at Aberdeen, S. Dak.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 6010.
Kelley, John E., to be register of land office at Pierre, S. Dak.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Kelly, Harry J., to be register of land office at Lewistown, Mont.; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1824.
Kelly, Herndon B., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 3857.
Kelly, J. S., to be postmaster at Kendall, Mont.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Kelly, M. H., to be postmaster at Waterloo, Iowa; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4252.
Kelly, P. H., to be postmaster at Thurmond, W. Va.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Kemper, Graham H., to be United States consul at Erfurt, Germany; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Kemper, O. D., to be postmaster at Jefferson, Ohio; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 5218.
Kempshall, William F., to be postmaster at Taylor, N. Dak.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Kenan, W. K., to be postmaster at Geneva, Ala.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5913.
Kennard, Henry Waters, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5759.
Kennedy, Alfred J., to be postmaster at Flushing, N. Y.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1198.
Kennedy, Edward, to be postmaster at Anson, Tex.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Kennedy, Emerson M., to be postmaster at Milton, Vt.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 2296.
Kennedy, William F., to be postmaster at Kenbridge, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Kennett, F. A., to be postmaster at Prosser, Wash.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 2048.
Kenney, Frank, to be postmaster at Oxford Junction, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2656.
Kensinger, John H., to be postmaster at Martinsburg, Pa.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Kent, Thomas D., to be postmaster at Thibodaux, La.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Kernan, Francis J., to be colonel, Thirtieth United States Infantry; nominated, 5970; confirmed, 6043.
Kerr, D. J., to be postmaster at Canton, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Kesel, John J., to be postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Kessell, Henry, to be postmaster at Orion, Mich.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Kettle, Charles E., to be postmaster at Hastings, Fla.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 2102.
Keuper, F. W., to be postmaster at Union Grove, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2428.
Keyes, Geoffrey, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Keyes, Raymond S., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 3166; confirmed, 3262.
Kieffer, Elizabeth W., to be postmaster at Fort Russell, Wyo.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2591.
Kielhorn, Loyd Vineyard, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Kiernan, W. C., to be postmaster at Whitewater, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2382.
Kilburn, Charles Lawrence, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Kilpatrick, Walter K., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Kimball, Amos W., to be lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Kimball, E. P., to be postmaster at Virden, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Kimberlin, J. N., to be postmaster at Altus, Okla.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5298.
Kimmel, Manning Marius, jr., to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
King, Andrew J., to be collector of customs for district of Montana and Idaho; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2241.
King, Arthur G., to be postmaster at Easley, S. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
King, Charles Andrew, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
King, Charles T., to be captain, Medical Corps United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
King, Ernest J., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
King, H. E., to be postmaster at Nampa, Idaho; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2526.
King, Harry Lee, to be second lieutenant, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 5477.
King, J. M., to be postmaster at Durant, Miss.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5723.
King, John N., to be postmaster at Rochelle, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
King, R. H., to be postmaster at Alvin, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
King, Rufus, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
King, S. F., to be postmaster at Winchester, Ky.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Kingman, Dan C., to be brigadier general and Chief of Engineers in Army; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Kingman, Matthew H., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Kingsbury, James, to be postmaster at Pottsville, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2242.
Kingston, Arthur, to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5885; confirmed, 5885.
Kinkaid, Thomas C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Kinkead, Warner S., to be surveyor of customs for port of Louisville, Ky.; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1670.
Kinzly, H. E., to be postmaster at Nevada, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Kirby, Maxwell, to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army; nominated, 4618, confirmed, 5477.
Kirby-Smith, Elizabeth, to be postmaster at Sewanee, Tenn.; nominated, 5952.
Kirk, G. L., to be postmaster at Platte, S. Dak.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3525.
Kirk, Milton B., to be United States consul at St. Johns, Quebec; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Kirk, Norman Thomas, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Kirkbride, George, to be postmaster at Vermont, Ill.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1824.
Kirkland, Frank W., to be postmaster at Mount Calm, Tex.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Kirkpatrick, H. Y., to be postmaster at Lebanon, Oreg.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Kirkpatrick, Robert D., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Kirtley, Howard Pendleton, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6044.
Kissell, J. W., to be postmaster at West Unity, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Kittelberger, George F., to be postmaster at Curwensville, Pa.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4252.
Kivlin, M. J., to be postmaster at Kingsville, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Klauder, Joseph Victor, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Kloepfer, Arthur M., to be postmaster at Winnetka, Ill.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2186.
Knapp, H. A., to be postmaster at Camas, Wash.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5127.
Kneuer, Flora S., to be postmaster at Reedley, Cal.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Kneuss, Harrison E., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Knebel, Joseph H., to be postmaster at Pocahontas, Ill.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2186.
Kneule, Albert K., to be postmaster at Norristown, Pa.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4618.
Knickerbocker, George C., to be postmaster at Eureka, S. Dak.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1431.
Knight, George P., to be postmaster at Stephenville, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Knight, Harry M., to be postmaster at Camden, N. J.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Knight, John T., to be colonel, Quartermaster Corps, in Army; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6043.
Knight, Richard H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Kniseley, W. T., to be postmaster at Glencoe, Okla.; nominated, 5891; confirmed, 4618.
Knowles, George Alexander, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Knowles, William Fletcher, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps in Army; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2968.
Knox, Thomas M., to be captain, United States Cavalry, nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Koehmstedt, A. I., to be postmaster at Langdon, N. Dak.; nominated, 5297.
Kolb, Lawrence, to be passed assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 3052.
Koller, Oscar M., to be postmaster at Fleetwood, Pa.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5826.
Konrad, Christian, to be postmaster at Lacona, Iowa; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1856.
Kopriva, Guy A., to be postmaster at Bowbells, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Kostbade, William, to be postmaster at Hobart, Ind.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Kramer, F. W., to be postmaster at Lewiston, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
Kramer, Floyd, to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Kramer, John A., to be postmaster at Middletown, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 2002.
Krafft, Jacob Carl, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6044.
Krapf, George Washington, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Krause, Wigand B., to be postmaster at Port Washington, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2428.
Krebs, Harry B., to be postmaster at Mercersburg, Pa.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4252.
Kreider, William C., to be postmaster at Mauch Chunk, Pa.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 281.
Krein, George L., to be postmaster at Dansville, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Kremers, Edward D., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Krofft, William, to be postmaster at Chouteau, Mont.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2002.
Krofft, William, to be postmaster at Choteau, Mont.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5913.
Krumbine, John H., to be postmaster at Vintondale, Pa.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5826.
Kruse, H. G., to be postmaster at Vinton, Iowa; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1856.
Kuenzli, Frederick, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in district of New York, N. Y.; nominated, 2968; confirmed, 3262.
Kunning, L. W., to be postmaster at New Bremen, Ohio; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Kurr, Emil A., to be postmaster at Sauk Rapids, Minn.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3892.
Kurtz, Charles R., to be surveyor of customs for district of Philadelphia, Pa.; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1670.
Kurtz, Rufus R., to be postmaster at Sycamore, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2135.
Kurtz, Thomas R., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 4713.
Kusel, George C., to be assistant dental surgeon, Dental Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Kussart, Frank, to be postmaster at Eddyville, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2656.
Kutz, Frank G., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Kuykendall, Morgan, to be postmaster at Kevil, Ky.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1705.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Kyle, D. J., to be postmaster at Harrisville, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Kyle, W. B., to be postmaster at McCrory, Ark.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
La Belle, John, to be postmaster at Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 5496.
La Bounty, Selah M., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
La Ferté, Alfred D., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Laing, Albert L., to be postmaster at Earlington, Wash.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Laird, S. H., to be postmaster at American Falls, Idaho; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Laizure, Dallas C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Lake, George E., to be lieutenant in Navy: nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Lamar, Howard D., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Lamar, Lucius Q. C., to be recorder of General Land Office; nominated, 230; confirmed, 631.
Lamb, Bernard Peter, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Lamb, W. J., to be postmaster at Mabank, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Lambert, S. M., to be postmaster at Berwind, W. Va.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Lambeth, H. D., to be postmaster at Elon College, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Lamborn, Joshua P., to be postmaster at Berwyn, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Lamkin, J. C., to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Oreg.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Lammers, Howard M., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Lampert, James G. B., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Landenberger, George B., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 3857.
Landers, Robert, to be postmaster at Lawton, Okla.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Landmann, Adolphus, to be postmaster at Oradell, N. J.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Lane, Franklin Knight, to be Secretary of Interior; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
Lane, J. B., to be postmaster at Blue Hill, Nebr.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2129.
Lane, J. H., to be postmaster at Leaksville, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Lane, John D., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Lane, Meredith B., to be postmaster at Sullivan, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Lang, John W., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Lange, Robert W., to be postmaster at Belle Vernon, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2002.
Langfitt, William C., to be colonel, Corps of Engineers; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Langhammer, E. C., to be postmaster at Somerville, Tex.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Langhorne, M. Marshall, to be secretary of United States legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg; nominated, 6030.
Lanham, B. B., to be postmaster at Rockwall, Tex.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2206.
Lanterman, F. T., to be postmaster at East Orange, N. J.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 632.
Lantz, Frank V., to be postmaster at McArthur, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Lapp, Charles W., to be United States marshal for northern district of Ohio; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2618.
Larecy, J. F., to be postmaster at Hugo, Okla.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Larkin, Blanche, to be postmaster at Delaware, Okla.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3962.
Larkin, John, to be postmaster at Newberg, Oreg.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Larrinaga, Tulio, to be member of Executive Council of Porto Rico; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1901.
Larsen, Henry L., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Lash, Clement V., to be postmaster at Edon, Ohio; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2135.
Lash, E. R., to be postmaster at Athens, Ohio; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Lash, Shepherd M., to be postmaster at Herminie, Pa.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Lassiter, William, to be lieutenant colonel, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.
Latane, R. H., to be postmaster at Buchanan, Va.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.
Latham, John C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Latimer, J. Wilmer, to be judge of the juvenile court of District of Columbia; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 2381.
Latshaw, William B., to be postmaster at Oaktown, Ind.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Lauber, Philip J., to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3639.
Lauck, J. S., to be postmaster at Shenandoah, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Laufman, J. B., to be postmaster at Santa Paula, Cal.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3525.
Laughlin, James Burnett, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Lauman, Philip G., to be lieutenant and assistant naval constructor in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Lavelle, J. P., to be postmaster at Columbus, Mont.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1671.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Lawrence, John T., to be postmaster at Seneca, S. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Lawson, George P., to be postmaster at Coweta, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Leach, A. A., to be postmaster at Dadeville, Ala.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1671.
Leahy, J. A., to be postmaster at Plainfield, Conn.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2102.
Leake, Ed E., to be appraiser of merchandise in district of San Francisco, Cal.; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2940.
Leake, Edward I., to be postmaster at Woodland, Cal.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5792.
Leake, James P., to be passed assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 3052.
Learnard, Edward, to be postmaster at Shattuck, Okla.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Leavell, William Hayne, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala; nominated, 4967; confirmed, 5678.
Le Bourgeois, Henry B., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Le Comte, Ralph Michael, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Le Conte, Robert G., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Lederer, Ephraim, to be collector of internal revenue for first district of Pennsylvania; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5853.
Ledger, Patrick H., to be postmaster at Stockton, N. J.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Lee, A. W., to be postmaster at Britt, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
Lee, Colin Kingsley, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Lee, David R., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Lee, E. T., to be postmaster at Dunn, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Lee, Jerome A., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Lee, John T., to be postmaster at Corliss, Wis.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5477.
Lee, Richard E., to be postmaster at Concord, Ga.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1705.
Lee, Ross, to be postmaster at Casey, Ill.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Lee, Russell A., to be postmaster at Harbor Springs, Mich.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1902.
Lee, Walter Estell, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Leeper, J. E., to be postmaster at Dermott, Ark.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 6044.
Lehrfeld, Louis, to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Leiby, John S., to be postmaster at Newport, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Leighton, Bruce G., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Leighton, William Elston, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps in Army; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5477.
Leisure, Charles C., to be postmaster at Earl Park, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Leith, Henry Gordon, to be special agent of Navy Department at London, England; nominated, 220; approved, 879.
Lemly, William B., to be lieutenant colonel and assistant quartermaster in Marine Corps; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Lemmer, W. P., to be postmaster at Belgrade, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Lemmon, Nora, to be postmaster at Garland, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Lemon, Henry J., to be postmaster at Port Allegany, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Lemonds, Ira La F., to be postmaster at Tiptonville, Tenn.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Lempfert, Nellie E., to be postmaster at Stony Brook, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Lennon, John B., to be member of Commission on Industrial Relations; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 4637.
Lent, Frank C., to be postmaster at Atlanta, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
Leonard, John D., to be postmaster at Whitinsville, Mass.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5678.
Lepley, Charles, to be postmaster at Fort Benton, Mont.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1671.
Le Roy, Fred, to be postmaster at Streator, Ill.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Letteer, Oscar E., to be postmaster at Berwick, Pa.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3567.
Leuschen, Frank, to be postmaster at Marathon, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2382.
Lewellyn, C. Gregg, to be collector of internal revenue for twenty-third district of Pennsylvania; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 5476.
Lewellyn, R. J., to be postmaster at Elkin, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Lewis, Albert, to be postmaster at Conde, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Lewis, C. M., to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Lewis, Coney Kitchen, to be postmaster at Grayson, Ky.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1705.
Lewis, Edward C., to be postmaster at Marianna, Fla.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2135.
Lewis, George C., to be captain, Second United States Infantry; nominated, 5970; confirmed, 6043.
Lewis, Hayes H., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Florida; nominated, 389; withdrawn, 1116.
Lewis, Henry Balding, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Lewis, Henry Hayes, to be collector of internal revenue for district of Florida; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1198.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Lewis, Isaac N., to be colonel, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Lewis, Samuel B., to be postmaster at Fayetteville, Ga.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Lewis, William J., to be postmaster at Boyne City, Mich.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
Lichleiter, Christian S., to be postmaster at Elk Lick, Pa.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Liddell, Tully Joseph, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2526.
Lieberg, C. F., to be postmaster at Clarkfield, Minn.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2591.
Lien, George, to be postmaster at Granite Falls, Minn.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3892.
Lietz, Edwin E., to be postmaster at Eyota, Minn.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 3351.
Liggett, V. R., to be postmaster at Blanca, Colo.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Lightfoot, Charles E., to be postmaster at Cloverport, Ky.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1198.
Ligon, J. E., to be postmaster at Lillington, N. C.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Ligon, M. W., to be postmaster at Ada, Okla.; nominated, 5722.
Lile, Samuel, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5759.
Lilley, T. J., to be postmaster at Whitewright, Tex.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Linden, John Fander, to be postmaster at West De Pere, Wis.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 2382.
Linebaugh, D. Hayden, to be United States attorney for eastern district of Oklahoma; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1824.
Lingle, Benjamin R., to be postmaster at Warsaw, Mo.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Lingo, Benjamin H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Link, A. C., to be postmaster at Hickory, N. C.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Lish, Frank, to be postmaster at Dickinson, N. Dak.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3857.
Littell, Frank B., to be professor of mathematics with rank of commander in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Little, William L., to be major, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2340; confirmed, 2968.
Little, William N., to be rear admiral in Navy; nominated, 281; confirmed, 632.
Littlefield, B. S., to be postmaster at Syracuse, Nebr.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1912.
Littlefield, Nehemiah, to be postmaster at Rensselaer, Ind.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Livingston, G. B., to be postmaster at Conneaut Lake, Pa.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Livingston, W. S., to be postmaster at Seminole, Okla.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3962.
Lloyd, Egbert T., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Locke, Louis, to be postmaster at Shiocton, Wis.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5477.
Lockhart, S. S., to be postmaster at Wadesboro, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Loftin, Edward H., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Loftis, A. F., to be postmaster at Manor, Tex.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Logan, George W., to be captain in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Logan, J. H., to be postmaster at Blessing, Tex.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Logan, William C., to be collector of customs for district of Astoria, Oreg.; nominated, 281; confirmed, 1670.
Long, A. H., to be postmaster at Prairie du Chien, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Long, Alfred H., to be postmaster at Festus, Mo.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Long, Byron A., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Long, C. E., to be postmaster at Jourdanton, Tex.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Long, John, to be postmaster at Page, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Long, Robert A., to be postmaster at Drayton, N. Dak.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3601.
Longwell, Arunah, to be postmaster at Echo, Oreg.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Loraditch, Edward J., to be postmaster at Sand Patch, Pa.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4252.
Lord, Frank B., to be member of excise board for District of Columbia; nominated, 2238; withdrawn, 3419.
Lord, Herbert M., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Quartermaster Corps; nominated, 3601.
Lotridge, J. Marvin, to be postmaster at Cincinnatus, N. Y.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Lott, B. F., to be postmaster at Collins, Miss.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Lott, Monroe L., to be postmaster at Sumrall, Miss.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Love, Edward C., to be United States attorney for northern district of Florida; nominated, 1751; confirmed, 1951.
Lovelady, A. J., to be postmaster at Ball Ground, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Lovell, George Edward, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Lovestrom, A. J., to be postmaster at Stephen, Minn.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Lovett, Walter R., to be postmaster at Onarga, Ill.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5826.
Loving, James J., to be captain, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3639.
Lovitt, J. R., to be postmaster at McCracken, Kans.; nominated, 881.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Lowden, W. O., to be postmaster at McHenry, N. Dak.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 3639.
Lowe, Robert V., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 2860, 3419; confirmed, 3052, 3566.
Lowell, Jabez S., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Lowman, J. F., to be postmaster at Hot Springs, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Lowry, W. A., to be postmaster at Urbana, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2427.
Luby, John McC., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 4637.
Lucas, Daniel Ralph, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Lucas, Marion, to be postmaster at Savannah, Ga.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5193.
Lucas, W. A., to be postmaster at Cucamonga, Cal.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Luckett, Henry L., to be postmaster at Toyah, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Luckow, Edward, to be Auditor for Navy Department; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Lucy, Ira, to be postmaster at Long Pine, Nebr.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Luddy, Thomas E., to be postmaster at East Bridgewater, Mass.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 4049.
Ludwig, Alexander, to be postmaster at Redding, Cal.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2371.
Lull, George Fairless, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Lundy, J. B., to be postmaster at Mellette, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Lutyen, W. F., to be postmaster at Flanagan, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Lutz, John, to be postmaster at Saline, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 5496.
Lyman, Charles Bishop, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Lynch, Edward J., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Minnesota; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2412.
Lyon, Frank, to be commander in Navy; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 4637.
Lyon, Le Roy H., to be postmaster at Colfax, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1911.
Lyons, John, to be postmaster at Gardiner, N. Y.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5938.
McAdoo, William Gibbs, to be Secretary of Treasury; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
McAfee, Larry B., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
McAlexander, C. E., to be postmaster at Holly Springs, Miss.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
McAllister, Harvey R., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
McArthur, A. L., to be postmaster at Cordele, Ga.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Macatee, Henry C., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
McBride, Benjamin S. C., to be postmaster at St. Clairsville, Ohio; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5496.
McBride, Junius W. U., to be postmaster at Beaver, Pa.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
McBride, Lewis B., to be lieutenant commander and naval constructor in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
McCaffrey, Thomas J., to be postmaster at West Bend, Iowa; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2187.
McCain, John L., to be postmaster at Crossett, Ark.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5193.
McCain, John R., to be postmaster at Lineville, Ala.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
McCallum, O. L., to be postmaster at Henderson, Tenn.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 2412.
McCampbell, Eugene Franklin, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2241.
McCandless, W. L., to be postmaster at Pinckneyville, Ill.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2242.
McCants, William B., to be postmaster at Winder, Ga.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
McCarn, Jeff, to be United States attorney, district of Hawaii; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5865.
McCarthy, Arthur L., to be postmaster at Franklin, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2135.
McCarthy, Daniel E., to be colonel, Quartermaster Corps; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26
McCarthy, Charles W., to be postmaster at Ottumwa, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2656.
McCarty, Richard C., to be postmaster at Slocomb, Ala.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
McCarty, William F., to be postmaster at Clarence, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2656.
McCauley, Cleveland, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
McCaw, Walter D., to be colonel, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1503; confirmed, 1704.
McCawley, Charles L., to be colonel and quartermaster in Marine Corps; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
McCawley, Edmund S., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
McCharen, C. A., to be postmaster at Oxford, Miss.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
McClain, P. James, to be postmaster at West Carrollton, Ohio; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2861.
McCleary, Lillian, to be postmaster at Hollandale, Miss.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
McClements, Katherine M., to be postmaster at Park Ridge, Ill.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1705.
McClendon, S. S., to be postmaster at Tyler, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
McCleskey, R. K., to be postmaster at Rule, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
McCloskey, Manus, to be major, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.
McClung, Charles F., jr., to be postmaster at Tripp, S. Dak.; nominated, 2296; confirmed, 2382.
McClure, Ernest W., to be postmaster at Leitchfield, Ky.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 1431.
McCoach, David, jr., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
McCollough, I. L., to be postmaster at Butler, Ohio; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
McConaughey, David W., to be postmaster at Cameron, W. Va.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
McConaughey, Ed., to be postmaster at Allerton, Iowa; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2656.
McConnell, Guthrie, to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 3601; confirmed, 4637.
McConnico, Andrew J., to be United States consul at Trinidad, West Indies; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
McCormick, Albert M. D., to be medical director in Navy; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
McCormick, M. E., to be postmaster at Tyndall, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
McCormick, P. J., to be postmaster at Hopkins, Minn.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5723.
McCornack, Condon C., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
McCoy, Frank R., to be colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1704.
McCoy, J. D., to be postmaster at Greenup, Ky.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3052.
McCrary, Ira B., to be postmaster at Dewey, Okla.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1672.
McCraw, Jonathan H., to be postmaster at Sardis, Miss.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
McCray, P. A., to be postmaster at Rolfe, Iowa; nominated, 881; confirmed, 2656.
McCue, Charles, to be postmaster at Lakewood, N. J.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
McCulloch, Ernest Chester, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
McCulloch, William Alexander, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
McCully, Newton A., to be captain in Navy; nominated, 2617; confirmed, 2756.
McCunniff, Dennis Edward, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
McCurdy, Vivian, to be postmaster at Stone Mountain, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
McCutchan, J. E., to be postmaster at Pawnee, Okla.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
McCutcheon, William H., to be postmaster at Webster Springs, W. Va.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
McDermid, A., to be postmaster at Kimberly, Idaho; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
McDermitt, F. B., to be postmaster at Mount Savage, Md.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5678.
McDermott, E. C., to be postmaster at Spearville, Kans.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
McDermott, J. J., to be postmaster at Manilla, Iowa; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2968.
MacDonald, William J., to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for fourth district in Steamboat-Inspection Service, Department of Commerce; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1671.
McDonald, William J., to be United States marshal, northern district of Texas; nominated, 170; confirmed, 391.
McDonell, William E., to be postmaster at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
McDonnell, Fred J., jr., to be postmaster at Okolona, Miss.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1856.
McDonough, Michael J., to be major, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
McDowell, Charles S., to be postmaster at Eufaula, Ala.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
McElheny, Lenora Maude, to be postmaster at Louisburg, Kans.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5865.
McEwen, William E., to be postmaster at Wauchula, Fla.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2805.
McFarland, Fletcher Olin, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
McFarland, William K., to be postmaster at Jackson, Cal.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3525.
McFeaters, Charles P., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
McGee, R. J., to be postmaster at Dunbar, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2002.
McGee, Thomas H., to be postmaster at Farmington, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
McGee, William J., to be assistant treasurer of United States at San Francisco, Cal.; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2940.
McGinnis, Bernard B., to be appraiser of merchandise in district of Pittsburgh, Pa.; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 5853.
McGloin, John, to be postmaster at Wall Lake, Iowa; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
McGonagle, W. L., to be postmaster at Royalton, Minn.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 4637.
McGoodwin, Preston, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela; nominated, 3166; confirmed, 5126.
McGovern, James, to be postmaster at North Bennington, Vt.; nominated, 1299; withdrawn, 1903.
McGowan, John F., to be postmaster at Hartford, S. Dak.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2805.
McGrath, John H., to be postmaster at Morris, Ill.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 4149.
McGrath, Thomas, to be postmaster at Washington, Conn.; nominated; 1819; confirmed, 1901.
McGraw, Frank, to be postmaster at Cogswell, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
McGuire, Henry D., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
McGuire, Thomas, to be postmaster at Pleasantville, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 2372.
McGuire, Thomas W., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
McHaley, William, to be postmaster at Toronto, Kans.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
McIntire, P. A., to be postmaster at Uniontown, Ky.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4090.
McIntosh, William Y., to be postmaster at Pleasantville, N. Y.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4618.
McIntyre, F. W., to be postmaster at Akron, Colo.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3115.
McIntyre, George B., to be postmaster at Fairgrove, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2412.
McKaig, Thomas R., to be postmaster at Corwith, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2656.
McKay, Frederick G., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
McKay, George A., to be civil engineer, with rank of lieutenant commander, in Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
McKay, Myrtle A., to be postmaster at Pelahatchee, Miss.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 6010.
McKay, W. E., to be postmaster at Huntsville, Tex.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2296.
McKean, Josiah S., to be captain in Navy; nominated, 2617; confirmed, 2756.
McKee, Ernest W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
McKee, John, to be postmaster at Clay Center, Kans.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
McKeirnan, T. B., to be postmaster at Pomeroy, Wash.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
McKelthen, Charles W., to be postmaster at Woodville, Miss.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
McKelthen, E. T., to be postmaster at Aberdeen, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
McKell, David McC., to be captain, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
McKenna, W. J., to be postmaster at Melvin, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
McKenzie, C. C., to be postmaster at Morrill, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
McKenzie, John S., to be postmaster at Comer, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2296.
McKenzie, T. H., to be postmaster at Barnesboro, Pa.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
McKeown, Peter H., to be postmaster at Billings, Okla.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2381.
MacKinlay, William E. W., to be captain, United States Cavalry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.
McKinney, Samuel W., to be postmaster at Etowah, Tenn.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 1672.
McKnight, Ralph E., to be postmaster at Senoia, Ga.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
McLain, Clark, to be postmaster at Pasadena, Cal.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
MacLane, Gordon Whiting, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
McLaughlin, Cassius M., to be postmaster at Unity Station, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1912.
McLaughlin, George T., to be postmaster at Sandwich, Mass.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
McLean, Edward J., to be receiver of public moneys at Billings, Mont.; nominated, 35; confirmed, 36.
McLean, J. H., to be postmaster at Hannah, N. Dak.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3601.
McLean, Owen, to be postmaster at West Mineral, Kans.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2372.
McLean, Ridley, to be commander in Navy; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 4713.
McLean, Ridley, to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with rank of captain; nominated, 5792; confirmed, 5853.
McLeod, Mason E., to be postmaster at Yerington, Nev.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1856.
McMahon, Hugh J., to be postmaster at Philip, S. Dak.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
McMahon, John Eugene, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
McMahon, Joseph J., to be postmaster at Randolph, Mass.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2569.
McManamy, Frank, to be chief inspector of locomotive boilers; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5825.
McMillan, California Charles, to be first lieutenant of engineers, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
McMillan, Claude, to be postmaster at New Decatur, Ala.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1671.
McMillan, Ervin A., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
McMillan, William M., to be postmaster at Clinton, S. C.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2102.
McMillen, Donald Robert, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
McMillen, S. D., to be postmaster at Lockwood, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
McMillin, Benton, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 2296.
McMorris, J. A., to be postmaster at Condon, Oreg.; nominated, 190; confirmed, 632.
McMullen, Herbert, to be postmaster at Marlboro, N. Y.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1902.
McMullin, Joseph J. A., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
McMurdo, Percy F., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
MacMurray, John Van A., to be secretary of United States legation at Peking, China; nominated, 3493; confirmed, 4252.
McNair, James P., to be postmaster at Paterson, N. J.; nominated, 631; confirmed, 632.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
McNamara, L. F., to be postmaster at Haverhill, Mass.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2656.
McNatt, P. B., to be postmaster at Arlington, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
McNeil, J. E., to be postmaster at Wessington, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 2002.
McNeill, William, to be postmaster at Prophetstown, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
McNulty, Bartly P., to be postmaster at Ridgway, Pa.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5826.
McPherren, J. P., to be postmaster at Homer, Ill.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1824.
McPherson, P. S., to be postmaster at Benld, Ill.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
McPherson, R. F., to be postmaster at Craig, Nebr.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1912.
McQuilken, William H., to be postmaster at Glen Campbell, Pa.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4252.
McRae, Robert S., to be postmaster at Chapel Hill, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
McReynolds, James Clark, to be Attorney General; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
McShane, Otho C., to be postmaster at Springville, Iowa; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3052.
McWhorter, John R., to be postmaster at North Crystal Lake, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
McWilliams, Dean S., to be postmaster at Halsey, Oreg.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5759.
McWilliams, Jane, to be postmaster at Longville, La.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Madden, Henry E., to be postmaster at West Medway, Mass.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Madden, W. P., to be postmaster at Cheyenne, Okla.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Mader, George F., to be postmaster at Winneconne, Wis.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 5477.
Magruder, Alexander R., to be secretary of legation at Copenhagen, Denmark; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Magruder, Cary W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5518.
Maher, Frank J., to be postmaster at Omro, Wis.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 2382.
Maher, Joseph J., to be postmaster at Staatsburg, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Mahon, Hoyt B., to be postmaster at Dunkirk, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2427.
Mahon, T. M., to be postmaster at Williamston, S. C.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2102.
Mahoney, Daniel Francis, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, in Army; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2968.
Mahoney, H. E., to be postmaster at Oakland, Oreg.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Mahoney, Neil R., to be postmaster at North Billerica, Mass.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2656.
Maker, Ray, to be postmaster at Bear Lake, Mich.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 2756.
Malley, John F., to be collector of internal revenue for third district of Massachusetts; nominated, 5700; confirmed, 5865.
Malone, Dudley Field, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State; nominated, 170; confirmed, 281.
Malone, Dudley Field, to be collector of customs for district of New York; nominated, 5885; confirmed, 5912.
Malone, Marshall W., to be postmaster at Linnton, Oreg.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Maloney, John J., to be postmaster at Aurora, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Maloney, M. E., to be postmaster at Aurora, Ind.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Man, Albert E., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Manatt, Sam T., jr., to be postmaster at Kalona, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2187.
Manchester, John D., to be surgeon in Navy; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Manion, James L., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
Mann, William T., to be postmaster at Clyde, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Manning, Charles, to be postmaster at Cheneyville, La.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Manning, Wyndham Meredith, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Mansfield, Charles A., to be receiver of public moneys at Williston, N. Dak.; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 5217.
Mansfield, Robert E., to be United States consud general at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; nominated, 4635; confirmed, 5217.
Manson, Archie, to be postmaster at Cashmere, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Manson, Herbert H., to be collector of internal revenue, second district of Wisconsin; nominated, 220; confirmed, 631.
Manzanares, A. T., to be postmaster at Walsenburg, Colo.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Mapa, Victorino, to be member of Philippine Commission and secretary of finance and justice; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5801.
Mapel, Harry B., to be postmaster at Columbus Grove, Ohio; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Marble, John H., to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner; nominated, 5; confirmed, 7.
Marcus, Arnold, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Mark, Joseph, to be postmaster at South River, N. J.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2187.
Markland, Henry T., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Markoe, Lorenzo J., to be postmaster at White Bear Lake, Minn.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5723.
Markus, Franz, to be postmaster at Medford, Wis.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 6044.
Marshall, Ben, to be collector of internal revenue for seventh district of Kentucky; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1430.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Marshall, Charles H., to be postmaster at New Paris, Ohio; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Marshall, Charles S., to be postmaster at Deep River, Iowa; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2427.
Marshall, H. Snowden, to be United States attorney for southern district of New York; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Marshall, Harry E., to be postmaster at Bergholz, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2996.
Martin, A. E., to be postmaster at Benton, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Martin, A. H., to be postmaster at Perry, Mo.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Martin, Adolph H., to be postmaster at Newburg, Ind.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Martin, Alma P., to be postmaster at Melbourne, Fla.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2135.
Martin, Charles S., to be postmaster at Sawtelle, Cal.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Martin, F. Marion, to be postmaster at Noble, Ill.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2186.
Martin, G. D., to be postmaster at Donna, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Martin, Harold Smith, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Martin, Henderson S., to be member of Philippine Commission, secretary of public instruction, and vice governor of Philippine Islands; nominated, 6010; confirmed, 6043.
Martin, John W., to be collector of customs for district of Jacksonville, Fla.; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1751.
Martin, Norman H., to be postmaster at Weatherford, Tex.; nominated, 390; withdrawn, 632.
Martin, Ralph, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Martin, William H., to be United States attorney for eastern district of Arkansas; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 2940.
Marvin, Charles F., to be Chief of the Weather Bureau; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 2968.
Masek, William, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Mason, Eddy, to be postmaster at Hagerstown, Ind.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Massey, William H., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Massingale, George M., to be postmaster at Leedey, Okla.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2381.
Mathews, James T., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Mathews, Lemuel H., to be postmaster at Barnegat, N. J.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Matteson, William A., to be postmaster at Abilene, Kans.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Matthews, Hugh, to be major and assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Matthews, J. F., to be postmaster at Croswell, Mich.; nominated, 2039; withdrawn, 2968.
Matthews, R. C., to be postmaster at Palestine, Tex.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Mattison, James Acker, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Mattox, Louie C., to be postmaster at Cuba, Mo.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Maxville, H. E., to be postmaster at Paonia, Colo.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Maxwell, C. E., to be postmaster at Strawn, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Maxwell, Edwin C., to be postmaster at Carleton, Mich.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Maxwell, J. N., to be postmaster at Somerville, Tenn.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1951.
Maxwell, L. F., to be postmaster at Cornelia, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Maxwell, William A., to be receiver of public moneys at Denver, Colo.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Maxwell, William Lindsay, to be first lieutenant of Engineers, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
May, Forrest L., to be postmaster at Dayton, Ohio; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1198.
May, Henry Coleman, to be second secretary of United States embassy at Tokyo, Japan; nominated, 6030.
May, John F., to be postmaster at Republic, Wash.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2861.
May, Willis T., to be colonel, Fourth United States Infantry; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2968.
Mayers, Rosa, to be postmaster at Shelby, Miss.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Mayes, Thomas Scott, to be collector of internal revenue for fifth district of Kentucky; nominated, 3351; confirmed, 3419.
Mayfield, Robert Burton, to be postmaster at Blair, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Mayhugh, P. C., to be postmaster at Eddyville, Ky.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3525.
Maynard, Joseph A., to be surveyor of customs in district of Massachusetts; nominated, 5700; confirmed, 5758.
Maynard, Stephen C., to be postmaster at Grand Junction, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2187.
Mayo, Claude B., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
Mayo, Henry T., to be rear admiral in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Mays, Arthur Hugh, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Meagher, Edward J., to be postmaster at Glendale, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Mealey, Andrew, to be postmaster at Greenwich, N. Y.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2187.
Mecleary, Howard B., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Meek, L. F., to be postmaster at Peoria, Ill.; nominated, 2968; confirmed, 3052.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Meek, William W., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Meeker, Adam H., to be postmaster at Greenville, Ohio; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 3892.
Meeker, Royal, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; nominated, 2617; confirmed, 3262.
Meeks, William D., to be postmaster at Thayer, Mo.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Mehaffey, Joseph C., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Mehrling, Ira C., to be postmaster at Falls City, Oreg.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Mel, Henry de F., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Melchior, J. M., to be postmaster at Gillett, Wis.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5477.
Melchior, P. F., to be postmaster at Wausaukee, Wis.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5477.
Meldeen, John S., to be postmaster at Palmyra, Wis.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 2428.
Melton, J. M., to be postmaster at Bernice, La.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2296.
Memminger, Lucien, to be United States consul at Rouen, France; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Menard, Arthur L., to be postmaster at Wilton, N. Dak.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 883.
Menner, Robert T., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Menocal, Adolfo J., to be civil engineer, with rank of captain, in Navy; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3351.
Merchant, Isaac T., to be postmaster at Adams, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Meredith, A. A., to be postmaster at Sistersville, W. Va.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Meritt, Edgar B., to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; nominated, 5792; confirmed, 5792.
Merrell, Fred L., to be postmaster at Copenhagen, N. Y.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2187.
Merriam, John H., to be pay inspector in Navy; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1430.
Merrill, Horace P., to be postmaster at Benson, Ariz.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2371.
Merrill, Malcolm R., to be postmaster at Wheatland, Wyo.; nominated, 1299; rejected, 3115.
Merrill, M. R., to be postmaster at Wheatland, Wyo.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5723.
Merry, W. E., to be postmaster at Perry, Okla.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5865.
Metcalf, Charles W., jr., to be postmaster at Memphis, Tenn.; nominated, 5952.
Metcalf, Guy I., to be postmaster at West Palm Beach, Fla.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Metcalf, Ira W., to be postmaster at Momence, Ill.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Metcalfe, Richard Lee, to be member of Isthmian Canal Commission; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 2296.
Metoskie, J. F., to be postmaster at Hillburn, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 2002.
Meunier, John R., to be postmaster at Biloxi, Miss.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Meyer, Jacob, to be postmaster at Calmar, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2656.
Meyer, Oren B., to be major, United States Cavalry; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Meyer, William B., to be postmaster at Oxford, Ohio; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 3493.
Meyers, Otto R., to be receiver of public moneys at Dickinson, N. Dak.; nominated, 2000.
Michaux, Leonidas M., to be postmaster at Goldsboro, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Mildon, William S., to be postmaster at Eastport, Me.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2861.
Miles, R. H., to be postmaster at Lyndon, Kans.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2002.
Millard, Byron, to be postmaster at San Jose, Cal.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Millard, H. H., to be postmaster at Summit, S. Dak.; nominated, 2296; confirmed, 5885.
Miller, B. H., to be postmaster at Clarks, La.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902
Miller, Charles, to be postmaster at Baldwin, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Miller, David H., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Miller, Frank W., to be postmaster at Olin, Iowa; nominated, 881; confirmed, 2656.
Miller, Franklin A., to be postmaster at St. Anthony, Idaho; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Miller, George M., to be postmaster at Andes, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Miller, George S., to be postmaster at Deer Lodge, Mont.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1671.
Miller, Harry E., to be postmaster at New Concord, Ohio; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5496.
Miller, Henry M., to be postmaster at Colquitt, Ga.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Miller, John W., to be postmaster at Dilley, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Miller, Justin McC., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Miller, L. J., to be postmaster at De Witt, Ark.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Miller, Martin, to be postmaster at Fort Scott, Kans.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2002.
Miller, Milton A., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Oregon; nominated, 2000; confirmed, 2371.
Miller, Pearl, to be postmaster at La Moure, N. Dak.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 3639.
Miller, Ransford S., to be United States consul general at Seoul, Chosen; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Miller, Rush B., to be postmaster at North Girard, Pa.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3525.
Miller, Walter M., to be postmaster at Netcong, N. J.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1671.
Miller, Wiley K., to be postmaster at Shreve, Ohio; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Mills, G. H., to be postmaster at Delevan, N. Y.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Minahan, James L., to be postmaster at Geddes, S. Dak.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2591.
Minehan, Annie, to be postmaster at Garrison, N. Dak.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5826.
Minshall, Rachael H., to be postmaster at Abbeville, S. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Mitchel, John Purroy, to be collector of customs for district of New York; nominated, 1430; confirmed, 1670.
Mitchell, B. F., to be postmaster at Gainesville, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Mitchell, Benjamin, to be postmaster at Hancock, Md.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5678.
Mitchell, Edward J., to be postmaster at Graettinger, Iowa; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1911.
Mitchell, George H., to be postmaster at Birmingham, Mich.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2756.
Mitchell, John H., to be postmaster at Newtown, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Mitchell, John Purroy, to be collector of customs for district of New York, N. Y.; nominated, 1296; withdrawn, 1430.
Mitchell, N. H., to be postmaster at Gentry, Ark.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1751.
Mitchell, Paul D., to be postmaster at Brooten, Minn.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2048.
Mitts, Fielden H., to be postmaster at Tupelo, Miss.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Moberley, B. F., to be postmaster at Windsor, Ill.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Moellring, Nelle W., to be postmaster at Ray, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Moffitt, C. E., to be postmaster at Monticello, Ill.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Mogle, Russell T., to be postmaster at Rossiter, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Mohr, Charles H., to be postmaster at Plainview, Nebr.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Molans, John Joseph, to be postmaster at Seymour, Conn.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Moller, John H., to be postmaster at Bruce, Wis.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5477.
Monroe, Eugene, to be postmaster at Purcellville, Va.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Monroe, James F., to be postmaster at Upland, Cal.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Monson, Henry Clay, jr., to be postmaster at Steamboat Springs, Colo.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3493.
Montag, John, to be United States marshal for district of Oregon; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2861.
Montgomery, James R., to be postmaster at Marion, S. C.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1198.
Montgomery, Julia P., to be postmaster at Valliant, Okla.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Montgomery, Robert, to be postmaster at Puyallup, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Moody Roscoe C., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Moon, John S., to be postmaster at Kellerton, Iowa; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2968.
Mooney, Robert, to be postmaster at Ontonagon, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Moore, Charles B., to be postmaster at Lovelady, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Moore, Clarence W., to be postmaster at Smithville, Tenn.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1431.
Moore, Edward S., to be postmaster at Norwich, N. Y.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Moore, Harry B., to be postmaster at Ronceverte, W. Va.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Moore, Harvey Adams, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Moore, James M., to be postmaster at Logan, W. Va.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5826.
Moore, John Bassett, to be counselor for Department of State; nominated, 170; confirmed, 281.
Moore, John D., to be postmaster at Oxford, Pa.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Moore, Merida L., to be postmaster at Bowdon, Ga.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1705.
Moore, R. B., to be postmaster at Milledgeville, Ga.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1705.
Moore, Samuel Broders, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5759.
Moore, Samuel N., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Moore, Tredwell W., to be lieutenant colonel of Infantry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5476.
Moore, William, to be postmaster at Armour, S. Dak.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 6044.
Mooser, Abraham, to be postmaster at Oceanpark, Cal.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6044.
Morahn, John, to be postmaster at Sheridan, Ill.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Morales, Luis Sanchez, to be member of Executive Council of Porto Rico; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1901.
Moran, Edward H., to be postmaster at Clarksville, Mo.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
More, John G., to be postmaster at Walton, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Moreland, Jonathan R., to be postmaster at Philipp, Miss.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Morgan, Gad, to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3639.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Morgan, Henry H., to be United States consul general at Hamburg, Germany; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Morgan, James D., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Morgan, Luke F., to be postmaster at East Auburn, Cal.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Morgan, Norman Daniel, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2241.
Morgan, Robert, to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1430.
Morgenthau, Henry, to be United States ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Turkey; nominated, 3857; confirmed, 4252.
Morris, B. P., to be postmaster at De Funiak Springs, Fla.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Morris, Jasper W., to be postmaster at Panora, Iowa; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 6044.
Morris, Raymond, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Morris, W. T., to be postmaster at Ragland, Ala.; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5477.
Morrison, E. M., to be postmaster at Smithfield, Va.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Morrissett, Daniel Gordon, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5758.
Morrow, Harvey, to be postmaster at Buffalo, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Morrow, J. C. S., to be postmaster at Quanah, Tex.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Morrow, William M., to be major, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Morse, Benjamin C., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 17; confirmed, 36.
Mort, John E., to be first lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6043.
Morton, Edward Campbell, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Morton, Robert M., to be postmaster at Green Castle, Mo.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Mothershead, S. J., to be postmaster at Edmonds, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2569.
Mothershead, Sam, to be receiver of public moneys at Burns, Oreg.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Motley, R. A., to be postmaster at Overton, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1825.
Mount, James R., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Mowbray, Thomas J., to be postmaster at Bradford, Ill.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2186.
Mowry, Philip, to be captain, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Moyer, Thomas, to be postmaster at Paris, Ill.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2135.
Mudd, C. G., to be postmaster at Powell, Wyo.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 3115.
Mueller, Emil L., to be postmaster at Kamiah, Idaho; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Muenich, F. C. O., to be postmaster at Argyle, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 4090.
Mullarky, Andrew J., to be postmaster at Allison, Iowa; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2656.
Mulligan, P. H., to be postmaster at Tolono, Ill.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Munroe, William R., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Murchison, Bryan C., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Murphy, Dennis C., to be postmaster at Taftville, Conn.; nominated, 5722.
Murphy, John P., to be postmaster at New Castle, Del.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 2002.
Murphy, Louis, to be collector of internal revenue for third district of Iowa; nominated, 1430; confirmed, 1751.
Murphy, Louis W., to be collector of internal revenue for third district of Iowa; nominated, 879; withdrawn, 1430.
Murphy, Roscoe C., to be postmaster at St. Clair, Mo.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Murray, James T., to be postmaster at Thompsonville, Conn.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5298.
Murray, Joseph D., to be first lieutenant in Marine Corps; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Murray, Joseph D., to be first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Murray, Joseph L., to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals in district of Philadelphia, Pa.; nominated, 3262; withdrawn, 5477
Murray, P. M., to be postmaster at Walterboro, S. C.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1503.
Murray, William C., to be postmaster at Doniphan, Mo.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Mustard, John B., to be postmaster at Milton, Del.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Myer, Albert James, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5758.
Myers, Frank S., to be postmaster at Portland, Oreg.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 391.
Myers, Myrl S., to be United States consul at Swatow, China; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Myles, George A., to be postmaster at Austin, Nev.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Nafew, Ada B., to be postmaster at Eatontown, N. J.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Nagel, William J., to be postmaster at Detroit, Mich.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3962.
Nagle, James, to be postmaster at Concord Junction, Mass.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 6044.
Napier, Edward L., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Nash, Bertha M., to be postmaster at Fort Gibson, Okla.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Nash, Charles Francis, to be senior engineer, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Nash, John B., to be naval officer of customs in district of Massachusetts; nominated, 5700; confirmed, 5758.
Nash, John R., to be postmaster at Logansport, La.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Nash, Robert, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, Wis.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.
Neal, Benjamin F., to be postmaster at Toledo, Ill.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 2590.
Neely, William S., to be captain of Infantry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5476.
Neff, L. T., to be postmaster at Illiopolis, Ill.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Neill, Charles P., to be commissioner of labor statistics, Department of Labor; nominated, 6, 389; confirmed, 882.
Nelson, Charles N., to be postmaster at Bedford, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2187.
Nelson, Desmore Otts, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Nelson, John M., to be postmaster at Crothersville, Ind.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Nelson, Joseph, to be postmaster at Fayette City, Pa.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Nelson, Myrtie, to be postmaster at Bowman, N. Dak.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5127.
Nelson, V. F., to be postmaster at Cooperstown, N. Dak.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3857.
Nesbit, Donald W., to be paymaster, with rank of lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Nesbit, Otis Burgess, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6044.
Neterer, Jeremiah, to be United States district judge for western district of Washington; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2590.
Neville, Edwin L., to be United States consul at Antung, China; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Neville, Robert H., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Newbegin, W. H., to be postmaster at Kezar Falls, Me.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2861.
Newcomer, Francis Kosier, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Newell, John Q., to be United States marshal for western district of Oklahoma; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5853.
Newgarden, Paul Woolever, to be second lieutenant; United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Newman, Oliver P., to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia, 2183; confirmed, 2427.
Newton, Arthur L., to be postmaster at Buckfield, Me.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Newton, Byron R., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5217.
Newton, James T., to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5913.
Newton, J. H., to be postmaster at Newark, Ohio; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5496.
Newton, Lula, to be postmaster at Winter Garden, Fla.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2135.
Newton, R. H., to be postmaster at Midlothian, Tex.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Niccum, E. R., to be postmaster at Swayzee, Ind.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Nicholas, Richard Ulysses, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Nichols, Adam S., to be postmaster at Dandridge, Tenn.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1951.
Nichols, Firmadge King, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Nichols, Frederick B., to be postmaster at McCloud, Cal.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3525.
Nichols, Harry, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise, district of Philadelphia, Pa.; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3262.
Nichols, Henry D., to be postmaster at Mexico, N. Y.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 3732.
Nichols, Judith, to be postmaster at Ridgway, Colo.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2381.
Nichols, L. M., to be postmaster at Bristow, Okla.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
Nicholson, C. D., to be postmaster at Grenloch, N. J.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Nicholson, Meredith, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of United States to Portugal; nominated, 2098; withdrawn, 2187.
Nickerson, George Payne, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5758.
Nickles, J. J., to be postmaster at Plummer, Idaho; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Niece, L. F., to be postmaster at Natoma, Kans.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2372.
Niehaus, J. W., to be postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Noah, W. M., to be postmaster at Kosciusko, Miss.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Noble, Edwin S., to be postmaster at Elk Rapids, Mich.; nominated, 5296.
Noel, J. L., to be postmaster at Pilot Point, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Noell, J. W., to be postmaster at Roxboro, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Noland, Lloyd, to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1430.
Noonan, Frank J., to be United States marshal for eastern district of Pennsylvania; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5825.
Norrid, S. A., to be postmaster at Puxico, Mo.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Norris, George W., to be postmaster at Beaver Crossing, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Norris, John F. S., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5885; confirmed, 5885.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Norris, William, to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
Norton, Joseph T., to be postmaster at Allegany, N. Y.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Nottingham, Custis, to be postmaster at Macon, Ga.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3115.
Noyes, Charles R., to be colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 17; confirmed, 36.
Nugent, Lillie W., to be postmaster at Rosedale, Miss.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Nunamaker, James M., to be postmaster at Greenup, Ill.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 1671.
Nutter, F. A., to be postmaster at Alcester, S. Dak.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Oakes, I. A., to be postmaster at Plentywood, Mont.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Oates, Patrick T., to be postmaster at Saugatuck, Conn.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5792.
Obley, Frederick E., to be postmaster at West Newton, Pa.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2242.
O'Brien, Andrew T., to be postmaster at Independence, Iowa; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2656.
O'Brien, Delbert M., to be postmaster at Fayetteville, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
O'Brien, William J., to be postmaster at Kingston, Mass.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1671.
O'Connell, James, to be member of Commission on Industrial Relations: nominated, 2183; confirmed, 4637.
O'Connell, William F., to be postmaster at Andover, N. Y.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1198.
O'Connor, D. P., to be postmaster at Lawler, Iowa; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
O'Connor, M. F., to be postmaster at Harvard, Ill.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
O'Day, Michael F., to be postmaster at Lafayette, Colo.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3493.
Oden, T. J., to be postmaster at Lindale, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
O'Donnell, James J., to be postmaster at Holyoke, Mass.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5913.
Odum, John, to be postmaster at Harrisburg, Ill.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1951.
O'Farrell, James, jr., to be postmaster at Orting, Wash.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2296.
O'Gwynn, John Coleman, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2241.
O'Hara, Hugh, to be postmaster at Frontenac, Kans.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2832.
O'Hara, William G., to be postmaster at Williamstown, Ky.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1705.
O'Keefe, Edward J., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102
Oldewurtel, Carl, to be postmaster at Freeman, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
O'Leary, John W., to be postmaster at Brooklyn, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2590.
O'Leary, Timothy S., to be pay inspector in Navy; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5518.
Oliver, E. T., to be postmaster at Caldwell, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Oliver, Frederick L., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 4637.
Oliver, Lunsford Errett, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Olson, Allan G., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Olson, Elna, to be postmaster at Treadwell, Alaska; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 5938.
Oltorf, John G., to be postmaster at Marlin, Tex.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5801.
O'Malley, P. C., to be postmaster at Pocatello, Idaho; nominated, 3305.
O'Mara, Thomas, to be postmaster at Colony, Kans.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
O'Neil, John, to be postmaster at North Freedom, Wis.; nominated, 5723; confirmed, 6044.
O'Neill, Joseph, to be postmaster at Castlerock, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 5218.
O'Neill, Morris J., to be postmaster at Centerville Station, N. Y.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1902.
O'Neill, Peter J., to be postmaster at Bay Shore, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Oneill, T. F., to be postmaster at Gilbert, Minn.; nominated, 5952.
Opfermann, John L., to be postmaster at Highlands, N. J.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Oppenheimer, Henry, to be special agent of Navy Department at London, England; nominated, 220, confirmed, 879.
O'Rear, John D., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Bolivia; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2186.
Ormand, W. L., to be postmaster at Bessemer City, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
O'Rourke, Edward E., to be postmaster at Ellicottville, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Orr, Allen A., to be postmaster at Lewistown, Pa.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Orth, John, to be postmaster at Marietta, Pa.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Ortiz, Susano, to be postmaster at Las Vegas, N. Mex.; nominated, 3731; rejected, 5193; confirmed, 5792.
Orvis, Robert J., to be postmaster at Manchester, Vt.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1856.
Osborn, Barton R., to be postmaster at Tekonsha, Mich.; nominated, 2099; confirmer, 5496.
Osborn, C. D., to be postmaster at Oxford, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Osborn, Neal M., to be postmaster at Burton, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Osborn, William H., to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Osborne, John E., to be Assistant Secretary of State; nominated, 198; confirmed, 281.
Osborne, Tracy R., to be postmaster at New Sharon, Iowa; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5865.
Ossenkop, Fred H., to be postmaster at Louisville, Nebr.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1912.
Osterhaus, Hugo W., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Osterhout, George H., jr., to be first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Oswalt, Henry C., to be postmaster at Fairhope, Ala.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 2002.
Otto, Henry, to be postmaster at Egg Harbor City, N. J.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Overholt, W. E., to be postmaster at Farmington, Wash.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3115.
Owen, Eugene McSwyney, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Owen, Hubley R., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 6030; confirmed, 6044.
Owen, Thomas E., to be receiver of public moneys at Clayton, N. Mex.; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 4713.
Owen, William C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Pace, Susan S., to be postmaster at Clayton, N. Mex.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5792.
Padget, Pearle H., to be postmaster at Saluda, S. C.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Padgett, Carrie B., to be postmaster at Glennville, Ga.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Padley, W. H., to be postmaster at Reardan, Wash.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 2002.
Page, Hardy B., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Page, Thomas Nelson, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of United States to Italy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Page, Walter Hines, to be United States ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Great Britain; nominated, 198; confirmed, 281.
Paine, Alfred E., to be postmaster at Doland, S. Dak.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2805.
Paine, Liston, to be assistant surgeon, United States Public Health Service; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1198.
Palmer, Dana, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Palmer, Erastus C., to be postmaster at National Military Home, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Palmer, John R., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Palsgrove, John, to be postmaster at Canal Winchester, Ohio; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5218.
Paquette, George, to be postmaster at Shullsburg, Wis.; nominated 2940; confirmed, 5477.
Parish, Walter W., to be postmaster at Rushford, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Parke, John S., to be colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Parker, B. A., to be postmaster at Whigham, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Parker, Edward Mason, to be first lieutenant in Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3639.
Parker, Gabe E., to be Register of the Treasury; nominated, 3052; confirmed, 3262.
Parker, George W., to be postmaster at Le Roy, Mich.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 5496.
Parker, W. F., to be postmaster at Davis, Okla.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Parks, Charles W., to be civil engineer with rank of commander in Navy; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3351.
Parmelee, Harold P., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Parnell, M. D., to be postmaster at Chico, Tex.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5127.
Parrish, Charles J., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Parrish, Robert W., to be postmaster at Brown Station, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Parsons, Archibald L., to be lieutenant commander and civil engineer in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Partlow, F. A., to be postmaster at Clear Lake, Wis.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 2382.
Pashley, William H., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Patch, Alexander McCarrell, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Patterson, Adam E., to be Register of the Treasury; nominated, 2755; withdrawn, 3052.
Patterson, David C., jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Patterson, Garrett R., to be postmaster at Malden, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2427.
Patterson, J. Frank, to be postmaster at Mifflintown, Pa.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Patterson, Leonard J., to be postmaster at Tawas City, Mich.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Patton, Benjamin F., to be postmaster at Harrisville, W. Va.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 1912.
Patton, Ernest J., to be postmaster at Cabot, Ark.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Patton, Kenneth S., to be United States consul at Cognac, France; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Paul, Charles Loyd, to be postmaster at Ireton, Iowa; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3052.
Paulsen, Carl Christian von, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Paulus, D. A., to be postmaster at Hallettsville, Tex.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Paustenbach, J. H., to be postmaster at Abbottsford, Wis.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Paustenbach, Joseph A., to be postmaster at Abbotsford, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2382.
Payne, Frederick H., to be postmaster at Berkshire, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
Payne, George A., to be postmaster at Winnfield, La.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Payne, J. W., to be postmaster at Lamoille, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Payne, Robert L., jr., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Payne, Samuel S., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Peach, J. F., to be postmaster at North East, Md.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Peacock, L. M., jr., to be postmaster at Eastman, Ga.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 4713.
Peak, Luke C., to be postmaster at Jefferson City, Tenn.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2382.
Peale, James Nixon, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Pearse, Clay L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Pearson, J. S., to be postmaster at Belt, Mont.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2135.
Pearson, N., to be postmaster at Shickley, Nebr.; nominated, 5297, confirmed, 5477.
Peck, Charles Howard, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Peck, E. R., to be postmaster at Bangor, Wis.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1856.
Pegues, W. T., to be postmaster at Mansfield, La.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2296.
Pegues, W. T., to be postmaster at Mansfield, La.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5759.
Pelishek, Joseph, to be postmaster at Wilson, Kans.; nominated, 1297.
Pellet, Nellie, to be postmaster at Brawley, Cal.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Pendarvis, Samuel W., to be postmaster at Magnolia, Miss.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 1671.
Pendleton, Andrew Lewis, to be postmaster at Elizabeth City, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Penfield, Frederic Courtland, to be United States ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary; nominated, 2340; confirmed, 2831.
Penhallow, Dunlap Pearce, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5759.
Penn, Albert M., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Pennoyer, Richard E., to be secretary of United States legation at Lima, Peru; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 3307.
Penrose, Charles W., to be colonel of infantry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5476.
Pepper, E. L., to be postmaster at Conway Springs, Kans.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Pepperell, William H. L., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Kansas; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5348.
Perdue, Cora D., to be postmaster at Orrick, Mo.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1911.
Perkins, Alexander, to be postmaster at Cerro Gordo, Ill.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Perkins, Edward, to be postmaster at Suffield, Conn.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Perkins, Frank D., to be postmaster at Flushing, Mich.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 5496.
Perkins, Frederic A., to be postmaster at Canton, Ill.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5678.
Perkins, James B., to be United States marshal for northern district of Florida; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5193.
Perkins, Mamie Erwin, to be postmaster at Selmer, Tenn.; nominated, 2240.
Perkins, Robert Meredith, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Perkins, T. J., to be postmaster at De Quincy, La.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Perkins, William Martin, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Perrine, Henry Pratt, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Perry, Elijah B., jr., to be postmaster at Littleton, N. C.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Person, John W., to be postmaster at Colorado, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Peters, A. J., to be postmaster at Deer Park, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Peters, Frederick C., to be collector of customs for district of Charleston, S. C.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1670.
Peters, Perry H., to be postmaster at Davison, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2412.
Peters, Thomas Willing, to be United States consul at Kingston, Jamaica; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Peterson, Bessie, to be postmaster at Port Lavaca, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Peterson, Harvey C., to be postmaster at Eskridge, Kans.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Peterson, Martin J., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Petertil, George, to be postmaster at Berwyn, Ill.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2242.
Pethel, W. D., to be postmaster at Spencer, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Petri, Peter, to be postmaster at Eureka, Ill.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5826.
Petrie, H. E., to be postmaster at Greencastle, Pa.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1856.
Petteway, John B., to be postmaster at Jacksonville, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Pettijohn, Blanchard Beecher, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Peyton, Paul J., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Pfaff, Roy, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Phalen, James M., to be major, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 220; confirmed, 632.
Phaneuf, Horace C., to be postmaster at Nashua, N. H.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2048.
Philips, David P., to be postmaster at Lithonia, Ga.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Phillips, Earle W., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Phillips, Herbert S., to be United States attorney for southern district of Florida; nominated, 1901; confirmed, 1951.
Phillips, J. B., to be postmaster at Howe, Tex.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 883.
Phillips, James E., to be postmaster at Meadville, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Phinney, C. H., to be postmaster at Herman, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Pickering, John L., to be collector of internal revenue for eighth district of Illinois; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2381.
Pickering, Langdon D., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Pickering, Nelson W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Pickhardt, Adolph von S., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Pickrell, George, to be medical director in Navy; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Pierce, Maurice R., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Pigott, William T., jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Pike, William G., to be postmaster at Martinsburg, Mo.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Pilkenton, Milton M., to be postmaster at Hermosa Beach, Cal.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Pillsbury, Horace W., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Pindell, Henry M., to be United States ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia; nominated, 5951.
Pinkham, L. E., to be governor of Hawaii; nominated, 2718; confirmed, 6043.
Piotrow, Frederick W., to be postmaster at Hamilton, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Piper, Barton L., to be postmaster at Watkins, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2832.
Pipes, Lenore J., to be postmaster at Monaca, Pa.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5826.
Pitcher, W. T., to be postmaster at Port Orchard, Wash.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Pittenger, Frank, to be postmaster at Red Bank, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Plemer, H. H., to be postmaster at Waialua, Hawaii; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 2002.
Plummer, Henry Stanley, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Poage, H. H., to be postmaster at Brooksville, Ky.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3052.
Poffenberger, H., to be postmaster at Freeport, Ill.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1824.
Poindexter, Eugene L., to be postmaster at Dillon, Mont.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1671.
Pollock, Emmet R., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Pomeroy, H. M., to be postmaster at Maumee, Ohio; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 2102.
Pontius, Albert W., to be United States consul at Nanking, China; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Poole, T. O., to be postmaster at De Queen, Ark.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3351.
Pope, Francis A., to be major, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3639.
Porter, Byron C., to be postmaster at Kinsman, Ohio; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Porter, Charles C., to be postmaster at Meridian, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Porter, D. P., to be postmaster at De Kalb, Tex.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Porter, Edward, to be postmaster at Cornell, Wis.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Porter, W. G., to be postmaster at Heflin, Ala.; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Portser, W. H., to be postmaster at Saltsburg, Pa.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Potter, Harry W., to be postmaster at Glastonbury, Conn.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1901.
Potter, J. B., to be postmaster at Mulberry, Fla.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Potter, John G., to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Nebr.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Potter, Palmer Augustus, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Poulnot, Joseph M., to be postmaster at Charleston, S. C.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1751.
Pound, T. L., to be postmaster at Danville, Ark.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Pounds, Thomas C., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1751; confirmed, 1901.
Powell, Llewellyn, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Powell, Paulus P., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Powell, Simms, to be postmaster at Parkersburg, W. Va.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5193.
Prater, B. E., to be postmaster at Cowden, Ill.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1824.
Prentiss, Augustin Mitchell, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5759.
Prescott, E. A., to be postmaster at Monmouth, Me.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2372.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Presley, John J., to be postmaster at Wallace, Idaho; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2381.
Price, Andrew, to be postmaster at Marlinton, W. Va.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 1912.
Price, Benjamin F., to be postmaster at Lancaster, Ohio; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 5678.
Price, Clint L., to be postmaster at Indianola, Iowa; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1911.
Price, J. M., to be postmaster at San Augustine, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Price, Jacob L., to be postmaster at Smithfield, W. Va.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Price, John A., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1430.
Price, William J., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Panama; nominated, 3351; confirmed, 3566.
Prickett, Ashmun P., to be postmaster at Hazardville, Conn.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1901.
Priest, Howard, to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Prince, W. A., to be postmaster at Crescent, Okla.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2381.
Prince, William J., sr., to be postmaster at Piqua, Ohio; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3822.
Pringle, J. E., to be postmaster at Hoxie, Ark.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Prior, Peter J., to be postmaster at Plainville, Conn.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1901.
Pritchard, L. J., to be postmaster at Tennille, Ga.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Procter, Andre M., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 2617; confirmed, 2756.
Procter, O. D., to be postmaster at Adairville, Ky.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5519.
Proulx, Isidore J., to be postmaster at Willow, Cal.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Prude, William Wellington, jr., to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 26; confirmed, 36.
Pruitt, George A., to be postmaster at Blanchard, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2656.
Pugh, John F., to be collector of customs for district of Alaska; nominated, 5970; confirmed, 6043.
Pugh, P. W., to be postmaster at Broadway, Va.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Pugh, Willard S., to be postmaster at Greenfield, Ind.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Pullen, Daniel D., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Pullen, John E., to be postmaster at Waverly, Tenn.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5865.
Purdy, Harley W., to be postmaster at Bradford, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Purnell, Vern Scott, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Purnell, William R., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Putnam, Charles E., to be postmaster at Linesville, Pa.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 4252.
Putnam, Rufus Willard, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Putnam, Victor Eugene, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Puvogel, John, to be postmaster at Hicksville, N. Y.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2372.
Pyles, Jacob P., to be postmaster at Sumner, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Qualls, J. M., to be postmaster at Sauger, Cal.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Queen, Dewey T., to be postmaster at Auburn, Ill.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Quigley, Francis X., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in district of Massachusetts; nominated, 5706; confirmed, 5912.
Quillin, Jefferson K., to be postmaster at Clayton, Ala.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2805.
Quinlan, Earl H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Quirk, William J., to be postmaster at Kimball, S. Dak.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2968.
Quirt, Thomas J., to be postmaster at Blaine, Wash.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5801.
Quish, Thomas J., to be postmaster at South Manchester, Conn.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Rabb, Frank, to be collector of customs for district of Laredo, Tex.; nominated, 3857; confirmed, 4090.
Rae, Walter, to be postmaster at Massena, Iowa; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1911.
Rafferty, William Augustus, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2242.
Rahn, John H., to be postmaster at Schwenkville, Pa.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Rainer, Sterling P., to be postmaster at Union Springs, Ala.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Raker, Edward, to be postmaster at Shamokin, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Ralls, Hamilton B., to be postmaster at Piedmont, Ala.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Ramsay, D. U., to be postmaster at Gonzales, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Ramsey, O. P., to be postmaster at Kiefer, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Randall, Mark T., to be postmaster at Amboy, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
Raney, E. D., to be postmaster at Beaufort, S. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Rankin, John W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Rann, Clare E., to be postmaster at Perry, Mich.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 5496.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Ransdell, Hervey D., to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
——— to be passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5218.
Ransom, Philip C., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Rapp, John M., to be collector of internal revenue for thirteenth district of Illinois; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Rappleye, Arthur, to be postmaster at Interlaken, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Rascoe, Jesse J., jr., to be postmaster at Morenci, Ariz.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2371.
Rathbun, Allen W., to be postmaster at Noank, Conn.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Ratliff, Thomas A., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Ratzkoff, Silas Miram, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Rawls, Walter Owen, to be second lieutenant, United States Coast Artillery; nominated, 1751; confirmed, 1856.
Ray, Charles, to be postmaster at Barker, N. Y.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Ray, Charles W., to be postmaster at Freewater, Oreg.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3115.
Ray, Frederick A., to be postmaster at Herkimer, N. Y.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Ray, John A., to be United States consul at Sheffield, England; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Ray, Lulu M., to be postmaster at Mount Jackson, Va.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2135.
Ray, Shaw D., to be postmaster at Winnsboro, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Raymond, Albert J., to be postmaster at Memphis, Mich.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 5496.
Read, Albert C., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Read, Burton Y., to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Reames, Clarence L., to be United States attorney for district of Oregon; nominated, 20; confirmed, 631.
Reat, Samuel C., to be United States consul at Calgary, Alberta, Canada; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Reber, Samuel, to be lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Reddan, John A., to be postmaster at Hopewell, N. J.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Redfield, William C., to be Secretary of Commerce; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
Reed, Francis M., jr., to be postmaster at Afton, Okla.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Reed, Frank, to be postmaster at Bismarck, N. Dak.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 5127.
Reed, Paul L., to be lieutenant commander and civil engineer in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Reed, Ralph R., to be register of land office at Buffalo, Wyo.; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1911.
Reeds, William A., to be postmaster at Oakland, Ill.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Rees, Minnie L., to be postmaster at Purvis, Miss.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Reeve, Bert T., to be postmaster at Howard, S. Dak.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 6053.
Reeve, James L., to be postmaster at Mattituck, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Reeves, Joseph M., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5518.
Rehkopf, Neb. B., to be captain, First United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2968.
Reichelderfer, Luther Halsey, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Reichmann, Carl, to be lieutenant colonel Second United States Infantry; nominated, 1901; confirmed, 2101.
Reid, Robert M., to be postmaster at Lake City, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2187.
Reilly, W. T., to be postmaster at Milton, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 3601.
Reinecke, Paul S., to be first lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3639.
Reinert, F. F., to be postmaster at Fort Morgan, Colo.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Reinoehl, Harry L., to be postmaster at Flat Rock, Ill.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2186.
Reinsch, Paul S., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China; nominated, 3114; confirmed, 3419.
Reisinger, W. B., to be postmaster at Wrightsville, Pa.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 3052.
Reite, Christian, to be postmaster at Hannaford, N. Dak.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5885.
Reisenstein, L. F., to be postmaster at Roseburg, Oreg.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Remore, C. W., to be postmaster at Northwood, Iowa; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1705.
Renning, Frank, to be postmaster at Velva, N. Dak.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 5127.
Reno, Edward M., to be first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Reno, Edward M., to be first lieutenant in Marine Corps; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Rethorn, John E., to be postmaster at Chandlerville, Ill.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Reuss, George, to be postmaster at Bethany, Ill.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1824.
Reynolds, Edward, to be postmaster at Harrisville, R. I.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2618.
Reynolds, Frederick P., to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 220; confirmed, 632.
Reynolds, H., to be postmaster at Greeley, Colo.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2756.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Reynolds, O. M., to be postmaster at Anniston, Ala.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Reynolds, Royal, to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Reynolds, Viola Keenan, to be postmaster at Springer, N. Mex.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2968.
Rhode, George D., to be postmaster at Punta Gorda, Fla.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Rhodes, B. Y., to be postmaster at West Point, Miss.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Rhodes, G. H., to be postmaster at Whiteville, Tenn.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1951.
Rhodes, John B., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 4713.
Rice, Fred G., to be postmaster at Roachdale, Ind.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1671.
Rice, John P., to be postmaster at Sparta, Wis.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2941.
Rice, Sophie J., to be postmaster at King City, Cal.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Rich, Robert L., to be postmaster at Cobden, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Rich, Simpson M., to be postmaster at Paris, Idaho; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
Richards, J. M., to be postmaster at Weatherford, Tex.; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1825.
Richards, John J., to be United States marshal district of Rhode Island; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5853.
Richards, L. B., to be postmaster at Silverton, Tex.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Richardson, George B., to be postmaster at Knox, Pa.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Richardson, J. M., to be postmaster at Glasgow, Ky.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Richardson, Norval, to be United States second secretary of embassy at Rome, Italy; nominated, 5911; confirmed, 5953.
Richardson, W. A., to be postmaster at Heppner, Oreg.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 3307.
Rickenbaker, J. F., to be postmaster at Lake City, S. C.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6044.
Rickenboker, J. F., to be postmaster at Lake City, S. C.; nominated, 5297; withdrawn, 5938.
Ricou, E. J., to be postmaster at Stuart, Fla.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Riddels, Rufus W., to be postmaster at Electra, Tex.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Riddle, G. H., to be postmaster at Omaha, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Riddle, S. W., to be postmaster at Gadsden, Ala.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2135.
Riedner, William J., to be postmaster at Columbus, Wis.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 2382.
Riggle, C. B., to be postmaster at Middlebourne, W. Va.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2805.
Riggs, Clinton L., to be member of Philippine Commission and secretary of commerce and police; nominated, 6010; confirmed, 6043.
Righter, Joseph C., jr., to be captain, Second United States Cavalry; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6043.
Rigney, T. A., to be postmaster at Laurel, Mont.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1671.
Rike, R. S., to be postmaster at Farmersville, Tex.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 1672.
Rinehart, Henry W., to be postmaster at Millerstown, Pa.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2940.
Ringborg, Axel, to be postmaster at Bagley, Minn.; nominated, 5952.
Riordan, John F., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Riseley, Joseph H., to be postmaster at Winthrop, Iowa; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2656.
Ristine, Earle Francis, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, in Army; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5477.
Ritchie, Enoch E., to be postmaster at Howard Lake, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
Rittenhouse, Basil N., to be captain, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Rittenhouse, Charles, to be postmaster at Hackettstown, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1751.
Rivera, Ramon A., to be postmaster at Arecibo, P. R.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2996.
Roach, James H., to be postmaster at Winchester, Mass.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2656.
Robb, J. H., to be postmaster at Greenville, Miss.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3351.
Robbins, Alfred McC., to be first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 1751; confirmed, 1901.
Robbins, John W., to be postmaster at Clyde, Tex.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Robbins, S. P., to be postmaster at Lubbock, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Roberts, George L., to be postmaster at Exmore, Va.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Roberts, I. R., to be postmaster at Erwin, Tenn.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1951.
Roberts, S. A., to be postmaster at Blooming Grove, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Roberts, S. M., to be postmaster at Monroeville, Ala.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Roberts, William Lynn, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Robertson, Fred, to be United States attorney for district of Kansas; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1951.
Robertson, Gardner E., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Robertson, James Albert, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Robertson, John, to be postmaster at Willow City, N. Dak.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Robertson, William H., to be United States consul at Manchester, England; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Robins, Augustine W., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5758.
Robinson, Arthur G., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Robinson, Donald A., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Robinson, Grant, to be postmaster at Lewistown, Mont.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Robinson, Sam, to be postmaster at Gravity, Iowa; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2656.
Robinson, T. G., to be postmaster at Marvell, Ark.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Robinson, William H., to be postmaster at Milford, Del.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 2002.
Robles, Carmen, to be postmaster at Sonora, Ariz.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Roblyer, John L., to be postmaster at Flora, Ind.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Roche, William F., to be postmaster at Lakeville, Minn.; nominated, 5952.
Rockey, Keller E., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Rockwell, Francis W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Roddis, Louis H., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Rodes, Charles E., to be postmaster at Manchester, Tenn.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1431.
Rodgers, Warren, to be postmaster at McKittrick, Cal.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3525.
Roediger, Richard, to be surveyor general of Washington; nominated, 879; withdrawn, 1825.
Roesch, William R., to be postmaster at Eau Gallie, Fla.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1751.
Rogers, Alexander H., to be postmaster at Newell, S. Dak.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5792.
Rogers, Annie G., to be receiver of public moneys, Leadville, Colo.; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1430.
Rogers, Fred F., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5865; confirmed, 5885.
Rogers, Henry Wade, to be United States circuit judge in second circuit; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Rogers, John E., to be postmaster at Strasburg, Va.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 883.
Rogers, John H., to be United States marshal, western district of Texas; nominated, 170; confirmed, 391.
Rogers, Robert E., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Rogers, W. R., to be postmaster at Crewe, Va.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3567.
Roll, Jacob, to be postmaster at Newport, Ky.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Rollins, John A., to be postmaster at Tulare, Cal.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 1751.
Rollins, Plato C., to be postmaster at Rutherfordton, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Rolwing, Henry S., to be postmaster at Thebes, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, to be Assistant Secretary of Navy; nominated, 17; confirmed, 35.
Roper, Daniel C., to be First Assistant Postmaster General; nominated, 6; confirmed, 18.
Roper, William W., to be appraiser of merchandise, district of Philadelphia, Pa.; nominated, 220; confirmed, 631.
Rose, Earl Griffith, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Rose, Eugene L., to be postmaster at Petoskey, Mich.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Rose, S. Martin, to be postmaster at Block Island, R. I.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2618.
Rosenau, Milton J., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1430.
Rosevear, William Bleecher, jr., to besecond lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Ross, Charles Addison, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Ross, Charles C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Rossell, William T., to be brigadier general and Chief of Engineers in Army; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3262.
Rossman, J. C., to be postmaster at Mohawk, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Roth, Henry, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2241.
Roth, Louis J., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Rothrock, John H., to be postmaster at Inman, S. C.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2102.
Roudiez, Leon S., to be lieutenant colonel of Infantry, United States Army; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2968.
Rountree, Walter Scott, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 6044.
Rous, Adah, to be postmaster at Lake Providence, La.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Roush, W. D., to be postmaster at Clendenin, W. Va.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Roux, Elmer J., to be postmaster at Fernandina, Fla.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Row, Lathe Burton, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2242.
Rowell, Melvin W., to be major, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Rowland, Claude, to be postmaster at Protection, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Rowland, Nettie G., to be postmaster at West Raleigh, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1824.
Rowles, Roy R., to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Ruark, Lee A., to be receiver of public moneys, Del Norte, Colo.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Rubin, J. E., to be postmaster at Payne, Ohio; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2135.
Ruble, Wilbur J., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Rucker, Jeptha H., to be postmaster at Athens, Ga.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Ruddell, W. C., jr., to be postmaster at Lovelocks, Nev.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Ruffin, Joel F., to be postmaster at Cedar Hill, Tenn.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Rumberger, Albert E., to be postmaster at Patton, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2002.
Rumsey, J. M., to be postmaster at Golconda, Ill.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Runke, Richard B., to be postmaster at Merrill, Wis.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.
Rueff, John Sebastian, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2526.
Rupertus, William H., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Rupp, A. O., to be postmaster at Chenoa, Ill.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Rupp, Harlan E., to be postmaster at Bothell, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Rush, C. A., to be postmaster at Wickliffe, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2718.
Rush, Harry W., jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
Rush, Murray B., to be first lieutenant, Eleventh United States Cavalry; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5476.
Rush, Sarah K., to be postmaster at Newell, W. Va.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Rusb, Thomas H., to be postmaster at Wibaux, Mont.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1671.
Russ, Arthur E., to be postmaster at Phoenix, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Russell, Bruce, to be postmaster at Yuma, Colo.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Russell, Charles F., to be postmaster at Herndon, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1903.
Russell, Clinton Warden, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Russell, Daniel Du, to be postmaster at Trenton, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Russell, Frank, to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Russell, Fred A., to be postmaster at Superior, Wis.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.
Russell, Joseph B., to be collector of customs for district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; nominated, 1818; withdrawn, 1903.
Russell, Worthington S., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1671.
Ruzicka, Anton J., to be postmaster at Belgrade, Nebr.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2381.
Ryan, Edward F., to be postmaster at Lyons Falls, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Ryan, John F., to be postmaster at Batavia, N. Y.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Ryan, John F., to be postmaster at Woodbridge, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Ryan, John J., to be postmaster at Centralia, Pa.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2940.
Ryan, Martin H., to be postmaster at Northboro, Mass.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4618.
Ryan, Matthew F., to be postmaster at Mobridge, S. Dak.; nominated, 1298.
Ryan, Patrick J., to be postmaster at Elizabeth, N. J.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1198.
Ryan, Thomas, to be postmaster at Salida, Colo.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 882.
Ryan, T. W., to be postmaster at Hendricks, W. Va.; nominated, 5825; confirmed 5865.
Sadtler, Otis Keilholtz, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Safford, Hiram E., to be postmaster at Cherry Creek, N. Y.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4090.
Safford, Moses Victor, to be assistant surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1198.
St. John, Emily Taylor, to be postmaster at Harriman, Tenn.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3351.
Salter, L. H., to be postmaster at Stanton, Tex.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Saltzgaber, Gaylord M., to be Commissioner of Pensions; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1670.
Sammons, Hume L., to be postmaster at Kentland, Ind.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Sammons, Thomas, to be United States consul general at Shanghai, China; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Sample, H. H., to be postmaster at Lecompte, La.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Samson, Frank, to be postmaster at Cameron, Wis.; nominated, 3307; confirmed, 5477.
Sand, Jacob, to be postmaster at Roanoke, Ill.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5826.
Sanders, N. L., to be postmaster at Broken Arrow, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Sanford, B. C., to be postmaster at Plainview, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Sanford, John W., to be postmaster at Clarington, Ohio; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 2996.
Sargent, Edgar E., to be postmaster at Belchertown, Mass.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5865.
Satterlee, George Reese, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Sauer, Emil, to be United States consul at Goteborg, Sweden; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Saufley, Richard C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Saunders, D. C., to be postmaster at Lompoc, Cal.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Saunders, John F., to be postmaster at Troy, N. C.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Saunders, S. V., to be postmaster at Ellendale, N. Dak.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Saur, Johnson A., to be postmaster at Kent City, Mich.; nominated, 5296.
Saurman, John S., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Savage, Alonzo A., to be postmaster at Hyrum, Utah; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 5700.
Savage, I. Henry, to be postmaster at Chincoteague Island, Va.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2372.
Sawkins, Alfred Eugene, to be second lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.
Sawtelle, William H., to be United States district judge for district of Arizona; nominated, 3166; confirmed, 3493.
Saxton, F. M., to be United States attorney for district of Alaska, second division; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5496.
Saylor, William L., to be postmaster at Annville, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 2002.
Scally, John, to be postmaster at Westbury, N. Y.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Scammell, William Kirk, to be second lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Scanlon, Michael, to be postmaster at Boswell, Ind.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Schaak, William E., to be postmaster at Lebanon, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 2102.
Schaeffer, Clarence E., to be postmaster at Howe, Ind.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Schaffer, John L., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Schalk, Louis, to be postmaster at Rawlins, Wyo.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 5970.
Scharf, Theodore H., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Schauble, Edwin, to be postmaster at Kalama, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 5218.
Schelbe, E. S., to be postmaster at Cloquet, Minn.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2591.
Schilling, Ernest P., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Schindler, H. H., to be postmaster at Sulphur, La.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Schlaner, Adam E., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Schley, Thomas F., to be major of Infantry, United States Army; nominated, 1901; confirmed, 2101.
Schmedemann, Albert G., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Norway; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 2590.
Schmidt, George H., to be postmaster at Kewaskum, Wis.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 2382.
Schmidt, Hilmar, to be register of land office at Wausau, Wis.; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5348.
Schmidt, William Richard, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Schmitt, E. T., to be postmaster at Louisville, Ky.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3351.
Schmitt, Peter, to be postmaster at Waubay, S. Dak.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5885.
Schnell, Albert, to be postmaster at Morrow, Ohio; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Schnitt, Peter, to be postmaster at Waubay, S. Dak.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Schoch, Marion S., to be postmaster at Selinsgrove, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1705.
Schoener, Clyde W., to be postmaster at Cicero, Ill.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Schoenfeld, H. F. Arthur, to be secretary of United States legation to Paraguay and Uruguay; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 3307.
Schoenleber, Alvin Willis, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Scholl, Agnes, to be postmaster at Pewaukee, Wis.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2382.
Scholle, Gustave, to be United States secretary of legation at Habana, Cuba; nominated, 5951.
Schoolfield, R. B., to be postmaster at Pikeville, Tenn.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Schoonover, Albert, to be United States attorney for southern district of California; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2832.
Schroder, Cleve B., to be postmaster at Vermont, Ill.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Schug, Rudolph W., to be postmaster at Strawberry Point, Iowa; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2187.
Schulenberg, John W., to be postmaster at Bisbee, N. Dak.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2569.
Schulte, John H., to be postmaster at Breda, Iowa; nominated, 881; confirmed, 2656.
Schulte, William D., to be postmaster at West Point, Iowa; nominated, 881; confirmed, 2656.
Schulz, Walter H., to be United States consul at Nantes, France; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 4967.
Schulze, August, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Schumann, Edward A., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Schurmeier, Harry Leach, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Schuyler, Garret L., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Schwantz, Louis A., to be postmaster at Evansville, Minn.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2591.
Schweitzer, Edward C., to be postmaster at Leland, Ill.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Scidmore, George H., to be United States consul general at Yokohama, Japan; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Scott, Adiel R., to be postmaster at McDonough, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 2129.
Scott, David M., to be postmaster at Selma, Ala.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Scott, Ernest Winfield, to be assistant surgeon, United States Public Health Service; nominated, 631; confirmed, 1198.
Scott, Hugh L., to be brigadier general in Army; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Scott, J. E., to be postmaster at Osmond, Nebr.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3601.
Scott, John S., to be postmaster at Parksley, Va.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Scott, Joseph J., to be collector of internal revenue for first district of California; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2832.
Scott, M. O., to be postmaster at Neponset, Ill.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 1671.
Scott, Richard W., to be postmaster at Jonesville, S. C.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Scott, Samuel V., to be postmaster at Sanford, N. C.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Scott, T. Cheyney, to be postmaster at Malvern, Pa.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Scott, William P., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Scott, William S., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Screeton, Edward, to be postmaster at Hazen, Ark.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1911.
Scully, James S., to be postmaster at Crompton, R. I.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2618.
Seal, Joseph H., to be postmaster at Melrose, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Seale, Sam D., to be postmaster at Floresville, Tex.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 883.
Seaman, Cornelius T., to be postmaster at Hewlett, N. Y.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Searles, Paul J., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Searles, Thomas M., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Sedlacek, Ernst, to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5477.
See, Thomas J. J., to be professor of mathematics with rank of captain in Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Seeders, O. Carmine, to be postmaster at Palestine, Ill.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1824.
Seelbinder, Solomon, to be postmaster at Cleveland, Miss.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Seeley, Charles H., to be postmaster at Sidney, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Seibert, Walter, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Seifert, Fred, to be postmaster at Jefferson, Wis.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4090.
Seiller, Henry A., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Seitzinger, Charles N., to be postmaster at Reading, Pa.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5826.
Selbie, William E., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3639.
Sellers, David F., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5518.
Sells, Cato, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1856.
Selph, Colin M., to be postmaster at St. Louis, Mo.; nominated, 4310; confirmed, 4310.
Settle, James M., to be postmaster at New Franklin, Mo.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5865.
Sewell, C. H., to be postmaster at Overton, Tex.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5127.
Sexton, Timothy, to be postmaster at Augusta, Kans.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Seymour, Philip, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Shackelford, H. G., to be postmaster at Orange, Va.; nominated, 3732; confirmed, 3822.
Shaffner, Claude, to be postmaster at Dallas City, Ill.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Shafroth, John F., jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Shamleffer, Leonard, to be postmaster at Douglass, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Shanahan, Thaddeus W. H., to be superintendent of the mint of United States at San Francisco, Cal.; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2040.
Shands, E. P., to be postmaster at Mesquite, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Shanklin, C. S., to be postmaster at Marion, Iowa; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3525.
Shanklin, R. V., to be postmaster at Gary, W. Va.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Shannon, Samuel G., to be postmaster at Norwood Station, Pa.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Shapard, John A., to be postmaster at Rockdale, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Sharkey, Patrick, to be postmaster at Shirley, Ind.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Sharon, Frederick B., to be postmaster at Davenport, Iowa; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Sharp, J. P., to be postmaster at Tioga, Tex.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Sharp, James, to be postmaster at Nelsonville, Ohio; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3052.
Sharp, James E., to be postmaster at Grant, Mich.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 5496.
Sharp, Walter D., to be paymaster in Navy; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Sharpe, Henry G., to be brigadier general in Quartermaster Corps of Army; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5518.
Sharpe, William R., to be postmaster at Wolfe City, Tex.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Sharretts, Harlow S., to be postmaster at Summerdale, Ala.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2135.
Shaw, A. J., to be postmaster at Zillah, Wash.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3115.
Shaw, Harold C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
Shaw, J. W., to be postmaster at San Diego, Tex.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Shear, William A., to be postmaster at Coudersport, Pa.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Sheehy, Joseph C., to be member of excise board for the District of Columbia; nominated, 2525; confirmed, 3891.
Sheep, William L., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Sheffield, L. M., to be postmaster at Spray, N. C.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2102.
Sheffield, Oscar, to be postmaster at Pine Hill, Ala.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Sheild, Frank W., to be postmaster at Hampton, Va.; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5700.
Sheldon, Daniel W., jr., to be postmaster at Franklin Furnace, N. J.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Sheldon, Daniel W., jr., to be postmaster at Franklin, N. J.; nominated, 5952.
Shepard, Gilbert M., to be postmaster at Blountstown, Fla.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Shepherd, James H., to be postmaster at Cordova, Ala.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 2002.
Sherman, Sophie, to be postmaster at Donnybrook, N. Dak.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2526.
Sherrell, Benjamin F., to be United States marshal, eastern district of Texas; nominated, 220; confirmed, 1198.
Shields, John H., to be postmaster at New Alexandria, Pa.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4252.
——— to be postmaster at Wichita, Kans.; nominated, 2129; confirmed, 2187.
Shine, Thomas, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Shirley, Harry L., to be postmaster at Galesburg, Mich.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2412.
Shirley, Major C., to be lieutenant and passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Shock, Thomas M., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Shockey, Samuel, to be postmaster at Ramsey, Ill.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Shoemaker, William Toy, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Short, Orlando W., to be postmaster at Seaford, Del.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Shovlin, James P., to be chief carpenter in Navy; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1430.
Shramek, Joseph Marius, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Shriner, Atwell J., to be postmaster at Brookville, Ind.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Shuman, Irving, to be Assistant Treasurer of United States at Chicago, Ill.; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5348.
Shuttleworth, Edward A., to be major, Fifth United States Infantry; nominated, 5970; confirmed, 6043.
Sibila, H. B., to be postmaster at Massillon, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1951.
Siddons, F. L., to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 2381.
Sigerfoos, Edward, to be major of infantry, United States Army; nominated, 4618; confirmed, 5476.
Sigle, Albert M., to be postmaster at Calla, Ohio; nominated, 1703; withdrawn, 2941.
Silva, A. H., jr., to be postmaster at Kahului, Hawaii; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Simcox, Porter B., to be postmaster at Patoka, Ill.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2186.
Simmons, Billie W., to be postmaster at Mexia, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Simms, Sara W., to be postmaster at Springfield, Ky.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Simms, William J., to be postmaster at Gardena, Cal.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Simons, Manley H., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5970.
Simpson, Bessie Bryan, to be postmaster at Kissimmee, Fla.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Simpson, Edward Percy, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Simpson, Elizabeth, to be postmaster at Hartsells, Ala.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1671.
Simpson, Nels, to be postmaster at Cambria, Wyo.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2756.
Sinclair, Arthur W., to be postmaster at Manassas, Va.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 883.
Singer, James F., to be postmaster at New Freedom, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2372.
Singleton, E. D., to be postmaster at Camp Douglas, Wis.; nominated, 5723; confirmed, 6044.
Singleton, Frank P., to be postmaster at Copperhill, Tenn.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Singson, Vicente, to be member of Philippine Commission; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5801.
Sinquefield, J. B., to be postmaster at Lockhart, Ala.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1704.
Sipe, J. H., to be postmaster at Tremont, Ill.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1824.
Sites, Frank C., to be postmaster at Harrisburg, Pa.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1856.
Skaug, Charles L., to be postmaster at Crookston, Minn.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2048.
Skiff, Nolan, to be receiver of public moneys, La Grande, Oreg.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Skiff, O. J., to be postmaster at Union, Oreg.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Skinner, Eugene, to be postmaster at Cherokee, Kans.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048
Skinner, Mark A., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Colorado; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1856.
Skinner, Onias C., to be register of land office, Montrose, Colo.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Skinner, Robert P., to be United States consul general at Berlin, Germany; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Skroch, Simon, to be postmaster at Independence, Wis.; nominated, 2040.
Slanbery, J. H., to be postmaster at Attica, Kans.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1911.
Slattery, John T., to be postmaster at Port Carbon, Pa.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Slaughter, I. J., to be postmaster at Jackson, Ga.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Slaughter, William Howard, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6043.
Slayden, O. B., to be postmaster at Rusk, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Sleeman, John J., to be postmaster at Linden, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2412.
Sliney, George Wessely, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Sloan, John S., to be postmaster at Williams, Iowa; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 3052.
Sloan, Thomas D., to be first lieutenant, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6043.
Sloan, W. W., to be postmaster at Falfurrias, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Slone, M. H., to be postmaster at Plant City, Fla.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Slonansky, J. M., to be postmaster at Ruth, Nev.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1856.
Slote, Orren, to be postmaster at Litchfield, Nebr.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3601.
Small, Osgood L., to be postmaster at Sagamore, Mass.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2656.
Small, William M., to be captain, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1671.
Smiley, Hugh, to be postmaster at Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Smith, A. B., to be postmaster at Robinson, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Smith, A. C., to be postmaster at Ponca City, Okla.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5792.
Smith, Benjamin L., to be postmaster at Okanogan, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2569.
Smith, C. F., to be postmaster at Elwood, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Smith, Carrie E., to be postmaster at Marble Falls, Tex.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Smith, Charles A., to be postmaster at Swarthmore, Pa.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5826.
Smith, E. H., to be postmaster at Charleston, Mo.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 4967.
Smith, Edward Hanson, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Smith, Felix Willoughby, to be United States consul at Aden, Arabia; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Smith, Frederick H., to be postmaster at Darien, Conn.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2102.
Smith, Frederick H., to be postmaster at Milton, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Smith, G. W., to be postmaster at Sonora, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Smith, George H., to be postmaster at Excelsior, Minn.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Smith, H. C., to be postmaster at Price, Utah; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2569.
Smith, Harvey G., to be postmaster at Maiden Rock, Wis.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1856.
Smith, Henry H., to be postmaster at Joliet, Mont.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1671.
Smith, Howard Franklin, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 3351; confirmed, 3891.
Smith, Hugh C., to be postmaster at Lake Forest, Ill.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2242.
Smith, Hugh M., to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Department of Commerce; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Smith, J. H., to be postmaster at Yardley, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Smith, J. K., to be postmaster at Charleroi, Pa.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5826.
Smith, James A., to be United States consul general at Calcutta, India; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5126.
Smith, James D., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Smith, James J., to be postmaster at Griffin Corners, N. Y.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Smith, James L., to be postmaster at New London, Mo.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2296.
Smith, Jesse D., to be postmaster at Poplarville, Miss.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Smith, Jesse H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Smith, John A. B., jr., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Smith, John S., to be postmaster at Eldorado Springs, Mo.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Smith, Karl F., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Smith, L. W., to be postmaster at Shubuta, Miss.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Smith, Lizzie, to be postmaster at Riverton, Nebr.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2381.
Smith, Madison R., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Haiti; nominated, 3196; confirmed, 3419.
EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Smith, Myrtle E., to be postmaster at Depue, Ill.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Smith, Nannie S., to be postmaster at Batesville, Miss.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Smith, Oscar, jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Smith, Paul A., to be postmaster at Tombstone, Ariz.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 5218.
Smith, R. B., to be postmaster at Prescott, Wash.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5298.
Smith, Robert G., to be member of excise board for District of Columbia; nominated, 2238; confirmed, 3891.
Smith, Solomon H., to be postmaster at Smithton, Pa.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Smith, Stephen Harrison, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Smith, W. B., to be postmaster at Shamrock, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Smith, W. W., to be postmaster at Valley City, N. Dak.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5127.
Smith, Walter H., to be postmaster at Versailles, Ind.; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Smith, William M., to be postmaster at Alexandria, Va.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 5953.
Smith, William R., jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Smith, William Walker, to be secretary of legation and consul general of United States at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; nominated, 5865; confirmed, 5865.
Smith, Wilmer J., to be postmaster at Belvidere, N. J.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Smyser, Rudolph E., to be captain, Thirteenth United States Cavalry; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6043.
Smythe, Bettie, to be postmaster at Marlow, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Snelling, Charles, to be postmaster at Elsie, Mich.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2590.
Snepp, Charles M., to be postmaster at Kewanna, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Snipes, O. A., to be postmaster at Rocky Mount, N. C.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 5298.
Snow, George F., to be postmaster at Orleans, Mass.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5913.
Snow, James, to be postmaster at Midland, S. Dak.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2382.
Snow, Mortimer D., to be postmaster at Standish, Mich.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1824.
Snyder, Custer, to be postmaster at Lorain, Ohio; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2940.
Snyder, Henry R., to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
——— to be passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5218.
Soemann, John, to be postmaster at Lancaster, N. Y.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Sohlberg, Oscar N., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Solverson, John G., to be postmaster at Nashotah, Wis.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Sopp, Philip H., to be postmaster at Belleville, Ill.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996
Sorley, Lewis S., to be major, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Southall, Sadie A., to be postmaster at Amelia Court House, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1903.
Souza, J. M., to be postmaster at Kohala, Hawaii; nominated, 389; confirmed, 2002.
Spalding, James C., to be postmaster at Great Neck, N. Y.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Spalding, Ralph D., to be assistant civil engineer in Navy; nominated, 6, 1116; confirmed, 18, 1671.
Spargur, Henry W. W., to be postmaster at Bainbridge, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 2861.
Sparks, H. O., to be postmaster at Boaz, Ala.; nominated, 3800; confirmed, 4048.
Speicher, Paul E., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Spellman, P. D., to be postmaster at Plainville, Kans.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2187.
Spencer, Eugene Tritle, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Spencer, Louis N., to be postmaster at Lancaster, Pa.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5826.
Spencer, R. C., to be postmaster at Audubon, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 2656.
Spencer, Willing, to be secretary of United States legation at Caracas, Venezuela; nominated, 6030.
Sperry, J. V., to be postmaster at La Harpe, Ill.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Speyer, Edgar, to be special agent of Navy Department at London, England; nominated, 220; approved, 879.
Speyer, Edward Beit von, to be special agent of Navy Department at London, England; nominated, 220; approved, 879.
Speyer, James, to be special agent of Navy Department at London, England; nominated, 220; approved, 879.
Spillane, Charles, to be postmaster at Waseca, Minn.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5519.
Spiva, Marshall, to be postmaster at Ackerman, Miss.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Sponseller, W. F., to be postmaster at Fowlerton, Tex.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Spragins, Robert Lily, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Sprague, Martha E., to be postmaster at Ilwaco, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Springsteen, Robert E., to be postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 391.
Spurlin, John L., to be postmaster at Hamilton, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Spurling, M. W., to be postmaster at Higbee, Mo.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Squier, George O., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Signal Corps; nominated, 171; confirmed, 220.
Stackley, Louis, to be postmaster at Kingstree, S. C.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1751.
Stafford, Thomas A., to be postmaster at Robstown, Tex.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Stafford, Victor C., to be postmaster at Sevierville, Tenn.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5826.
Stagg, Joseph Lamar, to be postmaster at Eunice, La.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Stallings, Joseph S., to be postmaster at Spring Hope, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Stambaugh, J. W., to be postmaster at Carrington, N. Dak.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 5127.
Stanberry, J. H., to be postmaster at Attica, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Standiford, Charles A., to be postmaster at Athens, Mich.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 5496.
Stanley, Vivian L., to be postmaster at Dublin, Ga.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Starcher, Edwin M., to be register of land office at Gregory, S. Dak.; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 4713.
Stark, Alexander N., to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 4310.
Starkey, John W., to be postmaster at Roodhouse, Ill.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2242.
Starr, Fletcher C., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Starrett, Henry P., to be United States consul at Cartagena, Colombia; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 4967.
Staten, J. M., to be postmaster at Helena, Okla.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Staton, Samuel R., to be postmaster at Cushing, Okla.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Stearns, W. H., to be postmaster at Tryon, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Stebbins, Allen E., to be postmaster at Sheridan, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 5496.
Steckel, Abner M., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Steel, Elizabeth M., to be postmaster at Downey, Cal.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6044.
Steele, C. E., to be postmaster at Sayre, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Steidley, Will A., to be postmaster at Kinder, La.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Stephan, William R., to be postmaster at Sawyer, Wis.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1856.
Stephens, A. J., to be postmaster at Morrillton, Ark.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Stephens, Abram, to be postmaster at Troy, Mo.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Stephenson, Charles, S., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Stephenson, Robert L., to be postmaster at Royston, Ga.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Sterling, Frederick A., to be second secretary of United States legation at Peking, China; nominated, 6030.
Stevens, James G., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Stevens, Paul A., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Stevenson, Charles L., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Stevenson, H. M., to be postmaster at Breckenridge, Tex.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.
Stevenson, Mary F., to be postmaster at Imperial, Cal.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2371.
Stewart, Charles C., to be postmaster at Greenwood, Ark.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2186.
Stewart, Harry M., to be postmaster at Springfield, Oreg.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Stewart, James P., to be postmaster at Niles, Ohio; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3857.
Stewart, James P., to be postmaster at Tallulah Falls, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Stewart, John W., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Stewart, Mary W., to be postmaster at Oxford, Md.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 5885.
Stewart, Nathaniel B., to be United States consul at Milan, Italy; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 2412.
Stewart, Robert P., to be United States attorney for district of South Dakota; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3083.
Stewart, Tom R., to be postmaster at Whitney, Tex.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 2135.
Stewart, William C., to be postmaster at Longville, La.; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Stiehm, Paul E., to be postmaster at Johnson Creek, Wis.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 2382.
Stiles, William H., jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Stinson, J. K., to be postmaster at Marquette, Kans.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5477.
Stitt, Eliza, to be postmaster at Vacaville, Cal.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Stiwald, A. E., to be postmaster at Amherst, Ohio; nominated, 5678; confirmed, 5723.
Stockton, Robert C., to be postmaster at Richmond, Ky.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Stoddard, Fred S., to be postmaster at Jesup, Iowa; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2187.
Stoddard, Thomas C., to be postmaster at Alameda, Cal.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2371.
Stoltenow, Max C., to be postmaster at Spencer, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2382.
Stone, Elmer Fowler, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Stone, Frank, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Ill.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Stone, Raymond, to be commander in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Storms, David E., to be postmaster at Harrisville, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 5496.
Stovall, Pleasant A., to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of United States to Switzerland; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2129.
Stowell, George A., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1430.
Strain, William S., to be postmaster at Lancaster, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Straub, Paul F., to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1503; confirmed, 1704.
Strauss, Joseph, to be Chief of Bureau of Ordnance in Department of the Navy, with rank of rear admiral; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Strauss, W. H., to be postmaster at Johnstown, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Street, E. F., to be postmaster at Englewood, Colo.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Strehlow, William, to be postmaster at Casselton, N. Dak.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1902.
Strickland, Russell A., to be postmaster at Elm City, N. C.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1198.
Strobach, Richard, to be register of land office at North Yakima, Wash.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1751.
Strohecker, C. J. D., to be postmaster at Zellenople, Pa.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Strong, J. F. A., to be governor of Alaska; nominated, 281; confirmed, 882.
Strong, James H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Strong, R. L., to be postmaster at Collierville, Tenn.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1951.
Strope, Frank D., to be postmaster at Orchard, Nebr.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2129.
Strother, Edmund W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Stroup, Charles G., to be postmaster at Lynchburg, Ohio; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2940.
Struble, George W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5678.
Stryker, Annie, to be postmaster at Woodville, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Studer, Ada H., to be postmaster at Sumpter, Oreg.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Stull, H. G., to be postmaster at Milford, N. J.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Sublett, Wiley, to be postmaster at Estill Springs, Tenn.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 2656.
Sugden, Charles Edward, to be second lieutenant of engineers, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Sugg, D. F., to be postmaster at Ensley, Ala.; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5477.
Sullivan, James M., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister planipotentiary to the Dominican Republic; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3307.
Sullivan, Jay, to be postmaster at Fontanelle, Iowa; nominated, 5912.
Sullivan, Jeremiah J., to be postmaster at Colchester, Conn.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Sullivan, Jerry B., to be general appraiser of merchandise; nominated, 220; confirmed, 631.
Sullivan, John S., to be first lieutenant, Twelfth United States Infantry; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6043.
Sullivan, M. D., to be postmaster at Wilton Junction, Iowa; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 6044.
Sullivan, M. J., to be postmaster at Braidwood, Ill.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5826.
Sullivan, T. J., to be postmaster at Iroquois, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 3525.
Sullivan, Thomas J., to be postmaster at Baltic, Conn.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3567.
Sullivan, William H., to be postmaster at New Brighton, N. Y.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 2372.
Summerlin, George T., to be second secretary of United States embassy at Berlin, Germany; nominated, 6030.
Summers, C. S., to be postmaster at Charleston, Miss.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Summers, G. W., to be postmaster at Hartville, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Summers, Maddin, to be United States consul at Santos, Brazil; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Summers, R. H., to be postmaster at Colton, Cal.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2371.
Sumner, L. T., to be postmaster at Ahoskie, N. C.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Sutherland, Alexander D., to be chaplain, with rank of first lieutenant, in Army; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 5953.
Sutherland, N. C., to be postmaster at Romeo, Mich.; nominated, 5296.
Sutherlin, Robert N., to be register of land office at Great Falls, Mont.; nominated, 7; confirmed, 36.
Sutley, M. M., to be postmaster at Center, Colo.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1704.
Sutton, Redondo Benjamin, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Sutton, T. N., to be postmaster at Mason City, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Swan, Bessie C., to be postmaster at Story City, Iowa; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2187.
Swank, Edward E., to be postmaster at Richland, Iowa; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1911.
Swann, Sherlock, to be postmaster at Baltimore, Md.; nominated, 390; confirmed (*Omitted in Record*).
Swarm, Virgil J., to be postmaster at St. Elmo, Ill.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Sweek, Alexander, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Siam; nominated, 5911.
Sweeney, Daniel F., to be postmaster at Berthold, N. Dak.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Sweeney, E. J., to be postmaster at East Islip, N. Y.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Sweeney, Oliver C., to be postmaster at St. Marys, W. Va.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2242.
Sweeny, A. J., to be postmaster at Gallitzin, Pa.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2002.
Sweet, Edwin F., to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce; nominated, 17; confirmed, 35.
Sweets, Mary Alice, to be postmaster at Bardstown, Ky.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Swift, J. V., to be postmaster at Benton, Wis.; nominated, 5723; confirmed, 6044.
Swineford, Minnie E., to be postmaster at Ketchikan, Alaska; nominated, 198; confirmed, 1430.
Swisher, Charles J., to be postmaster at Sullivan, Ill.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Sykes, Ann E., to be postmaster at Grandview, Wash.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Synnott, Martin John, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2241.
Talbot, Clarence A., to be postmaster at Edmeston, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Talbot, Ethelbert, 2d., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 5885; confirmed, 5885.
Talbott, Earl, to be postmaster at Linton, Ind.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Talley, W. A., to be postmaster at Milltown, Ga.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Tallman, Clay, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Tamany, Frank, to be postmaster at Washingtonville, N. Y.; nominated 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Tanner, Ellis T., to be postmaster at San Jacinto, Cal.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Tarrant, G. P., to be postmaster at Aransas Pass, Tex.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Tartt, W. P., to be postmaster at Livingston, Ala.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3351.
Tate, Alice E., to be postmaster at Lone Pine, Cal.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Tate, Daniel L., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Tate, Dora E., to be postmaster at Picayune, Miss.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Tate, Knox, to be postmaster at Bolivar, Tenn.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2382.
Tate, Theodore, to be postmaster at Eunice, La.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Taylor, Albert B., to be postmaster at Hunter, N. Y.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1902.
Taylor, Elwood S., to be postmaster at Kennett Square, Pa.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5826.
Taylor, Fannie G., to be postmaster at Campbellsville, Ky.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Taylor, Green B., to be postmaster at Pecan Gap, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Taylor, Huse, to be postmaster at Cripple Creek, Colo.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Taylor, James W., to be postmaster at Dallastown, Pa.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5913.
Taylor, J. Wiley, to be postmaster at Midland, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Taylor, John E., to be postmaster at Crooksville, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 3525.
Taylor, R. Parrish, to be postmaster at Oakland, Miss.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Taylor, William R., to be captain, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Taylor, William W., jr., to be captain, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Teall, Edward H., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.
Teas, C. C., to be postmaster at Karnes City, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Teifer, William R., to be postmaster at Trenton, Mich.; nominated, 3891.
Ten Barge, William J., to be postmaster at Poseyville, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Ten Eyck, John H., to be postmaster at Black River, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Tennant, Henry F., to be United States secretary of legation at Caracas, Venezuela; nominated, 3052; confirmed, 3052.
Tennant, Henry F., to be secretary of United States legation and consul general at San Salvador, Salvador; nominated, 6030.
Terral, Joseph E., to be receiver of public moneys at Woodward, Okla.; nominated, 4252; confirmed, 4713.
Terrell, Joseph E., to be receiver of public moneys at Woodward, Okla.; nominated, 3890; withdrawn, 4252.
Terry, Frank S., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in district of New York, N. Y.; nominated, 2238; confirmed, 2412.
Terry, James A., to be postmaster at Laport, Ind.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Terry, Nathaniel M., to be professor of mathematics in Navy; nominated, 7; confirmed, 18.
Terry, R. B., to be postmaster at Hamlet, N. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Tex, Guy E., to be postmaster at Central Point, Oreg.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Thackara, Alexander M., to be United States consul general at Paris, France; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5126.
Thearle, William H., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Thebaud, Leo H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Theobald, Robert A., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5519.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Thieman, H. Bernard, to be postmaster at Minster, Ohio; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Thomas, A. E., to be postmaster at Buxton, Iowa; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2187.
Thomas, C. G., to be postmaster at Cle Elum, Wash.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2372.
Thomas, Clarence C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Thomas, Edwin S., to be United States district judge, district of Connecticut; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5938.
Thomas, F. C., to be postmaster at Malta, Ohio; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3052.
Thomas, Griffith E., to be passed assistant surgeon in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Thomas, Harvey, to be postmaster at Atlantic City, N. J.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2242.
Thomas, Luther E., to be postmaster at Herculaneum, Mo.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5723.
Thomas, M. A., to be postmaster at Jasonville, Ind.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Thomas, Raymond G., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Thomas, S. W., to be postmaster at Aspermont, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 2102.
Thomas, William, to be postmaster at Brownsville, Tenn.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Thomas, William J., to be postmaster at Moodus, Conn.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5678.
Thomasson, E. F., to be postmaster at Livermore, Ky.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1911.
Thometz, Harry Michael, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2371.
Thomson, Thaddeus Austin, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Colombia; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1950.
Thompson, A. C., to be postmaster at Conway, S. C.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Thompson, Charles R., to be postmaster at Burbank, Cal.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6044.
Thompson, John T., to be colonel, Ordnance Department, in Army; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 5953.
Thompson, Robert J., to be United States consul at Aix la Chapelle, Germany; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Thompson, Charlton B., to be collector of internal revenue for sixth district of Kentucky; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2427
Thompson, D. B., to be postmaster at Hope, Ark.; nominated 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Thompson, Harold, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 170; confirmed, 220.
Thompson, Howard, to be United States marshal for northern district of Georgia; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2618.
Thompson, James A., to be postmaster at White Water, Kans.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Thompson, John S., to be postmaster at Mulhall, Okla.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 3115.
Thompson, Patrick H., to be postmaster at Arlington, Vt.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1856.
Thompson, Samuel Houston, jr., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 220; confirmed, 391.
Thompson, Terry B., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Thornton, J. L., to be postmaster at Alexander City, Ala.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Thornton, John A., to be postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5193.
Thurman, Albert Lee, to be Solicitor for Department of Commerce; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1670.
Thurman, Allen G., to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Thurston, Francis Elmer, to be postmaster at Knobnoster, Mo.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Thurston, Samuel S., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Tieman, Edward C., to be Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2412.
Tiernan, Patrick H., to be postmaster at Macomb, Ill.; nominated, 4636; rejected, 4713.
Tighe, Peter, to be postmaster at Sourlake, Tex.; nominated, 4637; confirmed, 5127.
Tillmans, Louis, to be postmaster at Aurora, Minn.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3351.
Tilton, A. B., to be postmaster at Carlisle, Ky.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2135.
Tilton, Clint C., to be postmaster at Danville, Ill.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5826.
Timberlake, Julian B., jr., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Timlin, James F., to be postmaster at Taylor, Pa.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 5348.
Tindal, Henry P., to be postmaster at North, S. C., nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4090.
Tindall, William S., to be postmaster at Paoli, Ind.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Tingley, E. C., to be postmaster at Hop Bottom, Pa.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5826.
Tipton, Thomas M., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Tisdale, George M., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Tise, Mary W., to be postmaster at Hyattsville, Md.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6044.
Titus, William H., to be postmaster at Excelsior Springs, Mo.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2381.
Todd, Chapman C., jr., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Todd, George Carroll, to be assistant to the Attorney General; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 3083.
Todd, H. A. N., to be postmaster at Gardnerville, Nev.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Todd, Henry D., jr., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 5476.
Todd, Orrin Derby, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Ky.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1431.
Tomb, William V., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Tompkins, John T., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Toohey, Francis Joseph, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Toohey, Hugh, to be postmaster at Fulda, Minn.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2135.
Toone, E. L., to be postmaster at Boydton, Va.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 1903.
Torrey, Henry P., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 7; confirmed, 18.
Totten, Ralph J., to be United States consul at Montevideo, Uruguay; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Touchstone, Clayland M., to be postmaster at Moores, Pa.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 4252.
Townsend, Charles J., to be postmaster at Idabel, Okla.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Townsend, Galen B., to be postmaster at Mangum, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Townsend, James Gayley, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6043.
Townsend, Sinclair C., to be collector of customs for district of St. Marys, Ga.; nominated, 1197; confirmed, 1670.
Traband, Joseph F., to be postmaster at Lebanon, Ill.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4618.
Tracey, George W., to be postmaster at Kinderhook, N. Y.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5938.
Train, Charles R., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Tranter, George C., to be postmaster at Port Richmond, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Traphagen, James A., to be postmaster at Waterloo, N. Y.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Traugh, A. R., to be postmaster at Hollidaysburg, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Treadway, Walter Lewis, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2526.
Treadwell, Simon Peter, to be postmaster at Ryan, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2129.
Tredwell, Roger Culver, to be United States consul at Bristol, England; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5217.
Treibly, Charles E., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3052.
Trew, Benjamin G., to be postmaster at Shawnee, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 3639.
Tribou, Howard A., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 3601; confirmed, 4637.
Tricou, Eugene H., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Triplett, Philip S., to be postmaster at Wells, Nev.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1856.
Tripp, F. L., to be postmaster at Pine Plains, N. Y.; nominated, 1949; withdrawn, 2656.
Trow, W. W., to be postmaster at Trinity, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Troy, John W., to be postmaster at Arthur, Ill.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3419.
Truitt, Charles M., to be colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Truscott, T. I., to be postmaster at Olustee, Okla.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Tubb, Mary E., to be postmaster at Aberdeen, Miss.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Tuck, W. W., to be postmaster at Virgilina, Va.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1903.
Tucker, Frederick Albert, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3639.
Tucker, John Randolph, to be United States district judge, district of Alaska; nominated, 5496; confirmed, 5496.
Tucker, John Randolph, jr., to be United States district judge for district of Alaska, second division; nominated, 5476; withdrawn, 5496.
Tucker, N. E., to be postmaster at Mercedes, Tex.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Tucker, P. W., to be postmaster at Comanche, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Tuggle, H. I., to be postmaster at Martinsville, Va.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Tullos, Shadrac S., to be postmaster at Grand Prairie, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Tuohey, James M., to be postmaster at Medina, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1902.
Turk, J. H., to be postmaster at Ash Grove, Mo.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2296.
Turnage, Allen H., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.
Turner, Richmond K., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Turner, Vines L., to be assistant dental surgeon, Dental Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Turner, W. F., to be postmaster at Atkins, Ark.; nominated, 1296; confirmed, 1671.
Turner, William W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Tweed, C. R., to be postmaster at Bassett, Nebr.; nominated, 2939; confirmed, 2996.
Twohig, William, to be postmaster at Galesburg, Ill.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Uhle, W. F., to be postmaster at Attica, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1824.
Ulrich, Lewis, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, Oreg.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Underhill, James L., to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; nominated, 3776; confirmed, 5885.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Underhill, Lewis King, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Upham, Frank B., to be commander in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Urell, Robert E., to be postmaster at Mansfield, Pa.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3639.
Vaaler, O. C., to be postmaster at Spring Grove, Minn.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Valentine, Rawson J., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4090.
Valverde, Paz, to be register of land office at Clayton, N. Mex.; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 4713.
Van Alstyne, William, to be postmaster at Fultonville, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Van Arsdall, W. P., to be postmaster at Fairmont, Ind.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5792.
Van Auken, Frederic T., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3567.
Van Buren, William R., to be lieutenant and passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Vance, J. Carl, to be postmaster at Clarksburg, W. Va.; nominated, 3891.
Van de Carr, James C., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Vanderford, Henry T., to be postmaster at Sentinel, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.
Vanderkloot, Elroy L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Vander Linden, John, to be postmaster at West De Pere, Wis.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 2382.
Vandiver, Willard D., to be Assistant Treasurer of United States at St. Louis, Mo.; nominated, 2000; confirmed, 2296.
Van Dyke, Henry, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of United States to the Netherlands and Luxemburg; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Van Dyne, Frederick, to be United States consul at Lyon, France; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Van Geem, Henry, to be postmaster at Eastland, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Van Landingham, T. E., to be postmaster at Lone Oak, Tex.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Van Valzah, Harold C., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Van Vliet, John Huff, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Van Voast, Rufus Adrian, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2241.
Van Volkenburgh, Robert Heber, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Van Winkle, L. R., to be postmaster at Weston, Oreg.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Vary, E. H., to be postmaster at Mechanicsville, Iowa; nominated, 881; confirmed, 2656.
Vaughan, William Washington, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1704.
Vaughn, Eva R., to be postmaster at Century, Fla.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1751.
Veitch, W. R., to be postmaster at Groton, S. Dak.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 2968.
Venable, Reginald S. H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Vestal, William B., to be postmaster at Greencastle, Ind.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2048.
Veyra, Jaime C. de, to be member of Philippine Commission; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5801.
Vigil, J. U., to be postmaster at Trinidad, Colo.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Vincent, Harvey, to be postmaster at Park Falls, Wis.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 4090.
Viner, Joseph Wadsworth, to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Vogel, Martin, to be assistant treasurer of United States at New York, N. Y.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5700.
Voline, J. C., to be postmaster at South Auburn, Nebr.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Von Gremp, H. J., to be postmaster at Dixon, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Von Ohlen, Fred, to be postmaster at Henning, Minn.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Voorhees, Luke, to be receiver of public moneys at Cheyenne, Wyo.; nominated, 220; confirmed, 1911.
Vopicka, Charles J., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 4713.
Waag, A., to be postmaster at Roseau, Minn.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5723.
Wachsmuth, Henry, sr., to be postmaster at Bayfield, Wis.; nominated, 5723; confirmed, 5723.
Waddell, W. A., to be postmaster at Cottonwood Falls, Kans.; nominated, 1948.
Wade, E. L., to be postmaster at Vinton, Va.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1672.
Wade, Frank D., to be postmaster at Addison, N. Y.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 1198.
Wadley, Charlie P., to be postmaster at Tunica, Miss.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Wagenen, Anthony van, to be United States attorney for northern district of Iowa; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1198.
Wagner, A. B., to be postmaster at Clovis, N. Mex.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Wagner, Clate A., to be postmaster at Kenmore, Ohio; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2940.
Wagner, De Witt, to be postmaster at Memphis, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Wagner, L. G., to be postmaster at Sylvia, Kans.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 882.
Wahl, Andrew, to be postmaster at Evans City, Pa.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.
Wahlquist, Rainard B., to be postmaster at Hastings, Nebr.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3601.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Waite, Milford A., to be postmaster at Canton, Me.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 2048.
Wakefield, W. T., to be postmaster at Mott, N. Dak.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Waldner, Paul J., to be chief pharmacist in Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Walker, Alexander Stuart, to be collector of internal revenue for third district of Texas; nominated, 2860; confirmed, 3166.
Walker, C. Herbert, to be postmaster at Dalhart, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Walker, J. S., to be postmaster at Marceline, Mo.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3525.
Walker, J. V., to be postmaster at Tracy City, Tenn.; nominated, 2240.
Walker, Jack, to be collector of internal revenue for district of Arkansas; nominated, 2968; confirmed, 2996.
Walker, John C., to be postmaster at Naples, Tex.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Walker, L. A., to be postmaster at Parsons, Kans.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2832.
Walker, Lewis, to be postmaster at Loogootee, Ind.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Walker, William, jr., to be postmaster at Goodland, Kans.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Walker, William S., to be postmaster at Bethany, Mo.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1911.
Wall, Frank, to be postmaster at Selby, S. Dak.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 2996.
Wall, George P., to be postmaster at Winlock, Wash.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4149.
Wall, Otto Augustus, jr., to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Wallace, Charles M., to be postmaster at Llano, Tex.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Wallace, Harry N., to be postmaster at Coleridge, Nebr.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1912.
Wallace, James E., to be postmaster at Broken Bow, Okla.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2135.
Wallace, Kenneth R. R., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Wallace, William, jr., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 5853; confirmed, 5885.
Waller, Carr W., to be captain, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 4251; confirmed, 5476.
Walley, David, to be postmaster at Richton, Miss.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 2048.
Walsh, Frank P., to be member of Commission on Industrial Relations; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 4637.
Walsh, James J., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Connecticut; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3419.
Walsh, William F., to be postmaster at Hinsdale, Mass.; nominated, 5938; confirmed, 6044.
Walters, W. M., to be postmaster at Fairfax, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Walton, Arthur S., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Walton, W. L., to be postmaster at Lexington, Miss.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5700.
Want, Cullen H., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Ward, A. M., to be receiver of public moneys at Little Rock, Ark.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2371.
Ward, S. M., to be postmaster at Georgetown, S. C.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1751.
Ward, W. M., to be postmaster at Soldiers Grove, Wis.; nominated, 5723; confirmed, 6044.
Wardell, Justus S., to be surveyor of customs in district of San Francisco, Cal.; nominated, 2755; confirmed, 2832.
Ware, Charles H., to be postmaster at Barry, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Warmack, William, to be postmaster at Greenville, Mo.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1198.
Warnke, Charles, to be postmaster at Huron, Ohio; nominated, 199; confirmed, 1705.
Warren, Elias D., to be postmaster at Fairport Harbor, Ohio; nominated, 199; confirmed, 1198.
Warren, Lee P., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Warrick, H. W., to be postmaster at Lehigh, Okla.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Warriner, Benjamin Beckham, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Wart, Gilson D., to be postmaster at Sandy Creek, N. Y.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Warwick, Walter W., to be Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury; nominated, 879; confirmed, 1704.
Wash, Carlyle Hilton, to be second lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
——— to be second lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Washburn, Edward D., jr., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Wasmer, Frank, to be postmaster at Oak Hill, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 2718.
Waterbury, W. S., to be postmaster at Ballston Spa, N. Y.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2187.
Waterhouse, Roscoe M., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5217; confirmed, 5348.
Waterman, George M., to be postmaster at Sidney, Iowa; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1911.
Waters, George W., to be postmaster at Plymouth, N. C.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3419.
Watkins, M. J., to be postmaster at Bourbon, Mo.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 1824.
Watson, Annie, to be postmaster at Sugar Land, Tex.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Watson, Franklin C., to be postmaster at Owen, Wis.; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 5477.
Watson, Henry L., to be first lieutenant, Eighth United States Cavalry; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2242.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Watson, Lawrence J., to be postmaster at Beverly Farms, Mass.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2656.
Watson, R. D., to be postmaster at Rochester, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 5496.
Watson, S. Y., to be postmaster at Baton Rouge, La.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Watt, R. A., to be postmaster at Edna, Kans.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2372.
Watterson, William L., to be postmaster at Jonesboro, Ga.; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1705.
Wattonville, Edwin, to be postmaster at Pomeroy, Iowa; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 2968.
Watts, Alston D., to be collector of internal revenue for fifth district of North Carolina; nominated, 2238; confirmed, 2241.
Way, Julius F., to be postmaster at Holly Hill, S. C.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1751.
Way, T. J., to be postmaster at Haskell, Okla.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Weatherhead, Jason, to be postmaster at Ada, Minn.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3419.
Weathers, Ben, to be postmaster at Enterprise, Oreg.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Weaver, Thomas J., to be postmaster at Mayo, Fla.; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5801.
Webb, James R., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Webb, Lanphear Wesley, jr., to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Webb, William J., to be postmaster at Canton, Ga.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756.
Webster, Duncan L., to be postmaster at Siler City, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Weddington, J. H., to be postmaster at Charlotte, N. C.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1824.
Weed, Mark D., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Weed, W. H., to be postmaster at Weyauwega, Wis.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Weedin, Thomas F., to be register of land office at Phoenix, Ariz.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2371.
Weeks, Lawrence Babbitt, to be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Weland, Oscar F., to be postmaster at Perkasie, Pa.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Weldaw, C. A., to be postmaster at Bloomville, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 2656.
Weidner, Edward Thomas Breinig, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 1855; confirmed, 1911.
Weinberger, Wilhelm, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Weinstock, Harris, to be member of Commission on Industrial Relations; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 4637.
Weisbeck, Joseph A., to be postmaster at Alden, N. Y.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Welch, Edward W., to be postmaster at Foxboro, Mass.; nominated, 2861; confirmed, 5477.
Welch, Henrietta, to be postmaster at Carrollton, Miss.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Weldon, Lon Oliver, to be assistant surgeon in Public Health Service; nominated, 3351; confirmed, 3891.
Welles, Edward M., jr., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Wellman, Miles G., to be postmaster at Youngstown, N. Y.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Wells, Chester, to be commander in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Wells, J. L., to be postmaster at Smithville, Ga.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Welter, George E., to be appraiser of merchandise, district of Portland, Oreg.; nominated, 1751; confirmed, 2048.
Weltmer, J. H., to be postmaster at Claflin, Kans.; nominated, 881; confirmed, 1911.
Welty, David M., to be postmaster at Bremen, Ohio; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 4049.
Wendel, Dora G., to be postmaster at Tallassee, Ala.; nominated, 1701; confirmed, 1824.
Wensinger, Harmon, to be postmaster at Fremont, Ohio; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1824.
Wentzel, William S., to be assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5297.
Werth, Henry, to be postmaster at Breese, Ill.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4048.
Werts, John C., to be postmaster at Reedsville, Pa.; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6053.
Wescott, Stanley L., to be postmaster at Patten, Me.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2861.
West, Clyde G., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
West, Preston C., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 2617; confirmed, 3525.
Westbrook, Lewis A., to be postmaster at Creal Springs, Ill.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1902.
Weston, Albert T., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 1751; confirmed, 1901.
Whalen, Charles Joseph, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5759.
Whaley, William C., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Montana; nominated, 1751; confirmed, 5700.
Whatley, J. W., to be postmaster at Miami, Tex.; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4049.
Wheeler, Burton K., to be United States attorney for district of Montana; nominated, 5700; confirmed, 5825.
Wheeler, Frank E., to be assayer of United States mint at Denver, Colo.; nominated, 3114; confirmed, 3262.
Wheeler, Isaac C., to be postmaster at Manton, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 3639.
Wheeler, Mrs. Jesse O., to be postmaster at Brownsville, Tex.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5298.
Wheeler, Raymond A., to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, in Army; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 6043.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Wheeler, Walter R., to be first lieutenant, Tenth United States Infantry; nominated, 1503; confirmed, 1704.
Whichard, David J., to be postmaster at Greenville, N. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1671.
Whitaker, Ira M., to be postmaster at Morgantown, Ind.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Whitbeck, John Elliot, to be third lieutenant, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
White, Charles H., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3639.
White, Charles T., to be postmaster at Millville, N. J.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
White, George E., to be postmaster at Manhattan, Mont.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 1671.
White, Henry M., to be commissioner of immigration at port of Seattle, Wash.; nominated, 3493; confirmed, 5865.
White, Hugh L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
White, J. A., to be postmaster at Goliad, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
White, Jay, to be United States consul at Naples, Italy; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
White, J. W., to be postmaster at Uvalde, Tex.; nominated, 391; confirmed, 883.
White, William A., to be postmaster at Holyoke, Colo.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 4149.
White, Young C., to be postmaster at Hamlin, Tex.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902.
Whited, Charles, to be postmaster at Willits, Cal.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Whitehouse, Sheldon, to be secretary of United States legation at Managua, Nicaragua; nominated, 6030.
Whitehurst, C. W., to be postmaster at Beaufort, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1902.
Whitfield, George L., to be postmaster at Franklinton, N. C.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1824.
Whiting, Edgar M., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Whitmer, Robert T., to be postmaster at Thornville, Ohio; nominated, 2940; confirmed, 3052.
Whittaker, George, to be postmaster at Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; nominated, 1299; confirmed, 1672.
Whitthorne, Campbell, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in district of San Francisco, Cal.; nominated, 3262; confirmed, 3351.
Wiard, Georgia A., to be postmaster at Chula Vista, Cal.; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3822.
Wightman, Charles J., to be postmaster at Grayslake, Ill.; nominated, 1947; confirmed, 2242.
Wilber, David F., to be United States consul general at Zurich, Switzerland; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5126.
Wilbourne, John D., to be postmaster at Pine Bluff, Ark.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 632.
Wilbur, E. B., to be postmaster at Oacoma, S. Dak.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Wild, Laurence, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Wild, William F., to be postmaster at Lindenhurst, N. Y.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1902.
Wildenthal, B., jr., to be postmaster at Cotulla, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Wildermuth, George, to be postmaster at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 2427.
Wildman, J. S, to be postmaster at Blockton, Iowa; nominated, 3891; confirmed, 4252.
Wildman, Leonard D, to be major, Signal Corps; nominated, 6; confirmed, 26.
Wile, Albert, to be postmaster at Iditarod, Alaska; nominated, 5825.
Wilemon, J. Lee, to be postmaster at Rush Springs, Okla.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2129.
Wiley, Claude E., to be postmaster at Fairfax, Va.; nominated, 2240; confirmed, 2372.
Wiley, Willis, to be postmaster at Crane, Mo.; nominated, 1821; confirmed, 1911.
Wilkins, Charles A., to be postmaster at Broadalbin, N. Y.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5938.
Wilkinson, Walter P., to be postmaster at Santa Rita, N. Mex.; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3493.
Williard, Joseph E., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2831.
——— to be United States ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Spain; nominated, 4310; confirmed, 4637.
Wille, Frank J., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 1946; confirmed, 2001.
Willey, Frank C., to be postmaster at Shelton, Wash.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 6044.
Willey, James H., to be postmaster at Milton, N. H.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Williams, Albert L., to be postmaster at Vineland, N. J.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Williams, Alexander Watson, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 3822; confirmed, 4310.
Williams, Allie W., to be major, Medical Corps of Army; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 4310.
Williams, Almyra L., to be postmaster at Taft, Tex.; nominated, 5297; confirmed, 5477.
Williams, Charles Francis, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Williams, Charles L. L., to be United States consul at Dalny, Manchuria; nominated, 5952; confirmed, 6010.
Williams, David J., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Washington; nominated, 5970; confirmed, 6043.
Williams, F. M., to be postmaster at Newton, N. C.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Williams, Frank O., to be register of land office at Kalispell, Mont.; nominated, 220; confirmed, 631.
Williams, G. B., to be postmaster at Manitou, Okla.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1912.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Williams, George F., to be postmaster at Mogollon, N. Mex.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2968.
Williams, J. A., to be postmaster at Alachua, Fla.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1198.
Williams, J. R., to be postmaster at Brookneal, Va.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 2135.
Williams, John Skelton, to be Assistant Secretary of Treasury; nominated, 27; confirmed, 35.
Williams, Mabel B., to be postmaster at West Hampton Beach, N. Y.; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 3732.
Williams, O. C., to be postmaster at Dinuba, Cal.; nominated, 2098; confirmed, 2371.
Williams, P. G., to be postmaster at Montrose, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 5885.
Williams, R. E., to be postmaster at The Dalles, Oreg.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 883.
Williams, Richard D., to be postmaster at Opelika, Ala.; nominated, 198; confirmed, 632.
Williams, Roger, to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 6030; confirmed, 6044.
Williams, Stephen R., to be postmaster at Kenmore, N. Y.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2805.
Williams, Teressa G., to be postmaster at Greenville, Ga.; nominated, 2805; confirmed, 2861.
Williamson, Adolph A., to be United States consul at Tansui, Taiwan; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Williamson, Beriah E., to be collector of internal revenue for eleventh district of Ohio; nominated, 5865; confirmed, 5885.
Williamson, F. L., to be postmaster at Burlington, N. C., nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Williamson, Garland D., to be postmaster at Ridgeville, Ind.; nominated, 1615; confirmed, 1705.
Williamson, Llewellyn P., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5477.
Willis, Byrd C., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Willis, J. N., to be postmaster at Williston, Fla.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1901.
Willis, Lauren S., to be captain in United States Marine Corps; nominated, 2938; confirmed, 3052.
Willis, Lula E., to be postmaster at Daingerfield, Tex.; nominated, 2186; confirmed, 2296.
Willits, George S., to be rear admiral in Navy; nominated, 281; confirmed, 632.
Wilson, Cliff C., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Wilson, Eugene E., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2412; confirmed, 2526.
Wilson, Francis M., to be United States attorney for western district of Missouri; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3083.
Wilson, Henry H., to be United States marshal for western district of Pennsylvania; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5348.
Wilson, J. A., to be postmaster at Russellville, Ala.; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5127.
Wilson, J. J., to be postmaster at Moran, Kans.; nominated, 390; confirmed, 882.
Wilson, James C., to be United States attorney for northern district of Texas; nominated, 2526; confirmed, 2861.
Wilson, Joseph B., to be postmaster at Fairview, Okla.; nominated, 5825; confirmed, 5865.
Wilson, Maurice C., to be postmaster at Hammond, La.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5792.
Wilson, Richard B., to be postmaster at Montrose, Mo.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Wilson, Roy J., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Wilson, S. P., to be postmaster at Fairmont, N. C.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 2296.
Wilson, Samuel M., to be postmaster at Bartow, Fla.; nominated, 2099; confirmed, 2526.
Wilson, Thomas, to be postmaster at Belleville, Wis.; nominated, 2101; confirmed, 4090.
Wilson, William Bauchop, to be Secretary of Labor; nominated, 5; confirmed, 5.
Wilson, William W., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2381; confirmed, 2427.
Windham, Augustus P., to be postmaster at Merryville, La.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Windle, George J., to be postmaster at Sebring, Ohio; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 3639.
Windley, Daniel L., to be postmaster at Belhaven, N. C., nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Winsett, J. W., to be postmaster at Higgins, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Winship, North, to be United States consul at Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2412.
Winslow, Ada, to be postmaster at Manchester, Ga.; nominated, 1297; confirmed, 1671.
Winston, Thomas W., to be lieutenant colonel, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 5192; confirmed, 5476.
Wint, William H., to be postmaster at Williamston, Mich.; nominated, 1948; confirmed, 5496.
Winter, I. G., to be postmaster at Sioux Center, Iowa; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 3052.
Winter, J. G., to be postmaster at Sioux Center, Iowa; nominated, 3306; confirmed, 3525.
Winter, John W., to be postmaster at Allendale, N. J.; nominated, 2655; confirmed, 2756.
Winters, Mamie, to be postmaster at Burns, Oreg.; nominated, 1822; confirmed, 1902.
Wise, Henry A., jr., to be lieutenant commander and paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2380; confirmed, 2427.
Wise, Herman, to be postmaster at Astoria, Oreg; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1672.
Wisener, L. A., to be postmaster at Grangeville, Idaho; nominated, 1614; confirmed, 1901.
Wish, Oscar R., to be postmaster at Portland, Me.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2861.
Wisser, John P., to be brigadier general in Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 3639.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Withers, Clarke, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Witherspoon, J. G., to be postmaster at Crowell, Tex.; nominated, 2296; confirmed, 2382.
Witte, Albert G., to be postmaster at Elmore, Ohio; nominated, 390; confirmed, 3166.
Wittpenn, H. Otto, to be naval officer of customs district of New York: nominated, 5938; confirmed, 5953.
Wofford, Chester E., to be postmaster at Roundrip, Mont.; nominated, 3476; confirmed, 5700.
Wohlheter, Charles L., to be postmaster at White, S. Dak.; nominated, 1823; confirmed, 1902
Woldy, T. H., to be postmaster at Edmore, N. Dak.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2187.
Wolf, George W., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Wolfe, A. R., to be postmaster at Chillicothe, Ohio; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 5496.
Wolfe, William J., to be postmaster at Chatham, N. J.; nominated, 882; confirmed, 2002.
Wolfensberger, Oscar, to be postmaster at Lemoyne, Pa.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Wolleson, Edwin A., to be lieutenant in Navy; nominated, 2618; confirmed, 2756.
Wood, Charles L., to be postmaster at Albany, Ind.; nominated, 880; confirmed, 1671.
Wood, George S., to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
——— to be passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated 5126; confirmed, 5218.
Wood, Harry Gardner, to be first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps of Army; nominated, 1670; confirmed, 1856.
Wood, John C., to be postmaster at Big Sandy, Tex.; nominated, 2656; confirmed, 2756.
Wood, John Q., to be United States consul general at Adis Ababa, Abyssinia; nominated, 5951; confirmed, 6010.
Wood, Robert E., to be postmaster at Charleston, W. Va.; nominated, 1824; confirmed, 1856.
Wood, Valentine, to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Wood, William J., to be register of land office at Sundance, Wyo.; nominated, 5938.
Woodard, Charles H., to be postmaster at Gowrie, Iowa; nominated, 1820; confirmed, 1902.
Woodbury, Frank P., to be postmaster at Salem Depot, N. H.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5953.
Woodcock, H. Frank, to be register of land office at The Dalles, Oreg.; nominated, 1116; confirmed, 1430.
Woodfin, O. L., to be postmaster at Uniontown, Ala.; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1671.
Woods, Charles A., to be United States circuit judge, fourth circuit; nominated, 389; confirmed, 1901.
Woods, Joseph E., to be postmaster at Teague, Tex.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1705.
Woods, Robert E. Lee, to be postmaster at Duncan, Okla.; nominated, 1949; confirmed, 2048.
Woods, Wilbur A., to be postmaster at Pawpaw, Ill.; nominated, 3731; confirmed, 3822.
Woodside, Elmer L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5217.
Woodson, C. J., to be postmaster at Okarche, Okla.; nominated, 2185; confirmed, 3639.
Woodson, Thomas D., to be captain, Medical Corps, United States Army; nominated, 2047; confirmed, 2242.
Woodward, T. P., to be postmaster at Yoakum, Tex.; nominated, 1950; confirmed, 2048.
Woodworth, J. C., to be postmaster at Cuero, Tex.; nominated, 1704; confirmed, 1825.
Woolley, Robert W., to be Auditor for Interior Department; nominated, 220; confirmed, 631.
Wootten, P. D., to be postmaster at Abbeville, Ga.; nominated, 5193; confirmed, 5678.
Worcester, Philip H., to be captain, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2242.
Worden, John E., to be postmaster at Wrangell, Alaska; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2569.
Worth, Edward G., to be surveyor general of Oregon; nominated, 198; confirmed, 391.
Worthington, Walter F., to be rear admiral in Navy; nominated, 281; confirmed, 632.
Wrenn, Francis F., to be postmaster at Newcastle, Cal.; nominated, 2654; confirmed, 2756, 3262.
Wright, Charles, to be postmaster at North Manchester, Ind.; nominated, 2239; confirmed, 2371.
Wright, David L., to be postmaster at Effingham, Ill.; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5759.
Wright, Ira J., to be postmaster at Mission, Tex.; nominated, 199; confirmed, 632.
Wright, J. A., to be postmaster at Chester, Mont.; nominated, 1298; confirmed, 1671.
Wright, J. Butler, to be secretary of United States embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; nominated, 2183; confirmed, 2296.
Wright, Leon B., to be postmaster at Lindonville, N. Y.; nominated, 5722; confirmed, 5938.
Wright, Mamie E., to be postmaster at Metter, Ga.; nominated, 5476; confirmed, 5678.
Wright, Quincy A., to be postmaster at Fortville, Ind.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Wright, Walter K., to be colonel, United States Infantry; nominated, 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Wright, William L., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2102.
Wright, William M., to be lieutenant colonel of Infantry, United States Army, unassigned; nominated, 5970; confirmed, 6043.
Wygant, Benyaurd B., to be lieutenant commander in Navy; nominated, 5677; confirmed, 5723.
Wyllie, Robert E., to be major, United States Coast Artillery Corps; nominated 3890; confirmed, 4310.
Wyman, Charles L., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 171; confirmed, 221.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Wyman, Guy H., to be first lieutenant, United States Cavalry; nominated, 18; confirmed, 36.
Yager, Arthur, to be governor of Porto Rico; nominated, 5700; confirmed, 5758.
Yarborough, Lee H., to be postmaster at Clayton, N. C.; nominated, 1616; confirmed, 1751.
Yates, Charles M., to be lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy; nominated, 2184; confirmed, 2296.
Yngve, Emanuel, to be postmaster at Cambridge, Minn.; nominated, 1702; confirmed, 2048.
Yoho, M. S., to be postmaster at Roseville, Ill.; nominated, 5912; confirmed, 5970.
Yost, Charles E., to be postmaster at Fayette, Ohio; nominated, 1703; confirmed, 1912.
Young, Evan E., to be United States consul general at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; nominated, 1818; confirmed, 1901.
Young, Gordon Russell, to be second lieutenant, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Young, William Chalmers, to be second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery; nominated, 2128; confirmed, 2241.
Youngberg, Gilbert A., to be major, Corps of Engineers; United States Army; nominated, 4636; confirmed, 5476.
Younie, Arthur E., to be assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps of Navy; nominated, 3730; confirmed, 3857.
Yount, Barton K., to be first lieutenant, United States Infantry; nominated, 3115; confirmed, 3639.
Zehner, Daniel C., to be postmaster at Windfall, Ind.; nominated, 1819; confirmed, 1911.
Zemke, Eric F., to be ensign in Navy; nominated, 2001; confirmed, 2101.
Ziesenis, Gustave, to be postmaster at Eudora, Kans.; nominated, 2295; confirmed, 2381.
Zimmerman, Frank, to be postmaster at Monrovia, Cal.; nominated, 3305; confirmed, 3822.
Zinn, George A., to be colonel, United States Corps of Engineers; nominated, 3419; confirmed, 3639.
Zivnuska, Ulrich R., to be lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 2996; confirmed, 3166.
——— to be passed assistant paymaster in Navy; nominated, 5296; confirmed, 5519.
Zurhorst, A. F. G., to be postmaster at Oakfield, N. Y.; nominated, 2100; confirmed, 2372.

EXETER, N. H., erect public building at (see bill S. 1690).

EXPATRIATION OF CITIZENS AND THEIR PROTECTION ABROAD, amend act relative to (see bill H. R. 1991).

EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT. *See* RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, establishment of (see bill H. R. 6830).

EXPERIMENTS IN GOVERNMENT AND THE ESSENTIALS OF THE CONSTITUTION, article by Elihu Root entitled (S. Doc. 168), 3602.

EXPLOSIVES, appoint commission to investigate relative to creating Government monopoly for manufacture and control of (see H. J. Res. 127).

EXPORTATION OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR, repeal joint resolution authorizing the President to prohibit (see S. J. Res. 43*).

EXPORTS, foster commerce by facilitating reexportation of goods in bond (see bill S. 596).
Bill to amend law relative to shippers' manifests of merchandise for exportation (see bill H. R. 5147).
Joint resolution relating to export of coal or other material used in war (see H. J. Res. 113).
Statement of Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and statistics relating to. (Appendix 24.)
Statement relating to exports to West Indies and Central America from New Orleans, La., 3449.
Statistics relative to, 496, 694, 4087, 5100, 5101, 5178. (Appendix 401.)

EXPOSITIONS. *See* NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION; PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

EX-PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES, place on retired list as Commander in Chief of Army and Navy of United States (see bill S. 131).

EXPRESS BUSINESS, regulate (see bill H. R. 173).
Bills for Government ownership of (see bills H. R. 1935, S604).
Bill to require common carriers in interstate commerce to receive, transmit, and deliver express packages (see bill H. R. 4299).
Report of Secretary of Treasury relative to Government expressage on land-grant railroads (S. Doc. 39), 1624, 1646.
Resolution of inquiry relative to Government expressage on land-grant railroads (see S. Res. 49*).

EXTRA SESSION. *See* CONGRESS.

EXTRADITION, negotiate treaties making offenses under the white-slave law extraditable (see H. J. Res. 131).

EX-UNION SOLDIERS. *See* CIVIL WAR.

EYMAN, SAMUEL, increase pension (see bill H. R. 2090).

FABRICS AND CLOTHING, labeling and tagging (see bills S. 646; H. R. 16, 45, 3402, 4981, 7939).

FACTORIES, prevent employment of children in (see bill H. R. 4874).
Bill to regulate hours of labor of females employed in (see bill H. R. 4875).

FAGAN, JOHN N., increase pension (see bill H. R. 771).

FAHERTY, THOMAS R., relief of widow (see bill S. 235).

FAHEY, BRIDGET, pension (see bill S. 2752).

FAHNESTOCK, CHARLES, increase pension (see bill H. R. 4217).

FAIDLEY, WILLIAM M., pension (see bill H. R. 4706).

FAILOR, CLARENCE W., pension (see bill S. 507).

FAIR AMERICAN (*brig*), report of Court of Claims on claim of owner of (H. Doc. 79), 1930, 1984.

FAIRBANKS. *See* ALASKA.
FAIRBANKS, CHARLES W., extract from address on the Mexican situation delivered by, 3571.
FAIRCHILD, BENJAMIN L., letter relating to the so-called Hetch Hetchy bill, 6050.
FAIRCHILD, DAVID S., increase pension (see bill S. 2047).
FAIRCHILD, E. T., letter relative to agricultural extension work, 5663.
FAIRCHILD, GEORGE W. (*a Representative from New York*).
Attended, 62.
Appointed on committees, 1871.
Appointed on funeral committee, 4937.
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Barrett, Emma M.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 2333), 155.
Betts, Celestia: to pension (see bill H. R. 2331), 155.
Butts, Eliza: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 2336), 155.
Cummings, Ann E.: to pension (see bill H. R. 2332), 155.
Helm, Francis I., alias Francis Boyd: to pension (see bill H. R. 2330), 155.
Richards, Mary R.: to pension (see bill H. R. 2329), 155.
Rynders, Susan M.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 2335), 155.
Stowal, Helen E.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 2334), 155.
Votes of. *See* YEA-AND-NAY VOTES.
FAIRCHILD, JULIAN D., letter relative to revision of the tariff, 695.
FAIRFAX, JOHN W., relief (see bill S. 1492).
FAIRFIELD, ILL., erect public building at (see bill H. R. 9527).
FAIRFOWL, HECTOR C., pension (see bill H. R. 8019).
FAIRLEY, HENRY, increase pension (see bill S. 1288).
FAIRLEY, JOHN, relief of estate (see bill S. 3270).
FAIRMAN, CHARLES E., print document entitled "Works of Art in the United States Capitol Building, including biographies of the artists," compiled by (see S. Res. 74).
FAIRMONT, W. VA., allow city to bridge Monongahela River (see bills S. 2696; H. R. 6582*).
FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO, report of Secretary of War on survey of (H. Doc. 206), 3826.
FAIRVIEW, KY., erect statue of Jefferson Davis at (see bill H. R. 7603).
FAISON, JOHN M. (*a Representative from North Carolina*).
Attended, 131.
Appointed on committees, 1871.
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Agricultural fertilizing: for electrical study, tests, and experimentation in relation to (see bills H. R. 8668, 8669), 5291.
Barfield, Nancy: for relief of heirs (see bill H. R. 7537), 3531.
Beaufort, N. C., Methodist Episcopal Church South: for relief (see bill H. R. 7550), 3531.
Boland, George H.: to pension (see bill H. R. 8740), 5441.
Everitt, Mary: for relief of heirs (see bill H. R. 7538), 3531.
Goldsboro, N. C.: to hold terms of court at (see bill H. R. 7521), 3531.
Hawkins, W. T.: for relief (see bill H. R. 7542), 3531.
Hutton, Paul C.: for relief (see bill H. R. 7547), 3531.
Jones Bay, N. C.: to survey for canal between Goose Creek and (see bill H. R. 7517), 3531.
Lawrence, Elza: to pension (see bill H. R. 7531), 3531.
Moore, James: to erect monument to (see bill H. R. 7522), 3531.
Morehead City, N. C.: to erect public building at (see bill H. R. 7515; 3531.
Morehead City, N. C., Methodist Episcopal Church South: for relief (see bill H. R. 7551), 3531.
Nassef, Faris: for relief (see bill H. R. 7544), 3531.
Newbern, N. C.: for weather bureau observatory at (see bill H. R. 7518), 3531.
——— to improve roadway to national cemetery at (see bill H. R. 7519), 3531.
——— Presbyterian Church: for relief (see bill H. R. 7534), 3531.
Neuse River, N. C.: to survey (see bill H. R. 7520), 3531.
Perry, George W.: for relief of estate (see bill H. R. 7549), 3531.
Pate, Frederick: for relief (see bill H. R. 7543), 3531.
Perry, George W.: for relief of estate (see bill H. R. 7549), 3531.
Pyatt, Zebulon A.: to pension (see bill H. R. 7532), 3531.
Scott, Joseph A.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 7530), 3531.
Smith, Benjamin C.: for relief of estate (see bill H. R. 7539), 3531.
Ward, William: for relief of estate (see bill H. R. 7535), 3531.
Waters, James B.: for relief (see bill H. R. 7548), 3531.
Waters, Seth: for relief of estate (see bill H. R. 7540), 3531.
Wayne County (N. C.) Hood Swamp Baptist Church: for relief (see bill H. R. 7552), 3531.
Wayne County (N. C.) Salem Church: for relief (see bill H. R. 7536), 3531.
Wayne County (N. C.) Salem Methodist Episcopal Church South: for relief (see bill H. R. 7533), 3531.
White, Samuel J.: for relief (see bill H. R. 7541), 3531.
Williamson, R. W.: for relief (see bill H. R. 7535), 3531.
Wolf, John B.: for relief of heirs (see bill H. R. 7545), 3531.
Motions and resolutions offered by
Commercial fertilizers: to investigate manufacture and sale of (see H. Res. 286), 5655.
Remarks by, on
Agricultural fertilizing, 5247.
Votes of. *See* YEA-AND-NAY VOTES.
FALCONER, J. A. (*a Representative from Washington*).
Attended, 63.
Appointed on committees, 1871.
Amendments offered by, to
Tariff bill—income tax, 1257.
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
National interstate roads: to provide for construction of (see bill H. R. 4833), 1370.
Nome, Alaska: for relief of people of town of (see H. J. Res. 137), 5527.
Port Angeles, Wash.: to erect public building at (see bill H. R. 8190), 5054.
FALCONER—Continued.
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Port Angeles, Wash.: to lease certain lands to city of (see H. R. 9332), 5957.
Motions and resolutions offered by
Wanamaker Co.: inquiry relative to correspondence concerning customs frauds in Philadelphia, Pa. (see H. Res. 301), 5857.
Remarks by, on
Income tax, 1257.
Maine congressional election. (Appendix 289.)
Tariff—shingles, 450, 894.
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FALES, MARY ELLA, increase pension (see bills H. R. 4285, 4820).
FALL, ALBERT B. (*a Senator from New Mexico*).
Attended, 39.
Appointed on committees, 20–26.
Amendments offered by, to
Indian appropriation bill, 2045.
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Arms and munitions of war: to repeal joint resolution of Mar. 14, 1912, authorizing President to prohibit exportation of (see S. J. Res. 43), 2074.
Dona Ana County, N. Mex.: for relief of certain claimants to lands in (see bill S. 2262), 1650.
Motions and resolutions offered by
American citizens: declaring for protection of lives and property in foreign countries of (see S. Res. 139), 2548.
Remarks by, on
Assistant clerks to committees, 269.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 2038.
Democratic caucus, 4560.
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Secretary of State: salary of, 2472.
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FALLON, NEV., granting public lands to (see bill H. R. 2484).
FALLS, ANNA, pension (see bill S. 2289).
FANCHER, JAMES A., increase pension (see bill S. 337).
FANNING, STEPHEN, relief (see bill H. R. 3706).
FARBER, ANNIE E., pension (see bill H. R. 4374).
FARISHON, ELIZABETH, pension (see bill H. R. 7089).
FARLEY, FANNY, pension (see bill S. 554).
FARLEY, THEODORE, relief (see bill S. 141).
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS. *See* BIRDS.
FARM CREDIT. *See* AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION.
FARM CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS, address delivered by J. L. Coulter on subject of (S. Doc. 5), 30.
FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK. *See* DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
FARM DEMONSTRATOR. *See* COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.
FARM HOMES, provide small homes for worthy citizens of United States (see bill H. R. 5597).
FARM IMPLEMENTS, comparative table showing rates of duty under Payne-Aldrich tariff act and the proposed law, 3714.
Statistics relating to prices of 1123, 1124.
FARM LABOR, statistics relative to amounts expended by farmers in 1909 for, 3458.
FARM LANDS, allow national banks to loan money on (see bill H. R. 1970).
FARM-LIFE SCHOOLS, apply portion of proceeds of sales of public lands to support and maintenance of (see bill S. 1740).
FARM LOANS. *See also* AGRICULTURAL LANDS; BUREAU OF FARM LOANS.
Bill to establish system of (see bill H. R. 6578).
Bill authorizing loan of certain Indian funds to farmers in Oklahoma (see bill H. R. 6744).
Bill to provide for farm loans secured by pledge of approved first mortgages on agricultural lands (see bill H. R. 6745).
FARM MANAGEMENT, amendment in Senate making appropriation for investigation of improved methods of, 370.
Bill making appropriation for investigation of improved methods of (see bill S. 3346).
FARM POWER, establish bureau of (see bill H. R. 3989).
FARM PRODUCTS. *See also* AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
Amendment and remarks in Senate relative to exemption from operation of Sherman antitrust law of persons engaged in efforts to advance price of, 1102–1114, 1189–1197, 1269–1292.
Bill to prohibit dealing in futures in (see bill S. 2704).
Bills to prohibit interstate gambling in (see bills H. R. 3338, 3339, 4300, 5143).
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Comparative table of rates under the Payne tariff act and the Underwood bill on certain, 1355. (Appendix, 69.)
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FARMER, ALEXANDER H., increase pension (see bill S. 3320).

FARMER, JOHN, increase pension (see bills H. R. 605, 797).
FARMER, MARY A., increase pension (see bill H. R. 3597).
FARMER, MATT, increase pension (see bill H. R. 3507).
FARMER, SARAH R., relief of estate (see bill H. R. 8300).
FARMER, WILLARD A., pension (see bill H. R. 6455).
FARMERS, loan money to (see bill H. R. 1699).
FARMERS' BULLETINS, print additional copies of Bulletin No. 513 (see H. Con. Res. 4).
Resolution to provide for binding (see H. Res. 13).
FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION, memorial on subject of public lands in Idaho, 5988.
FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF TEXAS, memorial relating to packing and transportation of cotton, 5662.
FARMERS' LOAN BUREAU. *See* BUREAU OF FARM LOANS.
FARMERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHER DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO, relief (see bill H. R. 5705).
FARMING CONGRESS. *See* INTERNATIONAL DRY FARMING CONGRESS.
FARMINGTON, MO., donate condemned cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 3384).
FARMS, FARM LANDS, AND FARM PROPERTY, establish experimental farms (see bill H. R. 6830).
Statistics relative to, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3207, 3664.
FARNHAM, T. G., increase pension (see bill H. R. 786).
FARNSWORTH, CHARLES O., pension (see bill S. 1234).
FARR, ABBIE E., pension (see bill H. R. 5638).
FARR, JOHN R. (*a Representative from Pennsylvania*).
Attended, 62.
Appointed on committees, 1871.
Leave of absence granted to, 5519.
Amendments offered by, to
Tariff—lace industry, 1009.
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Evans, Walter S.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 6509), 2217.
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FREAR, JAMES A. (*a Representative from Wisconsin*).
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HUTCHINGS, JOHN B., correct military record (see bill H. R. 7442).
HUTCHINSON, FRISBY D., increase pension (see bill H. R. 1603).
HUTCHINSON, GEORGE, increase pension (see bill H. R. 600).
HUTTO, JESSE H., pension (see bill H. R. 8210).
HUTTON, JAMES D., AND OTHERS, relief (see bill H. R. 6354).
HUTTON, PAUL C., relief (see bill H. R. 7547).
HUTTONSVILLE, W. VA., relief of Presbyterian Church at (see bills H. R. 6055, 6133).
HYACINTH BULBS, correspondence relative to tariff on, 3415.
HYATT, JOHN W., relief (see bills H. R. 4733, 4744).
HYATT, W. H., increase pension (see bill S. 2497).
HYDE, EDWARD L., increase pension (see bill H. R. 9341).
HYDE, IRA B., letter relating to proposed currency legislation, 5005.
HYDE, LUCINDA, increase pension (see bill H. R. 7863).
HYDE, THOMAS C., relief (see bill H. R. 1470).
HYDROELECTRIC POWER. *See* MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC CO., OF MINNESOTA.
HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS, establish station at Los Angeles, Cal. (see bill S. 494).
ICKIS, CLARA S., pension (see bill H. R. 1619).
IDAHO, create Sawtooth National Park in (see bills H. R. 1786, 2925).
Bill to investigate relative to greatest economic use of timber grown in (see bill H. R. 1881).
Bill granting timbered lands in national forest reserves to (see bill H. R. 1919).
Bill to establish fish-cultural station in (see bill H. R. 6746).
Correspondence and statistics relative to tariff on lead ores produced in, 4442–4444.
Joint resolution to amend certain homestead patents issued to entrymen in the St. Maries and St. Joe country in (see S. J. Res. 57).
Letter of Theodore Roosevelt relative to judicial decisions in Idaho relating to punishment for contempt (Appendix 236).
Memorial of legislature for relief of veterans of Indian wars in, 46.
Memorial of legislature for donation to State of Boise Barracks at city of Boise, 46.
Memorial of legislature relative to establishment of national land-mortgage banks, 47.
Memorial of legislature relative to construction of roads and bridges in forest reserves in, 47, 118.
Memorial of legislature relative to preservation of home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va., 47, 119.
Memorial of legislature for donation to State of timbered lands in forest reserves in, 48.
Memorial of legislature relative to marking of Oregon Trail, 48, 119.
Memorial of legislature remonstrating against enactment of bill providing for leasing of public domain, 48.
Memorial of legislature for appropriation for completion of Celilo Canal and opening of Columbia and Snake Rivers to free navigation, 48.
Memorial of legislature for purchase of land adjoining public-building site at Boise, 121.
Memorial of Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union relative to public lands in, 5988.
Report of C. G. Elliott relative to overflowed lands, 6048. (Appendix, 469.)
Statistics relating to beet-sugar industry in, 4287.
Statistics relating to wages paid in lead-mining industry in, 855.
IGO, DANIEL, increase pension (see bill S. 2677).
IGOE, WILLIAM L. (*a Representative from Missouri*).
Attended, 62.
Appointed on committees, 1871.
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Anderson, Rodney W.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 7047), 2627.
Barry, John: for relief of estate (see bill H. R. 8408), 5138.
Bartlett, James: for relief (see bill H. R. 6177), 2072.
Brunn, Katharine: to pension (see bill H. R. 7045), 2627.
Burke, Patrick: to pension (see bill H. R. 6174), 2072.
Campbell, James H.: for relief (see bill H. R. 6178), 2072.
Commerce Court: to amend act to create (see bill H. R. 9529), 6048.
Dematos, Servello J.: to remove charge of desertion (see bill H. R. 6180), 2072.
Doll, Lewis: to pension (see bill H. R. 7044), 2627.
Dorman, Elizabeth: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 7046), 2627.
Eames, William S.: for relief (see bill H. R. 6654), 2335.
Fischer, Angelina: to pension (see bill H. R. 6173), 2072.
Freund, Eugene A., and Alfred F. Roemmich: for relief (see bill H. R. 5416), 1676.
Garber, Max: to pension (see bill H. R. 6171), 2072.
Gruenwald, August: to pension (see bill H. R. 6170), 2072.
Moss, Johanna: to pension (see bill H. R. 6175), 2072.
Murphy, Walter E.: for relief (see bill H. R. 6176), 2072.
Quinn, John: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 6179), 2072.
Sanders, Susan: for relief (see bill H. R. 5417), 1676.
Woodward, Helen Hascall: to pension (see bill H. R. 6172), 2072.
Young, Thomas C.: for relief (see bill H. R. 6654), 2335.
Votes of. See YEA-AND-NAY VOTES.
ILLINOIS, establish biological and fish-cultural station in (see bill H. R. 5144).
Bill to amend act providing for judges in northern district of (see bill H. R. 6439).
Joint resolution for relief of flood sufferers in (see H. J. Res. 53).
Memorial of legislature for amendment to Constitution to prohibit polygamy, 120.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL, adjudicate claims for damages arising out of construction, use, and management of (see bill H. R. 5396).
ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, memorial relating to countervailing and dumping duties on imports (Appendix, 83).
ILLINOIS RIVER, report of Secretary of War on survey of channel at Meredosia, Ill. (H. Doc. 230), 4776.
ILLINOIS STATE AND INTERSTATE GOOD ROADS CONVENTION, resolutions on subject of good roads adopted by, 2023.
ILLINOIS WOMEN'S CLUBS, resolutions on subject of good roads adopted by certain, 2024.
ILLITERACY, investigate means of eliminating or reducing (see bill H. R. 2494).
ILLUSTRATIONS. *See* CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.
ILOILO. *See* PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
IMAN, JOHN E., increase pension (see bill H. R. 7864).
IMBODEN, GEORGE H., increase pension (see bill H. R. 5170).
IMITATED OR MISBRANDED ARTICLES OF COMMERCE, prevent manufacture, sale, or transportation of (see bill H. R. 1683).
IMMATURE CALVES, regulate interstate transportation of (see bill H. R. 1818).
IMMIGRATION, arguments and editorials favoring bill to regulate, 718–721.
Bills to regulate (see bills S. 2133, 2406, 2453; H. R. 2870, 2886, 2934, 5973, 6060).
Bills to amend act to regulate (see bills H. R. 102, 2883, 2888, 5598, 6440, 9044).
Bills to further restrict (see bills S. 50; H. R. 1958).
Bill providing for deportation of aliens (see bill S. 2979).
Letter of Secretary of Labor transmitting communication relative to immigration of Asiatic laborers (H. Doc. 56), 1832.
Pamphlet written by Samuel Gompers entitled "Schemes to Distribute Immigrants" (S. Doc. 21), 1268.
Remarks in House relative to expenses incident to landing of immigrants, 4525.
Remarks in House on subject of criminal aliens, 5817. (Appendix, 408.)
Report of Commissioner General of Immigration relative to aliens employed on vessels, 1350.
Resolution of inquiry relative to defective aliens arriving during month of October, 1913 (see H. Res. 312).
Statement prepared by Commissioner General of Immigration relative to operation of present immigration law (S. Doc. 52), 1840.
IMMIGRATION COMMISSION, transferring to Department of Labor office furniture formerly used by (see S. J. Res. 44).
IMMIGRATION STATIONS, amendment in Senate making appropriation for completion of the inspection house of the Philadelphia immigration station at Gloucester, N. J., 5139.
Bill to establish station at Hampton Roads, Va. (see bill H. R. 6387).
Estimate of appropriation for immigration station at Ellis Island, N. Y. (H. Doc. 144), 2462.
Letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to erection of an immigration station at Boston, Mass. (H. Doc. 91), 2071.
IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION. *See* COURTS OF UNITED STATES.
IMPEACHMENT, publish records of impeachment trials before the Senate (see S. Res. 190*).
IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY, statement relative to reserve assets of, 3093.
IMPERIAL COUNTY, CAL., allow State of California to select lieu lands in (see bill H. R. 122).

IMPORT DUTIES.

TOPICAL HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS AND DEBATE, TARIFF BILL OF 1913.

SEE ALSO HISTORY OF BILLS, H. R. 3321.

[References to debate are preceded by the letter "d".]

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
351, 486	Abrasives, artificial, crude		3677, 3744, 4241		479
245	Absinthe	1313, (d) 1313, 1314			240
57, 58	Acetate of lead		(d) 4044		57
398	Acetic or pyroligneous acids	1122			387
398	Acids, acetic or pyroligneous	1122			387
1	——— boracic	(d) 750			1
1	——— gallic		2635		1
1	——— oxalic		2635, (d) 2035, 2636	2636	1
397	——— phthalic	(d) 750			387
1	——— pyrogallic		2636, (d) 2636, 2637	2637	1
1	——— tannic		2637, (d) 2637		1
238	Acorns		4085, (d) 3454, 4085	4086	233
Sec. III and IV	Administrative sections. (See also Dumping clause; Income tax; Maximum and minimum; Tariff board; Tariff commission.)	1315, 1317, 1321, 1322, 1323, 3626, 1328, 1330, 1333, 1336, 1340, 1341, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1351, 1352, 1358, 1363, 1364, 1369, 1370, (d) 1311–1370.	3928, 3929, 3931, 3932, 3933, 3934, 3935, 3936, 3937, 3938, 3939, 3940, 3941, 3942, 3944, 3946, 3947, 3951, 3952, 3953, 3954, 3955, 3957, 3958, 3960, 3961, 4382, 4383, 4384, 4385, 4386, 4428, 4494, 4503, 4504, 4548, 4561, (d) 3928–3962, 4382–4385, 4494–4502, 4561–4563.	3941, 3959, 4387, 4548, 4549, 4604.	Sec. III and IV.
401, 402	Agricultural implements	(d) 1122–1126	3674, 4503		391
402	Albumen, blood		3674		392
4	——— egg	(d) 751	2638		4
Sec. V	Alcohol, denatured		4504, (d) 4504		Sec. IV, par. N, subsection 2.
403½	——— ethyl		4237		
6, 403½	Alizarin	754, (d) 754	2638, 3674, 4148, 4149, 4229, 4230, (d) 4230, 4231.		394
46	——— oils		2779		45
5	Alkalies	754, (d) 754			5
5	Alkaloids	754, (d) 754			5
104	Alloys used in manufacture of steel	808, (d) 808–811			102
46	Almond oil		2788	2788	45
228	Almonds	968, 969			223
145	Aluminum	846, 850, (d) 849	3235, 3242, (d) 3264–3266, 4048, 4121–4137	4137	143
136	——— tableware and utensils	837	3156, 4048		134
37	Amber		2712, (d) 2712–2717		36
376	——— manufactures of		3752, (d) 3753		367
50	Ambergris		2797		49
404, 405	Ammonia, perchlorate of	1126, (d) 1126	3674		395
108	Anchors, iron or steel	819, (d) 819, 820	3102		106
24	Anilin oil	761, (d) 761	2644, 2645		23
188, 188½, 189, 190, 191, 405, 621.	Animals	919, 922, 924, 926, 927, 1202, (d) 919–927, 1202.	3294, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3674, 3689, 4247, 4248, 4549, 4550, (d) 3294–3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3674, 4247.	3299, 4248, 4550	186, 187, 397, 398, 619.
406	——— breeding	1126, 1127, 1132			398
314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 653.	——— hair of and manufactures of	1210, 1211, 1216, 1217, (d) 1210–1223	3660		305–309, 650.
217	Anise seed		3435	3436	212
403½	Anthracene		3674, 4148, 4149, 4229, 4230, (d) 4230, 4231.		394
146, 404½	Antimony	850, (d) 850	3194, 3195, 3674, 3685		144, 396
222	Apples		3442, (d) 3442	3442	217
37	Arabic		2733, (d) 2733–2735		36
9	Argols or crude tartar or wine lees crude or partly refined.	(d) 755	2638, 2641, (d) 2638–2641		8
655, 657, 658	Art, works of	1224, 1225, (d) 1224, 1225, 1226	3690		657, 658
660	Articles controlled by trusts		3691, 4554, (d) 3691–3695, 4555–4561	4561	
412, 413	Articles, domestic, returned	1132	3674		404
396	Articles nonenumerated		(d) 3760, 3761		386
395	Articles raw and unmanufactured		(d) 3759		385
377	Asbestos, manufactures of		3753, 3756, (d) 3753–3756		367
78, 537½	Asphalt, limestone rock	789, (d) 789	2847, 3678		534
537½	Asphaltum		3678		534
121	Automobiles	(d) 829–832	3103, (d) 3103–3111	3112	119
215	Azalea indica	952			210
276½, 416, 417	Bagging, cotton	1133, (d) 1133–1136	3677, 4229, 4232, (d) 4232–4236		408
290	——— jute	1019, 1020, (d) 1020	3596, 4086, (d) 3593–3595, 3596, 3597, 4086–4088.	4089	281
10	Balsams	756, (d) 756–758	2641		9
177	Bamboo blinds, curtains, and screens		3050		175
227	Bananas		3443, 4551, (d) 3443–3452, 4551–4553	3452, 4553	
267	Bandings, cotton		3549, 3551, (d) 3549–3551		262
324	——— silk		3599		316
287	——— flax, hemp, or ramie	1019	3593		278
301	——— woolen		3660		292
342	Bands, hat, ramie		3724		334
109, 111, 514	——— iron and steel	1154, (d) 820, 821, 1154	3103		107, 509
647, 648	Barbed wire	1207, (d) 1207, 1208	3690		645
11	Barium	758, (d) 758			10
28	Barks	(d) 764			27
192	Barley	928, (d) 928–930	4606, (d) 3302	4606	188
193	——— malt	931			189
174	Barrels, containing fruits		3050, 4071, 4081		172
52	Baryta	(d) 777	4043, (d) 4043, 4044		51
177	Baskets	903			175
420	Bauxite	1137, (d) 1137			411
106	Beams, iron or steel	(d) 818, 819	3102, 4047, 4141		104
46	Bean oil		2788	2788	45

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

Topical history of the amendments and debate, tariff bill of 1913—Continued.

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
202	Beans	945, (d) 945, 946	3382		197
71	——— tonka		2805, 2822, (d) 2803–2805, 2816–2822		70
71	——— vanilla	783, (d) 783	2805, 2821, 2822, (d) 2803–2805, 2816–2822	2822	70
420	Beauxite	1137, (d) 1137			411
269	Bedclothes, cotton	1005, 1006			264
	Beet sugar (see Sugar).				
203	Beets	(d) 945	3382		198
153	Belt buckles		3266, 4301		151
267	Beltings, cotton		3549, 3551, (d) 3549–3551		262
287	——— flax, hemp, or ramie	1019	3593		278
324	——— silk		3599, 3673, 3674		316
301	——— woolen		3660		292
423	Bibles	1138, (d) 1138			414
122	Bicycles	(d) 830–832	3112, 4502		120
278, 423, 424	Binding twine	1138, (d) 1138	3591, 4229		269, 415
267	Bindings, cotton		3549, 3551, (d) 3549–3551		262
287	——— flax, hemp, or ramie	1019	3593		278
324	——— silk		3599		316
301	——— woolen		3660		292
232	Birds, game		(d) 3452, 3453		227
199	Biscuits	943			194
537½	Bitumen		3678		531
348½	Bituminous coal	1069, (d) 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072			
377	Bladders, manufactures of		3753, 3756, (d) 3753–3756		367
52	Blanc-fixe		(d) 4043, 4044		51
298, 427½	Blankets, woolen		3655, 3675, (d) 3655, 3656, 4239		289
356, 357	Blasting caps	1073, (d) 1073, 1074	3744		346
13	Bleaching powder		(d) 2641–2643		12
177	Blinds, bamboo		3050		175
53	Blues, ultramarine		2797		52
171	Boards, sawed	889, 899, (d) 899–903	3045, (d) 3045–3048		
107	Boiler iron and steel		3102		105
125	Bolts, iron or steel	832	3112		123
364	Bonnets, fur		3747, (d) 3747–3749		354
337, 433, 434, 435	Books	1066, 1140, (d) 1066, 1067, 1068	3675, 3676, 3722, 4147, 4239		329, 425, 426, 427.
1	Boracic acid	(d) 750			1
166	Bottle caps, metal		3196		164
85, 86	Bottles, glass	796, (d) 796	2924, 4046, 4571, (d) 4571, 4572		83, 84
174	Boxes, containing fruits		3050, 4071, 4084		172
339	——— paper	1068			
342, 343	Braids, featherstitch	1068	3724		
343, 344	——— straw	1068, 1069	3724		335
434	Braille tablets and other objects for instruction of the blind.		4239		426
438	Bran		3676, 4239		
169	Brass		4071		167
135	Breech-loading rifles		3152, (d) 3152–3155	3155	133
406	Breeding animals	1126, 1127, 1132			397
72	Bricks, vitrified or slag	(d) 784			71
170	Brierwood	(d) 889			168
148	Bronze powder and bronze in leaf		3195		146
192½, 194½, 444	Broom corn	930, 1142, (d) 1142	3303		434
344, 345	Brooms	1069	(d) 3725		336
345	Brushes	1069			336
40	Buchu leaves		2745		39
153	Buckles, wire, for overalls		3266, 4301		151
194½	Buckwheat		3302, (d) 3302	3302	
142	Builders' hardware		4502		140
215	Bulbs and bulbous roots or corms and tubers	952, 953, 1142, (d) 1143	3415, 4084, (d) 3415		210
290	Burlap and burlap bags		3596, (d) 3593–3595, 3596, 3597		281
176	Butchers' skewers		3050		174
200	Butter	943, (d) 943, 944	3381, 3404, 3405, (d) 3401–3408	3404, 3408	195
153	Buttons	853, 854, (d) 853, 854			151
347, 348	——— n. s. p. f	1069	3728, 4138, (d) 3728–3730		339
116	Cable wires		4141		114
14	Caffein		4039, (d) 2643, 4038, 4039		13
449	Calcium carbide		4605		440
333	Calendars	1065, 1066	3719, (d) 3719–3721, 4341, 4342		325
15	Calomel	758, (d) 758	2643		14
430, 431	Camel's-hair press cloths	1139, (d) 1139	3675		422
37	Camphor		2733, (d) 2733–2735	2735	36
217	Canary seed		3435		212
182	Candy		3516		180
356, 357	Caps, blasting	1073, (d) 1073, 1074	3744		346
166	——— bottle, metal		3196		164
217	Caraway seed		3435		212
403½	Carbazol		4230, (d) 4230, 4231		394
84	Carbons		4571		82
599	Cardamom seeds		3688		595
340	Cardboard		3724		332
126	Card clothing, iron or steel		4048		124
333	Cards	1065, 1066			325
340	——— playing	1068, (d) 1068			331
282	Carpets, grass	1018, (d) 1018, 1019	3592, (d) 3928		273
302, 309, 311, 312	——— woolen		660		293, 300, 302, 303.
451	Cash registers	1143, (d) 1143			441
127, 450½	Cast-iron pipe and other castings, n. s. p. f	833, (d) 833	3112, 3253, 4240, (d) 3253–3261, 3676	3261	125
452	Catgut		3676		443
376	——— manufactures of		3752, (d) 3753		366
188, 188½, 621	Cattle	919, 922, 924, (d) 919–927	3294, 3689, 4247, 4502, 4549, (d) 3294–3299, 4247.	4248, 4550	619
26	Celluloid	762, (d) 762			25
26	Cellulose		2645, 2648, 2649, (d) 2645–2649		25
74, 76, 452½	Cements		2823, 2831, 3676, 4502, (d) 2823–2831, 4044, 4045.		74, 444
128	Chains	833	3112		126
16	Chalk		(d) 2643, 2644		15
369	Chamois skins		3750, 3751, 3752, 4605, (d) 3750–3752	3752	359
456	Charcoal	1144			447
433	Charts		3675		427

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

Topical history of the amendments and debate, tariff bill of 1913—Continued.

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
201	Cheese	(d) 944	3381		196
18	Chemical and medicinal compounds		2644		17
263	Chenille curtains and table covers		3546, (d) 3546–3548		258
262	Chenilles, cotton	1005	3545, 3546, (d) 3545, 3546		257
322	—— silk		3599		314
222	Cherries		3442, (d) 3442	3442	217
37	Chicle		2735, 2745, (d) 2735–2745		36
325	Chiffons	1054			317
82	China and porcelain wares	795, 796, (d) 796	2922, 4046, 4571, (d) 4569–4571		80
78, 433½	China clay		4569, (d) 4045, 4046		76
19	Chloral hydrate		4039, (d) 4039		18
65, 584	Chlorate of potash		4250, (d) 4045		64, 580
32	Chlorophyll, extract of		2710	2710	31
236	Chocolate	972, (d) 972	3454		231
55	Chromium colors	(d) 778			54
333	Cigar bands	1065, 1066			325
42	Citrate of lime	(d) 775	2746	2746	41
78, 433½	Clays or earths, n. s. p. f	789, (d) 789	4569, (d) 4045, 4046		76
81, 82, 163, 167	Clocks		4069		80, 161
317	Cloth, animal hair		3660		308
257, 257½, 258, 259, 271.	—— cotton	985, 986, (d) 986–1005, 1006, 1007	3538, 3543, 3544, 4302, 4333, (d) 3538–3544, 3553, 4302, 4307–4310, 4332–4334.		252, 253, 254, 256.
116	—— wire	826, (d) 827			114
297	—— wool		3654, 4138, (d) 3654, 3655		288
325	Clothing, silk		3599		317
300	—— woolen		3656, (d) 3656–3660		291
240	Cloves	979, (d) 781, 782, 979			235
348½, 460	Coal	1069, 1144, (d) 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1144–1147.			451
460	Coal tar, crude, and products of		3676		452
23	—— distillates of		2644	2644	22
21	—— dyes or colors, n. s. p. f	(d) 759			20
22	—— preparations, not colors or dyes	(d) 760			21
24	—— products, not medicinal and not colors or dyes.	761, (d) 761	2644	2645	23
236	Cocoa	972, (d) 972	3454		231
561	Coconuts		3686		557
45, 567	Cod oil	775, 1148, (d) 775			44, 561
238	Coffee substitutes		4085, (d) 3454, 4085	4086	233
460	Coke	1144, (d) 1144–1147			451
347, 348	Collar buttons	1069	3728, (d) 3728–3730		339
261	Collars, cotton		3545		256
286	—— linen	1019			277
26	Collodian	762, (d) 762	2645, 2648, 2649, (d) 2645–2649	2647	25
379	Combs	1084, (d) 1084, 1085	4142, (d) 4142, 4144–4146		368
470	Copper	1148			461
149	Copper in rolled plates		3195		147
28½, 471	Copperas	766, 1150, (d) 766			462
331	Copying paper	1063, (d) 1063, 1064	3718, 4502, (d) 3718, 3719		323
471	Coral		3676		463
267	Cords and tassels, cotton		4138		262
278	Cords and twines		3591		269
262	Corduroys, cotton	1005			257
192½, 194½, 444	Corn, broom	930, 1142, (d) 1142	3303		434
195½, 474	Corn or maize and corn meal	1150, (d) 1150	3303		465, 466
486	Corundum		3677, 4240, 4241		479
476	Cotton	1150, (d) 1150, 1151			467
276½, 416, 417	—— bagging	1133, (d) 1133–1136	3677, 4229, 4232, (d) 4232–4236		408
267	—— bandings, beltings, and findings		3549, 3551, (d) 3549–3551		262
262	—— chenilles	1005	3545, 3546, (d) 3545, 3546		257
257, 257½, 258, 259, 271.	—— cloth	985, 986, (d) 986–1005, 1006, 1007	3538, 3543, 3544, 4302, 4333, (d) 3538–3544, 3553, 4302, 4307–4310, 4332–4334.		252, 253, 254, 266.
261	—— collars and cuffs		3545		256
267	—— cords and tassels		4138		262
263	—— curtains and table covers	1005, 1007, (d) 1008	3546, (d) 3546–3548		258
268	—— damasks		4306, 4334, (d) 4334, 4335	4335	263
269	—— doilies	1005, 1006			264
265	—— gloves	1005			260
260	—— handkerchiefs		3544, (d) 3544, 3545		255
283	—— hydraulic hose		(d) 3592		274
263	—— jacquard, figured, manufactures of	1005	3546, 4302, (d) 3546–3548, 4302		258
270	—— lace curtains	1009, (d) 1009, 1010	3553		265
255–271	—— manufactures		4589, (d) 4589–4597		250–266
257, 268	—— mosquito netting		4306, 4341, (d) 4306, 4307		
262	—— plushes, velvets, velvetines, and corduroys.	1005	3545, 3546, (d) 3545, 3546		257
266	—— shirts and underwear	1005, 1008, 1009, (d) 1008	3548		261
264, 265	—— stockings and hose	1010	4302, 4305, 4306, 4472, (d) 4302–4306	4306	259, 260
255, 256	—— thread	985, 986, (d) 986–1005	3518, 3536, (d) 3518–3525, 3535–3537	3537	250
514	—— ties (steel)	(d) 820, 821			509
269	—— towels and bed clothes	1005, 1006	3551, (d) 3551–3553		264
476	—— waste or flocks	1150, (d) 1150, 1151			467
263	Covers, table, cotton	1005, 1007, (d) 1008	3546, (d) 3546–3548		258
222	Cranberries		3443		217
201½, 552	Cream and milk	1164, (d) 1164	3382		547
450	Cream separators		4239		441
23	Creosote oil		2644		452
81	Crockery and earthenware	792, (d) 789–795	4571, (d) 4569–4571		79
351, 486	Crude artificial abrasives		3677, 3744		343, 479
476	Cryolite		3676, 4240, (d) 4241		468
347, 348	Cuff buttons	1069	3728, (d) 3728–3730		339
261	Cuffs, cotton		3545		256
286	—— linen	1019			277
223	Currants	962, (d) 962, 963	3443		218
177	Curtains, bamboo		3050		175
263	—— cotton	1005, 1007, (d) 1008	3546, (d) 3546–3548		256
270, 368, 369	—— lace	1009, 1081, (d) 1009, 1010	3553, 3750, 4142		265, 358
	Customs Court		(d) 4354		
86	Cut glass		4572		84
538	Cut nails		4246, (d) 3686		554
132	Cutlery		3113, (d) 3113, 3114	3114	130

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

Topical history of the amendments and debate, tariff bill of 1913—Continued.

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
65	Cyanide of potash		2799		580
68, 609	—— of soda		2801, 3689, (d) 2801, 2802		605
268, 293	Damasks		3597, 4306, 4334, (d) 4334, 4335	4335	263
238	Dandelion root		4085, (d) 3454, 4085	4086	233
23	Dead and creosote oil		2644		452
573	Decalcomania paper, not printed	1148			567
Sec. V.	Denatured alcohol		4504, (d) 4504		Sec. IV, par. N, subsec. 2.
130, 168	Dental and surgical instruments		3233, 4070, (d) 3233–3235		
37	Dextrine	773, (d) 773	2735, 2745, 4045, (d) 2735–2745	2745	36
367	Diamonds		3750		357
481½	—— glaziers' and engravers'		3576		474
254½	Distilled spirits, stamps for		4086		
269	Doilies, cotton	1005, 1006			
	Domestic animals. *See* Animals				
412, 413	Domestic articles returned	1132	3674		404
357, 358	Downs and feathers	1074, (d) 1074	4141, (d) 3744–3746		347
4	Dried egg albumen		2638		4
378	Druggists' sundries		4142		368
28	Drugs	(d) 764			27
661	Dumping clause	1234, 1235, 1363, 1364, (d) 1235, 1236, 1363–1366.	4375, (d) 4375–4378	4378	
81	Earthenware and crockery	792, (d) 789–795	4571, (d) 4569–4571		79
80	Earthenware and stoneware		2921, 4571, (d) 4569–4571		78
78, 433½	Earths or clay n. s. p. f	789, (d) 789	4569, (d) 4015, 4046		76, 450
83	Earthy or mineral substances		2924, 4571		81
4	Egg albumen	(d) 751	2638		4
208, 209, 485	Eggs	947, 948, (d) 948	3382, 3408, 3676, 3685, 4551, (d) 3382, 3383	3382	203, 204, 478.
640	Electrotype metal	1149			637
351	Emery grains and emery		3744		343
486	—— ore and corundum		3677, 4240, 4241		479
498	Enamel, glass		3677, 4240		493
64	—— paints		(d) 2799		63
139, 615½	Engraved plates of steel, iron, or stone		3163, 4301	4301	137, 612
167	Engraved rollers, mills, or dies, used for printing or embossing.		4070		
386, 433, 434, 435, 436, 654, 658.	Engravings. *See also* Works of art	1140	3676, 3756, 4146, 4239, 4354, (d) 4146, 4147, 4148, 4354–4358.	4358	376, 424, 425, 427, 652, 653.
335	Envelopes, paper	1066, (d) 1066	4139, (d) 3721		327
29	Ergot		2649	2649	28
386, 433, 434, 435, 436, 654, 658.	Etchings. *See also* Works of art	1140	3676, 3756, 4146, 4239, 4354, (d) 4146, 4147, 4148, 4354–4358.	4358	376, 424, 425, 427, 652.
30	Ethers	(d) 772	2650, (d) 2650–2653, 2707–2709		29
600	Evergreen coniferous seedlings	1149			595
233	Extract of meat, n. s. p. f		3452, 3453		228
31	Extracts for dyeing, coloring, or staining		2709, (d) 2709, 4040–4043		30
93	Eyeglasses	(d) 798, 799	2930, (d) 2929, 2930		91
341	Fabrics		4140		
288	—— jute		3593		283
326	—— silk, woven		3599		318
292	—— woven, of flax, hemp, or ramie		3597		283
345	Feather dusters	1069			336
138, 357, 358	Feathers	1074, (d) 1074	4141, 4301, (d) 3744–3746		136, 347
104	Ferromanganese	816, (d) 808–817			518
95	Field glasses		2930		93
223	Figs	961, (d) 961			218
229	Filberts	969, (d) 969			224
133	Files		3152		131
390, 580½	Films, photographic		3688, 3757, 3796, 4665		380, 576
72	Fire brick	(d) 784			71
352	Firecrackers		4503		344
221, 491	Fish	954, 1152, (d) 954, 1152	3437, 3442, (d) 3437–3440, 3441		216, 483
138	Fishing tackle		3163, 3264, 4301		136
298	Flannels		3655, (d) 3655, 3656		289
333	Flaps, paper	1065, 1066			325
287	Flax, bands, bandings, and beltings	1019	3593		278
282	—— carpets, mats, and rugs	1018, (d) 1018, 1019	3592, (d) 3928		273
293	—— damasks		3597		
273, 492	—— hackled	1010, (d) 1010–1013	3584, 3677, 4240		485
283	—— hydraulic hose		(d) 3592		274
280	—— netting and seines		3591		271
272, 492	—— not hackled or dressed		3354, 3584, (d) 3354, 3566, 3583, 3677		485
289	—— pile fabrics		3596		280
272, 492	—— straw		3677, 4120, 4240, (d) 4120, 4121		485
284	—— tapes		3592		275
278	—— threads		3591		269
274	—— tow of		3584, 3587, (d) 3584–3587	3586, 3587, 3588	485
292	—— woven fabrics		3597		283, 284
279	—— yarns		3591		270
217	Flaxseed		3417, 3419, (d) 3417–3419	3418	212
46	Flaxseed oil		2779		45
281, 282	Floor mattings	1016, 1018, (d) 1016–1018	3592, (d) 3928		272
198½, 646, 647	Flour, wheat	940, 1203, (d) 940–943, 1203–1207	3600		644
283	Flume hose		(d) 3592		274
78	Fluorspar		2847, (d) 2847–2855	2854	76
33	Formaldehyde		2710, 2711, (d) 2710, 2712		32
491	Fresh-water fish	1152, (d) 1152			483
341	Fringes, lamp		4140		
174	Fruit boxes and barrels		3050, 4071, 4084		172
222, 557, 558	Fruits	1148, (d) 954, 955	3685		217, 553
353, 496½	Fulminates		3677, 3744		490
358, 359	Furs and fur skins	1075, 1077, (d) 1075–1078	3677, 3746, 4141, 4351, 4352, (d) 4351		348, 491
364	—— hats, bonnets, and hoods		3747, (d) 3747, 3749		354
64	Fusains		2799		63
98	Fusible and glass enamel		2930		96
1	Gallic acid		2635		1

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

Topical history of the amendments and debate, tariff bill of 1913—Continued.

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
28	Gallnuts	(d) 764			624
647, 648	Galvanized wire	1207, (d) 1207, 1208	3690		645
232	Game birds		(d) 3452, 3453		227
213	Garlic		3413		208
156	Gas mantles, incandescent	856, (d) 856			154
84	Gas retorts		2924		82
280	Gill netting		3591		271
253	Ginger ale and other similar beverages		3516		248
85, 86	Glass, bottles	796, (d) 796	2924, 4046, 4571, (d) 4571, 4572		83, 84
498	—— enamel		3677, 4240		493
89, 90, 91, 92	—— plate	798	4047, 4574, (d) 4572–4574		88, 89, 90
95	—— strips, cylindrical or prismatic		2930		92
98	—— tiles		2930		96
87, 88	—— window	796, (d) 796, 797	2925, 4047, 4574, (d) 2925–2929, 4572–4574		85, 86
97, 657	—— windows, stained	803, (d) 803	4574, (d) 4549		95, 655
481½	Glaziers' diamonds		3676		474
265	Gloves, cotton	1005			260
372, 373, 374	—— leather		3752		362, 363, 364.
297	Gloves, woolen		4138		288
36	Glycerin	(d) 773			35
369	Goat skins		3750, 3751, 3752, 4605, (d) 3750–3752	3752	603
93	Goggles	(d) 798, 799	2930, (d) 2929, 2930		91
150	Gold leaf	851, (d) 852			148
381	Gramophones		3756		374
101	Granite		2932, 2935, 2936, 2991, (d) 2930–2938, 2952, 2984–2991, 4079.	2937, 2938, 2991	99
225	Grapefruit	963, (d) 963–965	3436, (d) 3436, 3437		220
384	Graphophones		3756		374
282	Grass carpets	1018, (d) 1018, 1019	3592, (d) 3928		273
215, 216	Greenhouse plants	952, 953, (d) 953	3415, (d) 3415		211
102	Grindstones		(d) 2991, 2992, 4047		100
114	Grit, shot, and sand made of iron or steel		3103		112
439	Ground screenings	1140, (d) 1140			
505	Guano	1152			499
505	Gum, amber in chips		3677		500
37	—— n. s. p. f	773	2712, 2733, (d) 2712–2717	2735	36
354, 505½	Gunpowder		3677, 3744		501
360, 361	Gun wads	1079, (d) 1079	4249		350
378	Gutta-percha, manufactures of		4142		368
76	Gypsum	788, 789, (d) 788, 789	2823, 2831, (d) 2823–2831		74
314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 653.	Hair, animal, and manufactures of	1210, 1211, 1216, 1217, (d) 1210–1223	3660		305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 650, 651.
361	—— human		3746, 3747		351
260	Handkerchiefs, cotton		3544, (d) 3544, 3545		255
323	—— silk		3599		315
142	Hardware, builders'		4502		140
376, 377, 534, 535	Harness	1084, 1158, (d) 1158	3752, 4241, 4348, 4350, 4351, 4503, (d) 3753, 4348–4351.		530
342	Hat bands, ramie		3724		334
364	Hats, fur		3747, (d) 3747–3749		354
210	Hay	950, (d) 950–952	3408, (d) 3408–3413	3413	205
275, 492	Hemp		3588, 3677, 4118, 4121, (d) 4118, 4119	4120, 4121	485
287	—— bands, bindings, and beltings	1019	3593		278
282	—— carpets, mats, and rugs	1018, (d) 1018, 1019	3592, (d) 3928		273
293	—— damasks		3597		
283	—— hydraulic hose		(d) 3592		274
280	—— netting and seines		3591		271
289	—— pile fabrics		3596		280
278	—— threads		3591		269
292	—— woven fabrics		3597		283
279	—— yarns		3591		270
215	Herbaceous peony	952			210
240	Herbs for culinary use	978			235
220½	Herrings		3440, (d) 3440	3441	
358, 511	Hides	1153, (d) 1153	3746		348, 506
125	Hinges, iron or steel	832	3112		123
364	Hoods, fur		3747, (d) 3747–3749		354
153	Hooks and eyes	853, (d) 853, 854	3266		151
109, 111, 514	Hoop or band iron and hoop or band steel	1154, (d) 820, 821, 1154	3103		107, 509
212	Hops		3434, (d) 3434, 3435		207
379	Horn combs		4142, (d) 4142, 4144–4146		368
189, 405	Horses and mules		3299, 3674, 4550	3299	186, 397
558	Horseshoe nail rods		4246		554
283	Hose, hydraulic		(d) 3592		274
264, 265	Hosiery, cotton	1010	4302, 4305, 4306, 4472, (d) 4302–4306	4306	259, 260
297	—— wool		3654, (d) 3654, 3655		288
361	Human hair, raw		3746, 3747		351
215	Hyacinth bulbs	952			210
283	Hydraulic or flume hose		(d) 3592		274
156	Incandescent gas mantles	856, (d) 856			154
Sec. II	Income tax	1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1251, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1263, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1369, (d) 1236–1264, 1299–1311.	2020, 2467, 3263, 3805, 3819, 3830, 3831, 3834, 3835, 3843, 3844, 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851, 3852, 3853, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858, 3866, 3867, 3868, 3869, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3880, 3882, 3884, 3885, 3889, 4306, 4341, 4347, 4379, 4380, 4381, 4416, 4419, 4422, 4433, 4605, 4611, 4612, 4613, (d) 3766–3776, 3801, 3802, 3804, 3805–3822, 3829–3890, 4379–4381, 4417–4419, 4422–4428.	3773, 3818, 3830, 3834, 3836, 3852, 3866, 3872, 3884, 3885, 3889, 4420, 4611, 4612, 4613.	Sec. II
378	India rubber, manufactures of		4142		368
39, 518	Indigo	774, (d) 774	3678, 4241		514
112, 615½	Ingots, steel	825, 826, (d) 825, 826	3103, 3689		110, 613
Sec. II	Inheritance tax		4422, 4469, (d) 4422–4428, 4460–4470	4468	
383	Instruments, musical		3756		373
128½	—— scientific and surgical	833, (d) 833, 834			
130, 168	—— surgical and dental		3233, 4070, (d) 3233–3235		128, 166
254½	Internal-revenue stamps for distilled spirits		4086		

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

Topical history of the amendments and debate, tariff bill of 1913—Continued.

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
108	Iron, anchors	819, (d) 819, 820	3102		106
169	——articles or wares, n. s. p. f.	864, (d) 864, 883–889	3274, (d) 3274–3287		167
106	——beams and girders	(d) 818, 819	3102, 4047, 4141		104
107	——boiler		3102		105
125	——bolts, hinges, nuts, and washers	832	3112		123
126	——card clothing		4048		124
128	——chains	833	3112		126
114	——grit, shot, or sand		3103		112
153	——hooks and eyes	853, (d) 853, 854	3266		151
109, 111, 514	——hoop or band	1154, (d) 820, 821, 1154	3103		107, 109, 509.
104½, 522, 523	——ores	811, 1154, (d) 811–817, 1154	3678		518
104, 522	——pig	808, (d) 808–817	3076, (d) 3076–3083, 3678		518
127, 450½	——pipe	833, (d) 833	3112, 3253, 4240, (d) 3253–3261, 3676	3261	127
139	——plates, engraved		3163		137
144	——railway wheels	839, 840, (d) 840–846	3163, (d) 3163–3165, 3189–3194		142
105	——slabs	(d) 817	3098, (d) 3098–3102	3102	613
471	——sulphate of	1150			462
136	——tableware and kitchen utensils	837	3156, 4048		134
143	——umbrella ribs	838, (d) 838, 839			141
116	——wire, round		4141, 4238		114
115	——wire rods	826	3103		113
294	Istle or tampico		(d) 3597, 3598		285
379, 380	Ivory tusks	1116, (d) 1116, 1117	4143		369
336	Jacquard designs on ruled paper		3722		328
263	Jacquard, figured, manufactures of cotton	1005	3546, 4302, (d) 3546–3548, 4302		258
366, 367	Jewelry	1081	3749, (d) 3749		356
42	Juices; lemon, lime, and sour-orange	(d) 775			532
275	Jute		4120		497, 569
290	——bags and sacks	1019, 1020, (d) 1020	3596, 4086, (d) 3593–3595, 3596, 3597, 4086–4088.	4089	281
282	——carpets, mats, and rugs	1018, (d) 1018, 1019	3592, (d) 3928		273
288	——fabrics		3593		283
283	——hydraulic hose		(d) 3592		274
276, 279, 416	——yarns		3588, 3591, (d) 3588–3591, 3677, 4229		267, 270, 408.
78, 433½	Kaolin		4569, (d) 4045, 4046		76
136	Kitchen utensils	837	3156, 4048		134
130	Knives	835, (d) 834–836	3112, 3230, 3233, (d) 3113, 3230–3235	3233	128
476	Kryolith		3676, 4240, (d) 4241		468
332	Labels, paper	1065, 1066			325
270	Lace curtains	1009, (d) 1009, 1010	3553		265
368, 369	Laces, n. s. p. f.	1081	3750, 4142		358
341	Lamp fringes		4140		333
45	Lanolin		2747, 2755, (d) 2747–2755		44
532	Lard		3678		528
137	Latch needles		4503		135
155	Lead	852, (d) 852, 853	4068		153
57, 58	——acetate of		(d) 4044		57
154	Lead-bearing ores	854, (d) 854, 855	3244, 3268, (d) 2816–2819, 3244–3252, 3268	3269	152
376, 377, 534, 535	Leather	1084, 1155, (d) 1155–1160, 3678	4238, 4241, 4348, 4350, 4351, 4503, (d) 4348–4351.		530
370	——bags, baskets, belts, and satchels		3750, 3751, 3752		360
369	——dressed and finished		3750, 3751, 3752, 4605, (d) 3750–3752	3752	359
372, 373, 374	——gloves		3752		362, 363, 364.
40	Leaves and roots		2745		39
42	Lemon juice	(d) 775			532
47	Lemon oil		2795		46
225	Lemons	963, 964, (d) 963–965	3436, (d) 3436, 3437		220
94, 96	Lenses		2930		92, 94
41	Licorice, extracts of	774, (d) 774, 775			40
40	——root		2746		39
215	Lily bulbs or corms	932			210
75	Lime	785, 786, 787, (d) 785–787	2992, 3045, (d) 2992–2995, 3042	3045	73
42	——citrate of	(d) 775	2746	2746	41
225	Limes	963, (d) 963–965	3436, (d) 3436, 3437		220
78, 537½	Limestone-rock asphalt	789, (d) 789	2847, 3678		534
286	Linen shirts, collars, and cuffs	1019			277
285	Linoleum		(d) 3592, 3593		276
126	Linotype composition	1149			637
217	Linseed		3417, 3419, (d) 3417–3419	3418	212
46	Linseed oil		2779		45
434	Lithographic prints	1140			325
62	Lithopone		2798, (d) 2798		61
191	Live animals, n. s. p. f.	927, (d) 927	3301, (d) 3301, 3302		187
602	Lobsters		(d) 3689		598
142	Locks		4502		
167	Locomotives	(d) 860			165
649, 650	Logs	1209, (d) 1209, 1210	3690, 4250, 4335, (d) 4335, 4336	4337	647
566	Lubricating oils		4246, (d) 3686		561
649, 650	Lumber	1209, (d) 1209, 1210	3690, 4250, 4335, (d) 4335, 4336	4337	647
177	——baskets	903			175
171	——boards, sawed	889, 899, (d) 899–903			169
170	——brierwood	(d) 889			168
172	——railroad ties	895, 903			170
172½	——rough	895, 903			647
171	——sawed	889			169
171	——shingles	890, (d) 890–895			647
195	Macaroni	931, (d) 931			191
47	Mace oil		2795, (d) 2795–2797		46
167	Machine tools	(d) 860, 861			165
450, 451	Machinery	1143, (d) 1143	3676, 4239		441
195½, 474	Maize	932, 1150, (d) 1150	3303		465
193	Malt, barley	931			189
543	Manganese		3678		540
545	Mannit	1160			
156	Mantles; gas, kerosene, or alcohol	856			154
505	Manures	1152			499
180	Maple sugar and maple sirup		3515, 4616, (d) 3514, 3515	3515	178
99	Marble		(d) 4047		97

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

Topical history of the amendments and debate, tariff bill of 1913—Continued.

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
380	Masks		3756		370
355, 356	Matches	1073	4140, 4141, 4351		345
281, 282	Mattings, grass	1016, 1018, (d) 1016–1018	3592, (d) 3928		272, 273
311, 312	—— woolen		3660		302, 303
661	Maximum and minimum	1234, (d) 1235			
233	Meat extract, n. s. p. f.		3452, 3453		228
188½, 548, 549	Meats	924, 1161, 1343, (d) 924–926, 1161–1164, 1343.	3678, 3684, 4241, 4244, 4294, 4295, 4300, 4553, (d) 3678–3684, 4241–4246, 4294–4300.	4300, 4554	545
550	Meerschaum		3685		381
44	Menthol		2746	2747	43
166	Metal bottle caps		3196		164
158	Metallic pens	(d) 856	3195		156
169	Metals, n. s. p. f.	864, (d) 864, 883–889			167
162	—— type	856, (d) 856, 857			160
79	Mica		2855, (d) 2855–2860		77
96	Microscopes		2930		94
201½, 552	Milk and cream	1164, (d) 1164	3382		547
83	Mineral or earthy substances		2924, 4571		81
254	Mineral waters		3516, 3517, (d) 3516, 3517		249
555	Miners' rescue appliances	1148			550
661	Minimum and maximum	1234, (d) 1235			
297	Mittens, woolen		4138		288
534	Morocco leather, skins for		4348		530
257, 266	Mosquito netting		4306, 4341, (d) 4306, 4307		252, 263
557	Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, n. s. p. f.	1164			552
575	Mother-of-pearl		3687		570
390, 580½	Moving-picture films		3688, 3757, 3796, 4605		380, 576
189, 405	Mules and horses		3299, 3674, 4550	3299	186, 397
434, 435	Music		3676		426, 427
383	Musical instruments		3756		373
557, 558	Myrobolans fruit	1148	3685		553
558, 559	Nails, cut	1164	4246, (d) 3686		554
137, 559	Needles		3156, 3161, 3162, 4503, (d) 3156–3162, 3686, 4080.	3161, 3162, 3163	135, 555
280	Netting and seines		3591		271
153	Nickel bar buttons	853, (d) 853			
356	Night lights	1073			345
396	Nonenumerated articles		(d) 3760, 3761		386
215, 216	Nursery stock	952, 953, 1142, (d) 953, 1143	3415, 4084, (d) 3415		211
28	Nutgalls	(d) 764			624
31, 626	—— extracts of		2709, 4249, (d) 4040–4043		30, 624
228, 229, 230, 231, 561.	Nuts	968, 969, 970, (d) 968–971	3686, 4246		223, 224, 225, 226, 557.
125	Nuts and washers, iron or steel	832	3112		123
564	Oatmeal		3686		192
196	Oats	931, (d) 932	3304, 4553, (d) 3304, 3305		192
46	Oil, alizarin		2779		45
46	—— almond		2788	2788	45
24	—— anilin	761, (d) 761	2644, 2645		23
46	—— bean		2788	2788	45
45, 567	—— cod	775, 1148, (d) 775			561
23	—— creosote		2644		452
47	—— distilled and essential	777, (d) 777			46
46	—— expressed	775, (d) 775–777			45
46	—— flaxseed		2779		45
47	—— lemon		2795		46
46	—— linseed		2779		45
566	—— lubricating		4246, (d) 3686		561
47	—— mace		2795, (d) 2795–2797		46
503	—— natural and uncompounded		4240		498
567	—— olive	1165, (d) 776, 778, 1165			561
46	—— olive, n. s. p. f.		2788, (d) 2788–2795	2795	45
46	—— peanut	776, (d) 776	2779, (d) 2779–278	2787	45
566	—— perilla		3686		561
45	—— rendered	775, (d) 775			44
46	—— sesame or sesamum seed or bean		2788		45
45	—— whale	775, (d) 775			44
217	Oil seeds, n. s. p. f.		3417, 3419, (d) 3417–3419	3418	212
567	Olive oil	1165, (d) 776, 778, 1165			561
46	—— n. s. p. f.		2788, (d) 2788–2795	2795	45
223	Olives	961, (d) 962			218
95	Opera glasses		2930		93
225	Oranges	963, (d) 963–965	3436, (d) 3436, 3437		220
146, 404½	Ores, antimony	850	3194, 3195, 3674, 3685		144, 396
104½, 522, 523	—— iron	811, 1154, (d) 811–817, 1154	3678		518
154	—— lead-bearing	854, (d) 854, 855	3244, 3268, (d) 2816–2819, 3244–3252, 3268	3269	152
543	—— manganeze		3678		540
571	—— platinum	1148			571
164	—— zinc-bearing	857, (d) 857, 858	3195		162
1	Oxalic acid		2635, (d) 2635, 2636	2636	1
62	Oxide of zinc		2798, (d) 2798		61
97, 657	Painted glass windows	803, (d) 803	4574, (d) 4549		95, 655
386, 654, 658	Paintings		3756, 4146, 4354, 4358, (d) 4354–4358	4358	376, 652, 655.
64	Paints, enamel		(d) 2799		63
561	Palm nuts and palm-nut kernels		4246		557
337, 434	Paper, books	1066, (d) 1066, 1067, 1068	3675, 3676, 3722		329, 426
328	—— box board		4385		320
339	—— boxes	1068			
332	—— calendar plate finished		4139		324
340	—— cardboard and post cards		3724		332
331	—— copying	1063, (d) 1063, 1064	3718, 4502, (d) 3718, 3719		323
332	—— covered with metal leaf		4138		324
573	—— decalcomania	1148			567
335	—— envelopes	1066, (d) 1066	4139, (d) 3721		327
336	—— Jacquard designs on ruled paper		3722		328
340	—— n. s. p. f.		3724		332
332, 574	—— parchment	1064, 1065, 1173, 4139, (d) 1064, 1065			324, 568

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

Topical history of the amendments and debate, tariff bill of 1913—Continued.

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
333	Paper, pictures, calendars, placards, etc.	1065, 1066	3719, 4502, (d) 3719–3721		325
332	—— plain basic paper for albuminizing or other printing processes.		4139		324
340	—— playing cards	1068, (d) 1068			332
330, 572, 573	—— printing	1061, 1062, 1173, (d) 1061, 1062, 1173	3600, 3687, (d) 3695–3718		322, 567
328	—— sheathing		3600, 4502		320
332, 574	—— vellum	1065, 1173			568
571, 572	—— waste, n. s. p. f.	1166, (d) 1166	3686		566
332	—— wrapping	1064			324, 328
334	—— writing	1066, (d) 1066	3721, 4503, (d) 3721		326
332	Papier-mâché	1064			369
394	Parasols	1119, (d) 1119			383
332, 574	Parchment	1064, 1065, 1173, 4138, (d) 1064, 1065			324, 568
370	—— manufactures of		3750, 3751, 3752		360
386	Pastels		3756, 4146		376
172	Paving posts		3048, (d) 3048, 3049	3049	170
222	Peaches		3442, (d) 3442	3442	217
46	Peanut oil	776, (d) 776	2779, (d) 2779–2787	2787	45
230	Peanuts	970, (d) 970			225
575	Pearl, mother-of-		3687		570
367	Pearls		4420, (d) 4420–4422		357
222	Pears		3442, (d) 3442	3442	217
204, 214	Peas	945, (d) 945, 946	3413, 3414, (d) 3413, 3414		199, 209
388, 389	Pencils	1118, (d) 1118	3756		378
159	Penholders		3195		157
130	Penknives	835, (d) 834–836	3112, 3230, 3233, (d) 3113, 3230–3235	3233	128
158	Pens, metallic	(d) 856	3195		156
215	Peony, herbaceous	953			210
405	Perchlorate of ammonia	1126, (d) 1126			395
49	Perfumery	(d) 777	2797		48
566	Perilla oil		3686		561
Sec. IV, par. C.	Philippine products	1333, (d) 1333, 1334			Sec. IV, par. C.
578	Philosophical apparatus		(d) 3687		573
384	Phonographs		3756		374
390, 580½	Photographic dry plates or films		3688, 3757, 3796, 4605		380, 576
397	Phthalic acid	(d) 750			387
333	Pictures	1065, 1066	3719, 4502, (d) 3719–3721, 4341, 4342		325
104	Pig iron	808, (d) 808–817	3076, (d) 3076–3083		518
289	Pile fabrics composed of flax, hemp, or ramie		3596		280
222	Pineapples, preserved	(d) 954, 955	3441, (d) 3441		217
127, 450½	Pipe, cast-iron	833, (d) 833	3112, 3253, 4240, (d) 3253–3261, 3676	3261	125
391, 392	Pipes and smokers' articles	1119	3757, (d) 3757–3759		381
333	Placards	1065, 1066	3719, 4502, (d) 3719–3721		325
288	Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns		3593		279
215, 216	Plants	952, 953, 1142, (d) 953, 1143	3415, 4084, (d) 3415		211
76	Plaster rock or gypsum, crude	788, 789, (d) 788, 789	2823, 2831, (d) 2823–2831		74
89, 90, 91, 92	Plate glass	798, (d) 798	4047, 4574, (d) 4572–4574		87, 88, 89, 90.
139, 615½	Plates, engraved		3163, 4301	4301	137, 612
571	Platinum ores	1148			565
340	Playing cards	1068, (d) 1068			331
357	Plumes		4141		347
222	Plums		3442, (d) 3442	3442	217
262	Plushes, cotton	1005	3545, 3546, (d) 3545, 3546		257
322	—— silk		3599		314
318	—— woolen		3660, 4138		309
172	Poles, telegraph and telephone		3048, (d) 3048, 3049	3049	170
225	Pomelos	963, (d) 963–965	3436, (d) 3436, 3437		220
82	Porcelain wares and china	795, 796, (d) 796	2922, 4046, 4571, (d) 4569–4571		80
177	Porch and window blinds		3050		175
340	Post cards		3724		332
172	Posts, paving		3048, (d) 3048, 3049	3049	170
65, 584	Potash	778, (d) 778, 779	2799, 3688, 4250, (d) 4045		64, 580
37, 239, 595	Potato starch	977, (d) 975–977, 1175, 1176	4045, (d) 2735–2745		36, 234
191½, 194½, 216½, 585, 586.	Potatoes	927, 931, 1174, (d) 927, 928, 1174, 1175	3415, 4246, 4247, (d) 3415–3417, 4246, 4247	3417	581
234	Poultry	971, (d) 971	3453, 4084, (d) 3452, 3453		229
13	Powder, bleaching		(d) 2641–2643		12
354, 505½	—— gun		3677, 3744		501
430, 431	Press cloths composed of camel's hair	1139, (d) 1139	3675		422
434	Printing apparatus and machines for printing books for the blind.		3676		426
330, 572, 573	Printing paper	1061, 1062, 1173, (d) 1061, 1062, 1173	3600, 3687, (d) 3695–3718		322, 567
65	Prussiate of potash	778, (d) 778			64
199	Puddings	943			194
505	Puer	1152, (d) 1152			499
330, 652	Pulp, wood	1061, 1062, 1149, (d) 1062, 1149, 1210	4342, 4343, (d) 3695–3718, 4342–4347		322, 649
328	Pulpboard in rolls, not laminated		3600, 4502		320
77	Pumice stone		(d) 2844–2847		75
1	Pyrogallic acid		2636, (d) 2636, 2637	2637	1
398	Pyroligneous acids	1122			387
26	Pyroxylin	762, (d) 762	2645, 2648, 2649, (d) 2645–2649		25
626	Quebracho		(d) 4040–4043		624
222	Quinces		3442, (d) 3442	3442	217
588	Quinia		3688, 4247		584
591	Rags	1199, (d) 1199			586
167	Railroad engines and locomotives	(d) 860			165
592	—— rails	(d) 1176–1178			587
172	—— ties	895, 903	3048, (d) 3048, 3049	3049	170
144	—— wheels	839, 840, (d) 840–846	3163, (d) 3163–3165, 3189–3194		142
592	Rails, railroad	(d) 1176–1178			587
287	Ramie: Bands, bandings, and beltings	1019	3593		278
343	—— braids		3724		335
293	—— damasks		3597		284
342	—— hatbands		3724		334
283	—— hydraulic hose		(d) 3592		274
280	—— netting and seines		3591		271
289	—— pile fabrics		3596		280
278	—— threads, twines, and cords		3591		269
292	—— woven fabrics		3597		283
279	—— yarns		3591		270

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

Topical history of the amendments and debate, tariff bill of 1913—Continued.

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
395	Raw or unmanufactured articles		(d) 3759		385
84	Retorts, gas		2924		82
262	Ribbons, plush or velvet	1005	3545, 3546, (d) 3545, 3546		257
324	——— silk		3599		316
301	——— woolen		3660		292
197	Rice	(d) 933, 934	3323, (d) 3323–3325		193
135	Rifles		3152, (d) 3152–3155	3155	133
115	Rods, iron or steel	826	3103		113
215	Root stalks	953			210
216	Rosa rugosa	953			211
172½	Rough lumber	895, 903			647, 648
282	Rugs, grass	1018, (d) 1018, 1019	3592, (d) 3928		273
309, 311, 312	——— woolen		3660		300, 302, 303.
290	Sacks, jute	1019, 1020, (d) 1020	3596, 4086, (d) 3593–3595, 3596, 3597, 4086–4088.		281
376, 377, 534, 535	Saddlery	1084, 1158, (d) 1158	3752, 4241, 4348, 4350, 4351, 4503, (d) 3753, 4348–4351.		530
32	Saffron		2710	2710	31
595	Sago	1175, (d) 1175, 1176			590
66	Salts		2799, (d) 2799–2800		65
24	——— anilin	761, (d) 761	2644, 2645		23
617	Sand	1149			614
450	Sand-blast machines		3676		441
598	Santonin		3688		594
40	Sarsaparilla root		2746		39
650	Sawdust	1149			647
171	Sawed boards	889, 899, (d) 899–903	3045, 4071, (d) 3045–3048		169
128½, 578	Scientific instruments	833, (d) 833, 834	(d) 3687		573
130	Scissors and shears		3112, (d) 3113, 3230	3233	128
438, 439	Screenings, wheat and ground	1140, (d) 1140	4239		
177	Screens, bamboo		3050		175
386, 654, 658	Sculptures		3756, 4146, 4354, 4358, (d) 4354–4358	4358	376, 652, 656.
369	Sealskins		3750, 3751, 3752, 4605, (d) 3750–3752	3752	
557	Seaweeds, n. s. p. f	1164			552
217, 599, 600	Seeds	1149, (d) 954	3417, 3419, 3435, 3688, 4249, (d) 3417–3419, 3435.	3418, 3436	212, 595
280	Seines		3591		271
646	Semolina		3690, 4337, (d) 4337–4340	4341	644
46	Sesame or sesamum seed or bean oil		2788	2788	45
450, 451	Sewing machines	1143, (d) 1143	4239		441
225	Shaddocks	963, (d) 963–965	3436, (d) 3436, 3437		220
130	Shears and scissors		3112, (d) 3113, 3230	3233	128
328	Sheathing paper		3600, 4502		320
188½, 190, 621	Sheep	926, (d) 926	3300, 3689, 4247, 4549, 4550, (d) 3300, 3301, 4247.	3300, 3301, 4248, 4550.	619
600	——— dip		3689		596
369	——— skins		3750, 3751, 3752, 4605, (d) 3750–3752	3752	603
602	Shellfish		(d) 3689		598
575	Shells		3687		570
171, 176	Shingles	890, (d) 890–895	4071, 4079, (d) 4071–4079		647
261	Shirt collars and cuffs, cotton		3545		256
266	Shirts, cotton	1005, 1008, 1009, (d) 1008	3548		261
133	Shotguns	837			133
602	Shrimps		(d) 3689		598
327½	Silk: Ascertaining weight or number indicating size of threads, yarns, or fabrics.		3599		
324	——— bandings, beltings, and bindings		3599, 3673, 3674		316
325	——— chiffons	1054			
323	——— handkerchiefs		3599		315
319	——— partially manufactured from cocoons		3598		311
322, 324	——— ribbons		3599		314, 316
320	——— spun silk or schappe silk yarn		3598		312
321	——— thrown silk in the gum		3598		313
322	——— velvets, chenilles, and plushes		3599		314
325	——— wearing apparel		3599		317
326	——— woven fabrics	1054, (d) 1055	3599, 3796, 4248, 4301		318
327	——— yarns, threads, and filaments	1055	3599		319
176	Skewers		3050		174
358, 359, 534, 608	Skins	1075, 1077, 1199, (d) 1075–1078, 1200	3746, 4348, 4351, 4352, (d) 4351		348, 604
369	——— seal, sheep, goat, and chamois		3750, 3751, 3752, 4605, (d) 3750–3752	3752	359, 603, 604.
72	Slag bricks	(d) 784			
450	Sludge machines		3676		441
391, 392	Smokers' articles	1119	3757, (d) 3757–3759		381
67	Soaps	780, 781, (d) 781	4250, 4251, (d) 2800, 2801, 4044		66
68, 609	Soda, cyanide of		2801, (d) 2801, 2802, 3689		605
534	Sole leather		3678, 4348, 4350, 4351		530
93	Spectacles	(d) 798, 799	2930, (d) 2929, 2930		91
240	Spices	978	4086, (d) 3455		235
559	Spikes, nails, and staples	1164			554
69	Sponges		(d) 2803		68
256	Spool thread of cotton		3536, (d) 3536, 3537	3537	251
97, 657	Stained-glass windows	803, (d) 803	4574, (d) 4549		95, 655
254½	Stamps for distilled spirits		4086		
37, 239, 595	Starch	977, (d) 975–977, 1175, 1176	2735, 2745, (d) 2735–2745		36, 234
167	Steam engines	(d) 860			165
108	Steel anchors	819, (d) 819, 820	3102		106
169	——— articles or wares, n. s. p. f	864, (d) 864, 883–889			167
106	——— beams and girders	(d) 818, 819	3102, 4047, 4141		104
107	——— boiler		3102		105
125	——— bolts, hinges, nuts, and washers	832	3112		123
126	——— card clothing		4048		124
128	——— chains	833	3112		126
114	——— grit, shot, or sand		3103		112
153	——— hooks and eyes	853, (d) 853, 854			151
109, 111, 514	——— hoop or band	1154, (d) 820, 821, 1154	3103		107, 109, 509.
112, 615½	——— ingots	825, 826, (d) 825, 826	3103, 3089		110, 613
139, 615½	——— plates, engraved		3163, 4301	4301	137, 612

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

Topical history of the amendments and debate, tariff bill of 1913—Continued.

Paragraph in bill.	Subject.	Amendments and debate.		Yea-and-nay votes.	Paragraph No. in law.
		House.	Senate.		
144	Steel railway wheels	839, 840, (d) 840–846	3163, (d) 3163–3165, 3189–3194		142
136	——— tableware and kitchen utensils	837	3156, 4048		134
514	——— ties for binding cotton	(d) 820, 821			509
153	——— trousers buttons	853, (d) 853, 854			151
143	——— umbrella ribs	838, (d) 838, 839			141
116	——— wire, round		4141, 4238		114
115	——— wire rods	826	3103		113
113	——— wool or shavings		3103		111
640	Stereotype metal	1149			637
264, 265	Stockings, cotton	1010	4302, 4305, 4306, (d) 4302–4306	4306	259, 260
297	——— wool		3654, (d) 3654, 3655		288
617	Stone and sand	1149			614
80	Stoneware and earthenware		2921, 4571, (d) 4569–4571		79
218	Straw		3435		213
272, 492	——— flax		3677, 4120, 4240, (d) 4120, 4121		485
281	——— mattings	1016, 1018, (d) 1016–1018	3592, (d) 3928		272
376, 383	Strings for musical instruments		3752, 3756, (d) 3753		366, 373
618	Strychnia		3689		616
179, 180	Sugar	903, 905, 906, 915, 918, 919, (d) 903–919	3463, 3492, 3510, 3513, 3515, 3516, 4084, 4477, 4502, 4614, 4616, (d) 2721, 2842, 2843, 3463–3492, 3495–3516, 4477–4491, 4614–4616.	3510, 3515, 4492	177, 178
182	Sugar candy		3516		180
471	Sulphate of iron	1150			462
31, 626	Sumac, logwood, and other dyewoods		2709, 4249		30, 618
394	Sunshades	1119, (d) 1119			383
128½, 130, 168	Surgical instruments	833, (d) 833, 834	3233, 4070, (d) 3233–3235		128, 166
96	Surveying instruments	803	2930		94
254½	Sweet wines		3518, 4389, 4554		
188½, 621, 622	Swine	1202, (d) 1202	3689, 4247, 4549, (d) 4247	4248, 4550	619
592	T-rails	(d) 1176–1178			587
263	Table covers, cotton	1005, 1007, (d) 1008	3546, (d) 3546–3548		258
132	Table cutlery		3113, (d) 3113, 3114	3114	130
268	Table damasks, cotton		4306, 4334, (d) 4334, 4335	4335	263
136	Tableware and kitchen utensils	837	3156, 4048		134
70	Talcum		2803, (d) 2802, 2803		69
624	Tallow		(d) 3689		622
294	Tampico or istle		(d) 3597, 3598		285
1	Tannic acid and tannin		2637, (d) 2637		1
31	Tanning extracts		2709, (d) 4040–4043		30
626	Tanning material		3600, 4249		624
284	Tapes, flax		3592		275
263	Tapestries	1005	3546, 4302, (d) 3546–3548, 4302		258
628	Tapioca	1202, (d) 1202			625
	Tariff Board	(d) 765–772, 779, 780, 1006, 1055			
	Tariff Commission	1226, 1363, (d) 965–967, 1227–1234, 1363–1366, 1373–1386.	4352, (d) 4389–4399	4353, 4399	
629	Tea and tea plants		4249, 4348, 4351		627
172	Telegraph poles		3048, (d) 3048, 3049	3049	170
96	Telescopes		2930		94
631	Terra alba		3690		629
255, 256	Thread, cotton	985, 986, (d) 986–1005	3518, 3536, (d) 3518–3525, 3535–3537	3537	250, 251
278	——— flax, hemp, or ramie		3591		269
327	——— silk		3599		319
514	Ties, cotton (steel)	(d) 820, 821			509
172	——— railroad (wood)	895, 903	3048, (d) 3048, 3049	3049	170
73	Tiles	784, (d) 784	(d) 2822, 2823		72
98	——— glass		2930		96
649, 650	Timber	1209, (d) 1209, 1210	3690		647
163, 167	Time detectors		4069		161
111	Tin plates	820, (d) 820			109
152	Tinsel wire	855, (d) 855, 856	3195, 4140		150
183, and Sec. V	Tobacco		4616, 4617, (d) 3288–3294		181
71	Tonka beans		2805, 2822, (d) 2803–2805, 2816–2822		70
167	Tools, machine	(d) 860, 861			165
176	Toothpicks		3050		174
315	Tops, animal hair		3660		307
295	——— wool		3652, (d) 3661–3673		286
274	Tow of flax		3584, 3587, (d) 3584–3587	3586, 3587, 3588	485
275, 492	——— of hemp		3588, 3677, 4118, 4121, (d) 4118, 4119	4120, 4121	485
269	Towels, cotton	1005, 1006	3551, (d) 3551–3553		264
158	Trousers buttons	853, (d) 853, 854			151
379, 380	Tusks, ivory	116, (d) 1116, 1117	4143		369
278, 423, 424	Twines	1138, (d) 1138	3591, 4229		269, 415
640	Type, old	1149			637
162	Type metal	856, (d) 856, 857			160
451	Typewriters	1143, (d) 1143			441
53	Ultramarine blue		2797		52
394	Umbrellas	1119 (d) 1119			383
143	——— ribs and stretchers	838, (d) 838, 839	(d) 3765		141
266	Underwear, cotton	1005, 1008, 1009, (d) 1008	3548		261
395	Unmanufactured articles		(d) 3759		385
318	Upholstery goods, woolen		3660		309
71	Vanilla beans	783, (d) 783	2805, 2821, 2822, (d) 2803–2805, 2816–2822	2822	70
71	Vanillin	781, (d) 781, 782, 783, 979			70
205	Vegetables	(d) 946			200
557	——— substances, n. s. p. f	1164			552
332, 574	Vellum	1065, 1173			568
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262	Velvets, cotton	1005	3545, 3546, (d) 3545, 3546		257
322	——— silk		3599		314
318	——— woolen		3660, 4138		309
	Vessels, materials	1351, 1352, 1358, (d) 1351–1358			
72	Vitrified bricks	(d) 784			71
229	Walnuts	969, (d) 969			224
125	Washers, iron or steel	832	3112		123
163	Watch movements		3269, (d) 3269–3272		161
377	Wax, manufactures of		3753, 3756, (d) 3753–3756		367
341, 641	Wearing apparel		3690, 4140		642
287	——— flax or ramie	1019	3593		278
358	——— of hides or skins of cattle		3746		348

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325	Wearing apparel: Silk		3599		317
300	——— woolen		3656, (d) 3656–3660		291
301	Webbings, woolen		3660, 4229		292
646	Weed seeds		4249		
45	Whale oil	775, (d) 775			44
198, 646	Wheat	934, 937, (d) 934–940	3325, 3380, 3690, 4337, 4550, 4607, (d) 3325–3350, 3365–3381, 4337–4340, 4607–4611.	3380, 3381, 4341, 4551	644
198½, 646, 647	——— flour	940, 1203, (d) 940–943, 1203–1207	3690, 4337, (d) 4337–4340	4341	644
438, 439	——— screenings	1140, (d) 1140	3676, 4239		
144	Wheels, railway	839, 840, (d) 840–846	3163, (d) 3163–3165, 3189–3194		142
376	Whipgut, manufactures of		3752, (d) 3753		366
177	Window blinds		3050		175
270	Window curtains, lace, cotton	1009, (d) 1009, 1010	3553		265
87, 88	Window glass	796, (d) 796, 797	2925, 4047, 4574, (d) 2925–2929, 4572–4574		85
97, 657	Windows, stained glass	803, (d) 803	4574, (d) 4549		95, 655
254½	Wines		3518, 4389, 4554		
116	Wire, cables		4141, 4238		114
116	——— cloth	826, (d) 827			
647, 648	——— galvanized	1207, (d) 1207, 1208	3690		645
115	——— rods	826	3103		113
152	——— tinsel	855, (d) 855, 856	3195, 4140		150
649, 650	Wood	1209, (d) 1209, 1210	3690, 4250, 4335, (d) 4335, 4336	4337	647
174	——— boxes and barrels		3050, 4071		172
330, 652	——— pulp	1061, 1062, 1149, (d) 1062, 1149, 1210	4342, 4343, (d) 3695–3718, 4342–4347		322, 649
171	——— sawed	889, 899, (d) 899–903	3045, 4071, (d) 3045–3048		169
171, 176	——— shingles	890, (d) 890–895	4071, 4079, (d) 4071–4079	4079	647
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298, 427½	——— blankets and flannels		3655, 3675, 4239, (d) 3655, 3656		289
302, 309, 311, 312	——— carpets, rugs, and mats		3660		293, 300, 302, 303
300	——— clothing and wearing apparel		3656, (d) 3656–3660		291
297	——— cloths made of cattle hair and horsehair		3654, 4138, (d) 3654, 3655		288
295	——— combed wool or tops		3652, (d) 3661–3673		286
318½, 652, 653	——— date when paragraphs and schedule take effect.		3660, 4301, 4302		310, 650, 651.
45	——— grease		(d) 2747–2755		44
314, 315, 316, 317	——— hair of animals, and manufactures of		3660		305, 306, 307, 308.
318	——— plushes, velvets, and woven figured upholstery goods.		3660, 4138		309
297	——— stockings, hose, and half hose		3654, (d) 3654, 3655		288
653, 654	——— wastes	1223, (d) 1223	3690		651
301	——— webbings, bandings, beltings, and bindings.		3660, 4229		292
296	——— yarns		3652, (d) 3661–3673		287
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376	Worm gut, manufactures of		3752, (d) 3753		366
183	Wrapper tobacco		(d) 3288–3294		181
332	Wrapping paper	1064			328
334	Writing paper	1066, (d) 1066	3721, 4503, (d) 3721		326
316	Yarns, animal hair		3660		307
255	——— cotton	985, 986, (d) 986–1005	3518, 3536, (d) 3518–3525, 3535–3537		250
279	——— flax, hemp, or ramie		3591		270
276, 279, 416	——— jute		3588, 3591, (d) 3588–3591, 3677, 4229		267, 270, 408.
327	——— silk	1055	3599		319
296	——— wool		3652, (d) 3661–3673		287
65	Yellow prussiate of potash	778 (d) 778			64
165	Zinc	858 (d) 858–860	3195		163
164	——— ores	857 (d) 857, 858	3195, 4070		162
62	——— oxide of		2798 (d) 2798		61

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Bill to repeal act relating to duties on materials imported for construction and repair of vessels (see bill H. R. 3377).
Bill to repeal duties on cattle (see bill H. R. 3391).
Bill to provide for refund of duties on coal (see bill S. 580).
Bills to repeal duties on cotton bagging (see bills H. R. 20, 1713).
Bill to fix duties on cotton goods (see bill H. R. 4941).
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Bill to repeal duties on meats (see bill H. R. 1872).
Bills to amend act repealing duties on wearing apparel (see bills S. 1567; H. R. 1766).
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Congress Hall celebration, Philadelphia, Pa.: order of House to print addresses delivered by President of United States and Speaker of House of Representatives at, agreed to (H. Doc. 272), 5808, 5809.
Congressional Directory: resolution to publish new edition of (see S. Res. 3*).
——— joint resolution to print second edition of (see S. J. Res. 66*).
Conservation: order of Senate to print paper written by W. V. N. Powelson on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 243), 6031.
Conservation of mineral resources: order of Senate to print paper by C. A. Meissner on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 145), 2806.
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Constitution of United States: order of Senate to print, agreed to (S. Doc. 12), 197.
Cotton bagging and cotton ties: order of Senate to print reports on recent advance in price of (S. Doc. 213), 5709.
Cotton goods industry: order of Senate to print article relating to, agreed to (S. Doc. 13), 264.
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Currency: order of House to print additional copies of bill (H. R. 7837) to provide an elastic, agreed to, 3925, 5134
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——— order of Senate to print paper written by Charles G. Dawes on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 161), 3236.
——— order of Senate to print memorial by George H. Shibley on subject of stable money, agreed to (S. Doc. 135), 2549.
——— order of Senate to print letter written by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in Senate on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 154), 3165.
——— order of Senate to print statement to accompany bill (S. 2639) for furnishing an elastic, agreed to (S. Doc. 117), 2222.
——— order of Senate to print statement relating to bill (S. 2909) to establish national rural banking system, agreed to (S. Doc. 158), 3208, 3211.
——— orders of Senate to print bill (H. R. 7837), report (S. Rept. 133), and views of chairman and members of Committee on Banking and Currency relating to, agreed to (S. Docs. 240, 242), 5964, 5965, 5988, 5991, 6014.
——— resolution to print additional copies of bill (H. R. 6454) for furnishing an elastic (see H. Res. 190*).
——— resolution to print indexed hearings held before Committee on Banking and Currency in Senate on bills (S. 2639; H. R. 7837) for furnishing an elastic (see S. Res. 208*).
Daily Consular and Trade Reports: bill to increase number of (see bill H. R. 8732).
Democracy and efficiency: order of Senate to print address delivered by Representative Kent, of California, on, agreed to (S. Doc. 202), 5294.
District of Columbia: order of Senate to reprint report of Park Commission, agreed to, 197.
——— order of Senate to print report and illustration concerning construction of bridge across Rock Creek at Q Street, agreed to (S. Doc. 229), 5797, 5843.
——— resolution to print abridgment of report of Park Commission of (see S. Res. 63*).
——— resolution to print acts of June 20, 1874, and June 11, 1878, relative to form of government for (see S. Res. 48*; S Doc. 5).
Education: order of Senate to print address delivered by George Wheeler Hinman relative to cooperation of colleges with legislative bodies, agreed to (S. Doc. 236), 5910.
Effective voting: order of Senate to print article by C. G. Hoag on (S. Doc. 142), 2778.
Egyptian cotton: order of Senate to print report on production and marketing of, agreed to (S. Doc. 113), 2173.
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Elements of flood control: order of House to print address delivered by C. McD. Townsend on subject of, agreed to (H. Doc. 51), 1571.
Ellen M. Stone ransom fund: order of Senate to print message of President of Mar. 27, 1908, relative to repayment of money contributed toward, agreed to (S. Doc. 29), 1511.
Employers' liability and workmen's compensation: order of Senate to print address delivered by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 131), 2396.
——— order of Senate to print statistics prepared by H. E. Wills on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 132), 2396.
——— order of Senate to print additional copies of bill (S. 959) relating to, agreed to, 195.
Employers' Welfare Work: resolution to print additional copies of House Document No. 1480, Sixty-second Congress, entitled (see S. Res. 184*).
Eulogies: resolution to print eulogies delivered in Senate during Sixty-second Congress (see S. Res. 14).
Experiments in Government and the Essentials of the Constitution: order of Senate to print article entitled, agreed to (S. Doc 168), 3602.
Farm credit associations: order of Senate to print address delivered by J. L. Coulter on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 5), 30.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 513: concurrent resolution to print additional copies (see H. Con. Res. 4).
Financing the farmer: order of Senate to print address delivered by Gordon Jones on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 212), 5665.
Followers after strange gods: order of House to print article by Joseph G. Cannon entitled, agreed to (H. Doc. 48), 1569.
Free and efficient seamen: order of Senate to print additional copies of House Report No. 645, Sixty-second Congress, second session, relating to, agreed to, 5700.
Fruits: joint resolution providing for publication of book containing illustrations of (see H. J. Res. 140).
Germany: order of Senate to print report of F. J. H. von Engelken relative to agricultural finance and cooperation in, agreed to (S. Doc. 201), 5294.
Hawaiian Islands: order of House to print report on conditions of labor in, agreed to (H. Doc. 53), 1705, 1706.
Heads of executive departments on floor of Senate and House: order of Senate to reprint certain documents of Thirty-eighth and Forty-sixth Congresses relative to, agreed to (S. Doc. 4), 27.
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House Document 1458, Sixty-second Congress: concurrent resolution to print additional copies (see H. Con. Res. 8*).
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Immigration: order of Senate to print statement prepared by Commissioner General of Immigration relative to operation of present immigration law, agreed to (S. Doc. 52), 1840.
Impeachment: resolution to publish records of impeachment trials before the Senate (see S. Res. 190*).
Import duties: concurrent resolution to print additional copies of bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce (see H. Con. Res. 11*).
——— concurrent resolution to print additional copies of report (H. Rept. 5) on bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce (see H. Con. Res. 7*).
——— concurrent resolution to print additional copies of report (S. Rept. 80) of Committee on Finance in Senate on bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce (S. Con. Res. 6*).
——— concurrent resolutions to print tariff law of 1913 (see S. Con. Res. 9*; H. Con. Res. 19).
——— order of House to print additional copies of bill (H. R. 10) to reduce, agreed to, 132.
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——— order of Senate to print comparative table of rates under tariff act of 1909 and House bill 3321, agreed to (S. Doc. 45), 1737.
——— order of Senate to print certain data relating to imports from 1907 to 1912, agreed to (S. Doc. 108), 2024.
——— orders of Senate to print certain comparisons of rates in bill H. R. 3321, agreed to (S. Docs. 127, 128), 2374.
——— order of Senate to print article from New York Journal of Commerce relative to administrative features of the tariff bill, agreed to (S. Doc. 53), 1897.
——— resolutions to print additional copies of bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce (see S. Res. 70*; H. Res. 69).
——— resolution to print list of questions to be propounded to manufacturers on subject of (see S. Res. 88*).
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——— order of Senate to print letters, memorandums, and opinions relating to, agreed to (S. Doc. 171), 3766–3770.
——— order of House to print regulations governing collection of, agreed to (H. Doc 270), 5801, 5814.
——— resolution to print section 2 of bill H. R. 3321, relating to (see S. Res. 118).
Indian Service: order of Senate to print statement of expense for fiscal year 1912 on account of, agreed to (S. Doc. 107), 2028.
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——— resolution to print compilation of letters and papers relating to (see H. Res. 60).
——— resolution to print certain illustrations with a reprint of Senate Document 719, Sixty-second Congress, relative to affairs of (see S. Res. 209*).
International Conference on Bills of Exchange: resolution to print report of American delegation to (see S. Res. 187*; S. Doc. 162).
International Institute of Agriculture at Rome: order of Senate to print for use of David Lubin certain copies of report on, agreed to (S. Doc. 196), 5217.
International Irrigation Congress: order of Senate to print proceedings of, agreed to (S. Doc. 6), 197.
International obligations of United States: order of Senate to print address delivered by Hannis Taylor on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 31), 1511.
International Prison Congress: order of House to print report of proceedings of, agreed to (H. Doc. 52), 1706.
Labor controversies: order of Senate to print additional copies of bill (S. 2517) creating board of mediation and conciliation for arbitration of, agreed to, 2421.
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Letters patent in relation to modern industrial conditions: order of Senate to print paper written by Frederick P. Fish entitled, agreed to (S. Doc. 225), 5820.
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Louisiana Purchase: order of Senate to print address delivered by William M. Thornton on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 46), 1764.
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Martial law in West Virginia: order of Senate to print address delivered by W. G. Mathews on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 230), 5846.
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Mexican cotton boll weevil: order of Senate to print additional copies of Senate Document No. 305, Sixty-second Congress, second session, relating to, agreed to, 5664.
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Monroe doctrine: order of Senate to print article by Darius H. Pingrey on subject of, agreed to (S. Doc. 138), 2653.
National Association for Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Waterways: order of Senate to print report of a committee of (S. Doc. 235), 5879.
National Association of Railway Commissioners: amendment in Senate making appropriation to print proceedings of annual convention of, 611.
National banks: order of Senate to print laws relating to, agreed to (S. Doc. 197), 5217.
——— order of Senate to print additional copies of national banking act of 1911, agreed to (S. Doc. 197), 5294.
National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn.: order of Senate to reprint report (S. Rept. 62) on bill (S. 2065) relating to, agreed to, 2339.
National Convention of State Railway Commissioners: amendment in Senate making appropriation to print report of proceedings of, 877.
National Society of Daughters of American Revolution: resolution to print annual report of (see S. Res. 51; S. Doc. 9), 206.
Naval Academy: order of Senate to print addresses delivered by the Secretary of the Navy and by Senator Smith of Maryland, at commencement exercises at, agreed to (S. Doc. 143), 3030.
Noncontiguous territory: resolution to print compilation of acts, treaties, proclamations, and decisions relating to, agreed to (S. Res. 172*; S. Doc. 173), 3732.
Notes on the Revision of the Tariff of 1913: order of Senate to print, agreed to (S. Doc. 122), 2339.
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Official journal of the executive departments: bill providing for publication of (see bill H. R. 7973).
Ohio River: order of House to print report of United States engineers on floods in, agreed to (H. Doc. 246), 5438, 5519.
Panama Canal: order of Senate to print correspondence between United States and Great Britain on subject of tolls on, agreed to (S. Doc. 11), 201.
——— order of Senate to print report of Commission of Fine Arts relative to artistic character of structures of, agreed to (S. Doc. 146), 3084.
——— order of Senate to print address delivered by Chandler P. Anderson on subject of tolls on, agreed to (S. Doc. 32), 1511.
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——— order of Senate to print article by Frank Feuille relative to tolls on, agreed to (S. Doc. 40), 1652.
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Postal policies and problems and rural postmasters: order of House to print addresses delivered by Daniel C. Roper on subject of, agreed to (H. Doc. 261), 5801.
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Schemes to distribute immigrants: order of Senate to print pamphlet written by Samuel Gompers entitled, agreed to (S. Doc. 21), 1268.
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South American trade: order of Senate to print article by Charles Lyon Chandler relating to, agreed to (S. Doc. 208), 5480.
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Statue of Zachariah Chandler: concurrent resolution to print proceedings in Congress on acceptance of (see S. Con. Res. 5*).
Statutes of Confederate States: order of Senate to print paper containing quotations from, agreed to (S. Doc. 181), 4634.
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Sugar: order of Senate to print article by Frank C. Lowry entitled "Sugar at a second glance," agreed to (S. Doc. 23), 1401.
Supreme Court of United States: resolution to print decisions in the Arkansas, Oregon, West Virginia, Missouri, and Minnesota rate cases (see H. Res. 221).
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West Virginia: order of Senate to print opinions of supreme court of appeals relating to subject of insurrection and martial law, agreed to (S. Doc. 43), 1532.
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Woman suffrage: order of Senate to print proceedings in Senate on July 31, 1913, relative to presentation of petitions favoring, agreed to (S. Doc. 155), 3169.
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Wool: order of House to print papers by William S. Culbertson and Thomas Walker Page relating to tariff on, agreed to (H. Doc. 50), 287.
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Letter of Secretary of Treasury transmitting draft of bill providing for disposition of effects of deceased patients of (H. Doc. 87), 2071.

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——— bill to amend act relative to the 10-year period allowed States for irrigation and reclamation of (see bill S. 539*).
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——— bill to locate and mark streams, springs, and water holes in (see bill H. R. 23).
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ROWAN, JOHN A., increase pension (see bill H. R. 5117).
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ROWE, F. A., pension (see bill H. R. 6457).
ROWE, ICHABOD, increase pension (see bill H. R. 5642).
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RUBEY, THOMAS L. (*a Representative from Missouri*).
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Bruce, Daniel C.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5940), 1926.
Brookover, George W., jr.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5953), 1927.
Bryant, William J.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5943), 1926.
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Ellis, William M.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5941), 1926.
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Ford, Simon P.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5946), 1926.
Fort, John: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5949), 1926.
Glidewell, William: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5935), 1926.
Huddleston, Wiley T.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5957), 1927.
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Ripley, Elmer E.: to pension (see bill H. R. 6187), 2072.
Runion, George W.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5961), 1927.
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Schnelle, John C.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5944), 1926.
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Shulz, David: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5960), 1927.
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Taylor, Sophia J.: to pension (see bill H. R. 5934), 1926.
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RUPLEY, ARTHUR R. (*a Representative from Pennsylvania*).
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RUSSELL, JOSEPH J. (*a Representative from Missouri*).
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SMITH, GEORGE R. (*a Representative from Minnesota*).
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SMITH, HOKE (*a Senator from Georgia*).
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SMITH, J. M. C. (*a Representative from Michigan*).
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SMITH, JOHN W., pension (see bill H. R. 3032).

SMITH, JOHN WALTER (*a Senator from Maryland*).
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SMITH, MARCUS A. (*a Senator from Arizona*).
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HISTORY

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S. 9—To amend paragraph 43 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902.
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S. 10—To amend an act entitled "An act to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 19, 1906, as amended by the act approved Mar. 2, 1907.
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S. 11—For the relief of Charlotte J. Pile, Eastmond P. Green, and Easie C. Gandell, owners of lots Nos. 53, 54, and 55, in square No. 753, Washington, D. C., with regard to assessment and payment of damages on account of change of grade due to construction of the Union Station in said District.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

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Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 17—To amend subchapter 2, chapter 19, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, by providing a penalty for omission to return library property in the District of Columbia.
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S. 20—To redeem a certain outstanding certificate of indebtedness issued by the late board of audit of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
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S. 21—To regulate the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia.
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Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 23—For the relief of Clara Dougherty, Ernest Kubel, and Josephine Taylor, owners of lot No. 13; of Ernest Kubel, owner of lot No. 41; and Mary Meder, owner of the south 17.10 feet front by the full depth thereof of lot No. 14, all of said property in square No. 724, in Washington, D. C., with regard to assessment and payment for damages on account of change of grade due to the construction of Union Station, in said District.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 24—To authorize certain changes in the plan for the permanent system of highways for that portion of the District of Columbia lying west of Fourteenth Street, south of Taylor Street, east of Rock Creek Park, and north of Newton Street NW.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 25—To authorize the surveyor of the District of Columbia to adopt the system of designating land in the District of Columbia in force in the office of the assessor of said District.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 26—To authorize the extension of Grant Street NE. and Deane Avenue NE., in the District of Columbia, from Minnesota Avenue to Fifty-eighth Street.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 27—To authorize a new highway plan for that portion of the District of Columbia lying between Van Buren Street on the north, Georgia Avenue on the east, Nicholson Street on the south, and Rock Creek Park on the west.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 28—To provide for the extension of Buchanan Street NW. between Piney Branch Road and Sixteenth Street, and the abandonment of Piney Branch Road between Allison Street and Buchanan Street NW., District of Columbia.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 29—Directing the Secretary of War to convey the outstanding legal title of the United States to sublots Nos. 31, 32, and 33 of original lot No. 3, square No. 80, in the city of Washington, D. C.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

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S. 31—For the relief of Ida A. Chew, owner of lot 112, square 721, Washington, D. C., with regard to assessment and payment of damages on account of changes of grade due to construction of the Union Station, District of Columbia.
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Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 34—To amend sections 680 and 686 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 35—To receive arrearages of taxes due to the District of Columbia to July 1, 1908, at 6 per cent interest per annum, in lieu of penalties and costs.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 36—To amend "An act authorizing the widening and extension of Minnesota Avenue SE., from its present terminus near Pennsylvania Avenue SE., to the Sheriff Road," approved Feb. 25, 1909.
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S. 37—Authorizing the extension of First Street east, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 38—To change the name of Fort Place, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Streets NE., to Irving Street.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 39—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the extension of Newton Place NW. from New Hampshire Avenue to Georgia Avenue, and to connect Newton Place in Gass's subdivision with Newton Place in Whitney Close subdivision," approved Feb. 21, 1910.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 40—To provide for the extension of Kenyon Street from Seventeenth Street to Mount Pleasant Street and for the extension of Seventeenth Street from Kenyon Street to Irving Street, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 41—For the widening of Sixteenth Street NW. at Piney Branch, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 52.

S. 42—Granting an increase of pension to William Heywood.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Pensions, 52.

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Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Pensions, 52.

S. 44—To amend section 5137 of the Compiled Statutes of the United States, 1901, so as to authorize and empower national banks to take and hold mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances of real estate as security for loans made by said banks.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Banking and Currency, 52.

S. 45—To create a teachers' training fund, to provide for its use by the States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Education and Labor, 52.

S. 46—To establish agricultural extension departments in connection with agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 52.

S. 47—To establish in the Bureau of Statistics, in the Department of Agriculture, a division of markets.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 52.

S. 48—To authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Territories, 52.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 65), 2018.—Debated, 2130–2132, 2177, 2370, 2371, 2375, 6013.—Made the unfinished business for Monday, Dec. 8, 1913, at 2 p. m., 4966.

S. 49—To provide for the exchange with the State of Oregon of certain school lands and indemnity rights within the national forests of that State for an equal area of national forest land.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 52.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 56), 1897.—Amended and passed Senate, 2369, 2370.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 2386.

S. 50—To further restrict undesirable immigration, secure the better enforcement of the immigration law, improve conditions on immigrant-carrying vessels, and provide for the deportation of undesirable aliens.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Immigration, 52.

S. 51—To amend section 715 of the Revised Statutes as amended by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1905.
Mr. Warren; Committee on the Judiciary, 53.

S. 52—Providing for the destruction of predatory wild animals upon the national forests and the lands adjacent thereto.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 53.

S. 53—For the improvement of the roads on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Indian Affairs, 53.

S. 54—For the relief of George W. Hoyt.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 53.

S. 55—For the relief of Daniel Hampton.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Military Affairs, 53.

S. 56—For the relief of the relatives of John McCurry, deceased.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Military Affairs, 53.

S. 57—Fixing the rank of military attachés.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Military Affairs, 53.

S. 58—Relative to the exchange of certain properties between the insular government of Porto Rico and the War Department.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Military Affairs, 53.

S. 59—For the relief of Fred C. and C. Hellen Fisher.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 60—To provide for agricultural entry of oil lands.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 53.—Reported back (S. Rept. 43), 1625.—Passed Senate, 2369.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 2385.

S. 61—Providing for patents to homesteads on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 62—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a sanitarium by the Order of Owls.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 63—To amend the enlarged homestead act.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 64—Giving a new right of homestead entry to former homesteaders.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 65—To amend an act entitled "An act providing that the State of Wyoming be permitted to relinquish to the United States certain lands heretofore selected and to select other lands from the public domain in lieu thereof," approved Apr. 12, 1910.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 66—Granting to the State of Wyoming 2,000,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a system of public roads in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 67—For the relief of Emory Scott Land.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 68—For the relief of Clarence D. Houck.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 69—For the relief of Allen Edward O'Toole and others, who sustained damage by reason accident at Rock Island Arsenal.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 70—For the relief of John Schnoor.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 71—For the relief of William H. and C. G. Cazier.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 72—For the relief of John Shaw.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 73—For the relief of Henry Altman.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 74—For the relief of Henry Altman.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 75—For the relief of Theresa A. Murray.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 76—For the relief of Charles B. Boyce.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 77—Granting an increase of pension to Annie Jane Saffell.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 78—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia M. Clagett.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 79—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie H. Travis.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 80—Granting an increase of pension to Isabella S. Snyder.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 81—Granting a pension to Finley Lowry.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 82—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Hake.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 83—Granting an increase of pension to Kate Dodge Augur.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 84—Granting a pension to William McCabe.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 85—Granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Smith.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 86—Granting a pension to Francis M. Jones.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 87—Granting a pension to Tillie Johnson.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 88—Granting a pension to George L. Granbery.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 89—Granting a pension to Annie Walker Burch.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 90—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hubbell.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 91—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Lafontaine.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 92—To amend section 914 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Root; Committee on the Judiciary, 53.

S. 93—To regulate the judicial procedure of the courts of the United States.
Mr. Root; Committee on the Judiciary, 53.

S. 94—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Root; Committee on the Judiciary, 53.

S. 95—To amend chapter 11 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Root; Committee on the Judiciary, 53.

S. 96—To prevent discrimination in Panama Canal tolls.
Mr. Root; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 53.

S. 97—To provide for the acquisition of a site for a Federal courthouse in the Borough of Manhattan, city of New York.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 53.

S. 98—Granting relief to certain American citizens in El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Ariz.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Foreign Relations, 53.

S. 99—To fix the times and places of holding district court for the district of Arizona.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on the Judiciary, 53.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 31), 1090.—Amended and passed Senate, 1090.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 2054.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 79), 5151.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5206–5208, 5210.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 5292.—Examined and signed, 5298, 5379.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 17], 5441, 5637.

S. 100—To provide for an extension of time within which the cost of the Salt River irrigation and reclamation project, in the State of Arizona, may be repaid by the landowners within the same, and granting the same privileges to the Yuma irrigation project and other similarly situated upon the same terms.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 53.

S. 101—Authorizing homestead entrymen who are officers of water users' associations to reside off their entries during their terms as such officers.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 102—To grant an honorable discharge to Charles T. Nutter.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Military Affairs, 53.

S. 103—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permission for the erection of a hotel on the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation in Arizona.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Military Affairs, 53.—Reported back (S. Rept. 67), 2073.—Passed Senate, 2122, 2123.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 2142.

S. 104—For the relief of G. O. Nolan.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 105—For the relief of John T. Brickwood, Edward Gaynor, Theodore Gebler, Lee W. Mix, Arthur L. Peck, Thomas D. Casanega, Joseph de Lusignan, and Joseph H. Berger.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 106—Granting a pension to Henry Lottner.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 107—Granting a pension to Bert O. Brown.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 108—Granting a pension to Mary Ann Golding.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 109—Granting an increase of pension to Grace M. Thomas.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Pensions, 53.

S. 110—To regulate trading in cotton futures and provide for the standardization of "upland" and "gulf" cottons separately.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 53.

S. 111—Divesting goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured by convicts or by convict labor of their interstate character in certain cases.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 53.

S. 112—To restore section 1 of the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, chapter 647, Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, to its original form as enacted, by striking out the words "unreasonable or undue" inserted therein by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 53.—Debated, 377–388.

S. 113—Providing for a commission to settle certain claims between the United States Government and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians and the Sioux of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota Bands.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Indian Affairs, 53.

S. 114—For the relief of Ethel M. Young.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 115—Defining procedure in case of protested or objected final proof on public lands.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 116—Granting to the State of North Dakota 50,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a normal school at Minot, N. Dak.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Public Lands, 53.

S. 117—To provide for the incorporation, control, and government of associations organized to carry on business entering into or becoming a part of interstate commerce.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 53.

S. 118—For payment to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. the $4,583.67 improperly collected under the act of August 5, 1909.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 53.

S. 119—To authorize the sale of lands contained in the abandoned military reservation of Fort Hancock, near Bismarck, N. Dak.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 53.

S. 120—To provide for the inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate commerce, and to secure uniformity in standards and classification of grain, and for other purposes.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 53.

S. 121—To provide that petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Naval Affairs, 53.

S. 122—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of North Dakota.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Fisheries, 54.

S. 123—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States."
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Finance, 54.

S. 124—Establishing rate of pay for rural free carriers.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 54.

S. 125—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 24, 1912.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 54.

S. 126—To permit citizens of the United States to be admitted to Government tuberculosis hospitals.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Commerce, 54.

S. 127—For the protection of passengers on ocean vessels.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Commerce, 54.

S. 128—To provide for the sanitary wrapping of bread in the District of Columbia.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on the District of Columbia, 54.

S. 129—Amending section two of an act entitled "An Act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 130—Granting pensions to volunteer Army nurses of the Civil War.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 131—To provide for placing ex-Presidents of the United States on the retired list as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and to provide for an annuity for the widows of Presidents and ex-Presidents.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 132—To amend the national banking law.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Banking and Currency, 54.

S. 133—To provide for the construction of railroads in Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Territories, 54.

S. 134—For the permanent improvement of the Consular and Diplomatic Services.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Foreign Relations, 54.

S. 135—For the relief of Severin and Berthe L. Evensen, dependent parents of Sigurd Evensen.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 136—To promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 54.—Reported back (S. Rept., 117), 5298.—Placed on the calendar, 5298.—Made the unfinished business, 5495.—Unanimous-consent agreement for consideration and vote on agreed to in Senate, 5516–5518.—Debated, 5495, 5516–5518, 5667, 5668–5676, 5693–5698, 5699, 5702, 5704, 5709–5721, 5735–5758, 5761–5792, 5968.—Amended and passed Senate, 5792.—Referred to House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5814.—Reprint of bill ordered in House, 6048.

S. 137—To amend an act entitled "An Act to establish Circuit Courts of Appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 54.

S. 138—To amend the act approved May 9, 1888, as amended by the act of June 11, 1896.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 54.

S. 139—For the relief of Mariah V. Drum.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Public Lands, 54.

S. 140—For the relief of G. O. Nolan.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 141—For the relief of Alfred Cluff, Orson Cluff, Henry E. Norton, William B. Ballard, Elijah Hancock, Susan R. Saline, Oscar Mann, Celia Thayne, William Cox, Theodore Farley, Adelaide Laxton, Clara L. Tenney, George M. Adams, Charlotte Jensen, and Sophia Huff.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 142—To fix the times and places of holding district court for the district of Arizona, and creating divisions thereof.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on the Judiciary, 54.

S. 143—Opening the surplus and unallotted lands in the Colorado River Indian Reservation to settlement under the provisions of the Carey Land Acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 54.

S. 144—For the relief of Charles Richter.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Military Affairs, 54.

S. 145—For the relief of Charles Richter.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Military Affairs, 54.

S. 146—For the relief of Aaron Kibler.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Military Affairs, 54.

S. 147—Granting an increase of pension to William Oliver.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 148—Granting an increase of pension to William Oliver.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 149—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Wheeler.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 150—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Wheeler.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 151—Granting a pension to John Orr.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 152—For reduction of postage rates on first-class mail matter.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 54.

S. 153—To create an industrial commission and defining its powers and duties.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 54.

S. 154—To provide for a primary nominating election in the District of Columbia, at which the qualified electors of the said District shall have the opportunity to vote for their first and second choice among those aspiring to be candidates of their respective political parties for President and Vice President of the United States, to elect their party delegates to their national conventions, and to elect their national committeemen.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on the District of Columbia, 54.

S. 155—For the relief of Joseph B. Riley, alias Thomas B. Keesy.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Military Affairs, 54.

S. 156—For the relief of R. W. Branson.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 157—To place positions under the government of the District of Columbia within the classified service of the United States.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 54.

S. 158—Granting an increase of pension to Anna Glendening.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 159—Granting an increase of pension to Louis E. Brusher.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 160—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Parker.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 161—Granting a pension to Adam Ross.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 162—Granting an increase of pension to John D. Kirkpatrick.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 163—Granting an increase of pension to Minnie A. Piety.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 164—Granting a pension to Martha Benner.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 165—Granting a pension to Mary E. Bennett.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 166—Granting an increase of pension to Otis Crawford.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 167—Granting an increase of pension to Morton A. Pratt.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 168—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Miller.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 169—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas T. Keibler.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 170—Granting a pension to Hiram Strayer.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 171—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Walker.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 172—Granting an increase of pension to J. M. Dickerson.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 173—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Frye.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 174—To provide for the selection and purchase of a site for and erection of a monument or memorial to the memory of Gen. George Rogers Clark.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on the Library, 54.

S. 175—For the relief of Lawson Reno, collector second district of Kentucky.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 176—For the relief of the county court of Allen County, Ky.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 177—For the relief of Marion B. Patterson, widow of the late Gen. Robert F. Patterson.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 178—For the relief of the estate of John Wesley Eubanks.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 179—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Hoskins.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 180—Granting an increase of pension to Elender B. Gabbard.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 181—Granting an increase of pension to Sidney Payne Smith.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 182—Granting an increase of pension to Lemuel White.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 183—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline Adams.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 184—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Hammack.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 185—Granting an increase of pension to Katie Royston.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 54.

S. 186—Granting an increase of pension to Adeline Stoker.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 187—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Lewis.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 188—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline Hill.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 189—Granting a pension to Juliet S. White.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 190—To prevent undue delay in settlement of freight claims.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 55.

S. 191—To prohibit unfair discrimination between different sections, communities, or localities, unfair competition, and providing penalties therefor.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 55.

S. 192—To limit the use of campaign funds in presidential and national elections.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 55.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 112), 4707.—Debated, 5621–5637, 5700.—Unanimous-consent agreement for consideration of, 5514.—Amended and passed Senate, 5700.—Referred to House Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 5705.

S. 193—To amend the public-printing law.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Printing, 55.

S. 194—To amend section 235 of the Criminal Code, act of March 4, 1909.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on the Judiciary, 55.

S. 195—To correct the record in the case of Passed Asst. Surg. William Niel McDonnell, United States Navy.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Naval Affairs, 55.

S. 196—For the reinstatement of Lieut. Col. Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Naval Affairs, 55.

S. 197—For the relief of the estate of Israel Folsom.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Indian Affairs, 55.

S. 198—For the relief of Mary G. Brown and others.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Indian Affairs, 55.

S. 199—For the relief of the Ottawa Indian Tribe of Blanchard Fork and Rouch de Bœuf.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Indian Affairs, 55.

S. 200—To remove the charge of desertion against Charlie Meyers.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 201—For the relief of John W. Cupp.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 202—For the relief of the estate of John Frazer, deceased.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 203—For the relief of the estate of Zephaniah Kingsley, deceased.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 204—Granting an increase of pension to Zacheus Borager.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 205—Granting a pension to Marilla Lee Stone.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 206—Granting a pension to Mary E. Seeley.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 207—Granting an increase of pension to Minnie Barnard.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 208—Granting a pension to Minnie A. Thornhill.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 209—Granting a pension to Charles Meyers.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 210—Granting an increase of pension to Giles A. Woolsey.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 211—Granting a pension to William A. Gray.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 212—To amend an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Marie J. Blaisdell," approved May 24, 1900.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 213—Granting a pension to Anna L. Freeman.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 214—Granting a pension to Melissa Gross.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 215—Granting an increase of pension to Jeanette Dring.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 216—Granting a pension to Caroline Fust.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 217—Granting an increase of pension to Kathryn Riley.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 218—Granting an increase of pension to Agnes Hallsworth.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 219—Granting an increase of pension to Susan C. Brown (now Perrin).
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 220—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Mitchell.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 221—For the relief of the Garden City (Kans.) Water Users' Association, and for other purposes.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 55.—Reported back (S. Rept. 99), 3203.—Debated and passed Senate, 4635.—Referred to House Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 4721.

S. 222—To prevent the employment of children in factories and mines.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Education and Labor, 55.

S. 223—To prevent the employment of females in mills, factories, or manufacturing establishments for a longer period than eight hours.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Education and Labor, 55.

S. 224—For the relief of John Dauberman.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 225—For the relief of James Boyle, alias James Black.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 226—For the relief of Rufus F. Hull.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 227—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William M. Carroll.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 228—For the relief of John W. Terry.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 229—For the relief of John P. Wagner.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 230—For the relief of Robert McFarland.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 231—For the relief of John Doyle, alias John Geary.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 232—Fixing the time for election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress and for the appointment of electors of President and Vice President of the United States.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 55.

S. 233—To amend section 15 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended June 29, 1906, and June 18, 1910.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 55.

S. 234—To enjoin and abate houses of lewdness, assignation, and prostitution; to declare the same to be nuisances; to enjoin the person or persons who conduct or maintain the same and the owner or agent of any building used for such purpose; and to assess a tax against the person maintaining said nuisance and against the building and owner thereof.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on the District of Columbia, 55.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 82), 2465.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 5799, 5800.—Referred to House Committee on the District of Columbia, 5814.

S. 235—For the relief of the widow of Thomas R. Faherty.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 55.

S. 236—To pay Charles Max Wittig $500 back bounty.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 237—For the relief of Harry Fosdick.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 238—Granting an increase of pension to William Guhl.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 239—Granting a pension to Saloma Bowman Ellsworth.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 240—Granting a pension to Willis Hood.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 241—Granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Henderson.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 242—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Crosley.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 243—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac O. Foote.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 244—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Steeves.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 245—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Tucker.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 246—Granting an increase of pension to R. C. Jones.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 247—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa J. Jackson.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 248—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Stratton.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 249—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen Maher.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 250—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia F. Lintleman.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 251—Granting a pension to Neal McCoy.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 252—Granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Edwards.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 253—Granting a pension to Kate Hauchett.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 254—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathon Summers.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 255—Granting an increase of pension to Asa Wren.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 256—Granting a pension to Mary Josephine Stotts.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 257—Granting a pension to Rachel Tillotson.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 258—Granting a pension to Mary U. Hull.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 259—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas N. Primm.
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S. 486—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved Mar. 4, 1909.
Mr. Works; Committee on the Judiciary, 129.

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Mr. Works; Committee on Public Lands, 129.—Reported back (S. Rept. 35), 1519.—Amended and passed Senate, 2368.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 2385.

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Mr. Works; Committee on Public Lands, 129.—Reported back (S. Rept. 28), 872.—Passed Senate, 2367.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 2385.

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S. 491—For the relief of W. A. Gara.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 129.

S. 492—To authorize the construction of a bridge across San Francisco Bay to connect the cities of Oakland and San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Works; Committee on Commerce, 129.

S. 493—To change the military record of Henry Clay Anderson from corporal to captain of staff, without pay.
Mr. Works; Committee on Military Affairs, 129.

S. 494—To establish a hydrographic station at Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. Works; Committee on Naval Affairs, 129.

S. 495—To remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Frederick Marshall.
Mr. Works; Committee on Naval Affairs, 129.

S. 496—Making it unlawful to publish details of crimes and accidents in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Works; Committee on the District of Columbia, 129.—Debated, 211–220.

S. 497—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William M. Carroll.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Military Affairs, 129.

S. 498—To reimburse J. Mandelbaum & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, for certain duties paid in excess.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Finance, 129.

S. 499—Authorizing the President to appoint Richard Hatton a pay inspector in the Navy.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Naval Affairs, 129.

S. 500—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua Wigger.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 501—Granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Carter.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 502—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Flemming.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 503—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Graft.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 504—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Coffman.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 505—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Boyer.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 506—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Firman.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 507—Granting a pension to Clarence W. Failor.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 508—Granting a pension to Bert E. Lockwood.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 509—Granting an increase of pension to Ellis R. Douglas.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 510—Granting an increase of pension to David R. Edmonds.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 511—Granting a pension to Minnie A. Curtis.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 512—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Balfour.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 513—Granting an increase of pension to Elias Palmer.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 514—Granting an increase of pension to Miller C. Hunter.
Mr, Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 515—Granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Little.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 516—Granting an increase of pension to William Rider.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 517—Granting a pension to Tilford A. Steele.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 518—Granting a pension to William H. Spencer.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 519—Granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Williams.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 520—Granting a pension to D. M. Rowland.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 521—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Kelly Steel.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 522—Granting a pension to Charles B. Haldeman.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 523—Granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Longman.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 129.

S. 524—Granting a pension to Roy E. Thoen.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 130.

S. 525—Granting an increase of pension to James E. Stalker.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 130.

S. 526—Granting a pension to Mahala M. Clark.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 130.

S. 527—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome P. Patten.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 130.

S. 528—For the relief of Capt. Frank Parker.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 130.—Reported back and indefinitely postponed (see bill S. 746), 5663, 5664.

S. 529—Granting lands to the State of Arizona for construction and maintenance of roads, highways, and bridges.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Public Lands, 130.

S. 530—To establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Lands, 130.

S. 531—To set apart certain lands in the State of Oregon as a public park, to be known as the Saddle Mountain National Park.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 140.

S. 532—To amend an act granting to the Siletz Power & Manufacturing Co. a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 140.

S. 533—To consolidate certain forest lands in the Ochoco National Forest, Oreg.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 140.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 66), 2073.

S. 534—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Burke.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 535—Granting a pension to Anna Miller.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 536—Granting an increase of pension to Anna D. Pace.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 537—Granting a pension to Alexander Weir.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 538—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Wess.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 539—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., p. 1133).
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 140.—Reported back (S. Rept. 78), 2373.

S. 540—For the relief of Joseph Hodges.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 140.—Reported back (S. Rept. 27), 872.—Passed Senate, 2367.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 2385.

S. 541—Granting to the Emigration Canon Railroad Co., a corporation of the State of Utah, permission, in so far as the United States is concerned, to occupy, for a right of way for its railroad track, a certain piece of land now included in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake County, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 140.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 40), 1547.—Amended and passed Senate, 2369.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 2386.

S. 542—To provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Military Affairs, 140.

S. 543—To correct the military record of John T. Haines.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Military Affairs, 140.

S. 544—For the relief of the Virginia Military Institute, of Lexington, Va.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Claims, 140.

S. 545—For the relief of the heirs of Benjamin S. Roberts.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Claims, 140.

S. 546—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Thatcher.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 547—Granting a pension to George W. Shuck.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 548—Granting a pension to Susan T. Saunders.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 549—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet Pierson Porter.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 550—Granting a pension to David A. Mitchell.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 551—Granting a pension to Lurana M. Lowe.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 552—Granting a pension to Mary Bottino.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 553—Granting a pension to Mary Helen Harrison.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 554—Granting an increase of pension to Fanny Farley.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 555—To provide a site and erect a public building at Chehalis, Wash.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 140.

S. 556—To provide a site and erect a public building at Waterville, Wash.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 140.

S. 557—To provide a site and erect a public building at Hoquiam, Wash.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 140.

S. 558—To provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Centralia, Wash.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 140.

S. 559—To provide a site and erect a public building at Blaine, Wash.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 140.

S. 560—To provide a site and erect a public building at Anacortes, Wash.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 140.

S. 561—To provide for the award of congressional medals of honor to officers and enlisted men of the naval service and officers and enlisted men of the Revenue Marine, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Naval Affairs, 140.

S. 562—Increasing pensions of widows of the Civil War.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 563—Granting a pension to Florence Bayler.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 564—Granting an increase of pension to Annie S. Aul.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 565—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Patterson.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 566—Granting an increase of pension to Clarinda M. Marks.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 567—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Burns.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 568—Granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Nichols.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 569—Granting a pension to Bella E. Timmens.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 140.

S. 570—For the erection of a memorial amphitheater in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on the Library, 140.

S. 571—To construct a Lincoln memorial highway from the White House, Washington, D. C., to the battle field of Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 141.

S. 572—To increase the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be constructed at York, Pa.
Mr. Penroes; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 141.

S. 573—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the old post-office building and the site thereof at York, Pa.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 141.

S. 574—Granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 575—Amending section 2 of the act of Apr. 19, 1908, increasing the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant pensions to certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 576—For the relief of Gabriel Campbell.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 141.

S. 577—Authorizing the President to appoint an additional circuit judge for the fourth circuit.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on the Judiciary, 141.—Reported back, 191.—Debated, 191, 192, 376, 377, 617–620.—Unanimous-consent agreement for vote on, 388.—Amended and passed Senate, 620.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 799, 2054.

S. 578—To provide for the bringing of suits against the United States by Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on the Judiciary, 141.

S. 579—Providing for a minimum wage for female persons.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Education and Labor, 141.

S. 580—To provide for the refund of duties on coal.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Finance, 141.

S. 581—Providing for the refund of certain duties incorrectly collected on cutch.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Finance, 141.

S. 582—To create a tariff board.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Finance, 141.

S. 583—Incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on the Judiciary, 141.

S. 584—For the relief of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 141.

S. 585—To indemnify the State of Massachusetts for expenses incurred by it in defense of the United States.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 141.

S. 586—Providing for homestead and desert-land entries for such persons as shall have lost, forfeited, or abandoned their former entries.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 141.

S. 587—Relating to the disposal of coal and mineral deposits in Indian lands.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Indian Affairs, 141.

S. 588—Granting an increase of pension to Mary V. E. Mackrill.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 589—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Macklin.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 590—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca A. Brown.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 591—Granting an increase of pension to Jerusha Hayward Brown.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 592—Granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Lucey.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 593—Providing for the inspection and regulation of coal mines.
Mr. Works; Committee on Mines and Mining, 141.—Debated, 1645, 1646.

S. 594—For the relief of James Belger and others.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 141.

S. 595—For the relief of Drenzy A. Jones and John G. Hopper, joint contractors for surveying Yosemite Park boundary.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 141.

S. 596—To foster commerce between the United States and foreign countries by facilitating the reexportation in bond from ports of the United States of goods imported into the United States, duly entered for warehousing, and stored in bonded warehouses.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Finance, 141.

S. 597—For the relief of the estate of Henry Ware, deceased.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 141.

S. 598—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads."
Mr. Borah, 141.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, 367.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 77), amended, and passed Senate, 2364, 2365.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 2385.

S. 599—Prohibiting Senators, Representatives, or Delegates from receiving compensation or acting as counsel in certain matters where the United States is interested, or for parties or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.
Mr. Borah; Committee on the Judiciary, 141.

S. 600—Extending the number of annual payments to entrymen upon reclamation projects.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 141.

S. 601—To authorize further advances to the reclamation fund and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 141.

S. 602—To accept a deed of gift or conveyance from the Lincoln Farm Association, a corporation, to the United States of America, of land near the town of Hodgenville, county of Larue, State of Kentucky, embracing the homestead of Abraham Lincoln and the log cabin in which he was born, together with the memorial hall inclosing the same; and further, to accept an assignment or transfer of an endowment fund of $50,000 in relation thereto.
Mr. Borah; Committee on the Library, 141.

S. 603—To provide for the acquiring of title to public lands classified as and carrying phosphate deposits.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Public Lands, 141.

S. 604—For the relief of Sarah A. Clinton and Marie Steinberg.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Claims, 141.

S. 605—Granting a pension to Josephine M. Buck.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 606—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Brown.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 607—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Boyington.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 608—Granting a pension to Richard W. Berry.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 609—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Barrett.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 610—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Bailey.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 611—Granting a pension to Reinhard Anscheutz.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 612—Granting a pension to William Abernathy.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 613—Granting a pension to Joseph Holtz.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 614—Granting a pension to A. J. Henderson.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 615—Granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Hancock.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 616—Granting a pension to Robert Hamilton.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 617—Granting a pension to Robert Riley Lorton.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 618—Granting an increase of pension to John Finegan.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 619—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Fenning.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 620—Granting an increase of pension to Harman Eastman.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 621—Granting an increase of pension to Darwin Coykendall.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 622—Granting a pension to Mary Coleman.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 623—Granting a pension to James M. Woods.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 624—Granting a pension to William E. White.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 625—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Wells.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 626—Granting a pension to Sarah R. Vancourt.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 627—Granting a pension to Martin W. Sewall.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 628—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Ryan.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 629—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Roberts.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 630—Granting a pension to Corrilla J. Robbins.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 631—Granting a pension to George W. Perry.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 632—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Parker.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 633—Granting an increase of pension to Marsena De Witt McKane.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 634—Granting a pension to Mary P. McIntire.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 635—Granting an increase of pension to Ann E. McGrew.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 141.

S. 636—Gor the relief of John Green and others, of the State of Idaho.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Claims, 141.

S. 637—Providing for the leasing and purchasing of suitable official residences for ambassadors and ministers in the countries herein named, and for furnishing and equipping the same.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Foreign Relations, 142.

S. 638—For the relief of William Liskey.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Public Lands, 142.

S. 639—For the relief of John M. Sutor.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Public Lands, 142.

S. 640—For the relief of Eugene E. Colburn.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 142.

S. 641—For the relief of John I. Brown & Son and others.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 642—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Byrne.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 643—Granting a pension to Lulu W. Gallagher.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 644—Granting an increase of pension to Laura Adam.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 645—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Summerhayes.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 646—Providing for the labeling and tagging of all fabrics and articles of clothing intended for sale which enter into interstate commerce, and providing penalties for misbranding.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 142.

S. 647—To amend an act entitled "An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment," approved Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., p. 302), as amended by the act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., p. 796).
Mr. Myers; Committee on Military Affairs, 142.

S. 648—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the Judiciary, 142.

S. 649—For the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Montana, near the city of Hamilton, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Fisheries, 142.

S. 650—To provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a Weather Bureau observatory building at or near the Montana State University, at Missoula, Mont.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 142.

S. 651—To provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a Weather Bureau observatory building at Billings, Mont.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 142.

S. 652—To place certain ex-acting assistant surgeons of the United States Army on the retired list of the United States Army.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Indian Affairs, 142.

S. 653—For the relief of William O. Mallahan.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Military Affairs, 142.—Reported back S. Rept. 29), 872.—Passed Senate, 2367, 2368.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 2385.

S. 654—To accept the cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Glacier National Park, and for other purposes.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 142.—Reported back (S. Rept. 83), 2465.

S. 655—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to survey the lands of the abandoned Fort Assinniboine Military Reservation and open the same to settlement.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 142.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 84), 2465.

S. 656—Granting to the trustees of the diocese of Montana of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the benefit of "Christ Church On-the-Hill," at Poplar, Mont., lots 5, 6, and 7, in block 30, town site of Poplar, State of Montana.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 142.

S. 657—To authorize the reservation of public lands for country parks and community centers within reclamation projects, and for other purposes.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 142.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 85), 2465.

S. 658—Giving the right to an additional homestead to all persons who have exhausted or who shall exhaust their original right of entry through the purchase of Indian lands.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 142.

S. 659—To promote instruction in forestry in States and Territories which contain national forests.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 142.

S. 660—For the relief of Robert F. Scott.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 661—For the relief of the legal representatives of Thombas B. McClintic, deceased.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 662—For the relief of Col. Richard H. Wilson, Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 142.—Reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, 367.—Reported back (S. Rept. 25), 608.—Debated, 1910, 1911.—Passed Senate, 2367.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 2385.

S. 663—For the relief of Thomas G. Running.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 664—Granting a pension to Daniel Morrissey.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 665—For the relief of John W. Barriger and others.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 666—Granting to the State of Iowa all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land within the meander lines as originally surveyed of the lakes within said State.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on the Judiciary, 142.

S. 667—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 142.

S. 668—For the relief of Michael R. Morgan and others.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 669—For the relief of William Abbot and others.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 670—To grant to the State of Nevada 1,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of said State in the building, repair, and maintenance of roads in said State.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Public Lands, 142.

S. 671—Granting to the State of Nevada 500,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the University of Nevada.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on Public Lands, 142.

S. 672—Granting a pension to William H. Wolfe.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 673—Granting a pension to Junius Thomas Turner.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 674—Granting a pension to John T. O'Brien.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 675—Granting an increase of pension to Alice I. Simpson.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 676—Granting a pension to John Kinney.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 677—For the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Decatur, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 678—For the relief of the trustees of Evergreen Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, of Decatur, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 679—For the relief of George L. Neff.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 142.

S. 680—For the relief of Henry States.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 142.

S. 681—Retiring Thomas Harrison, a clerk in the Naval Observatory, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Naval Affairs, 142.

S. 682—Placing C. T. Dulin on the retired list of the United States Army.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 142.

S. 683—To place the name of Sergt. Herman C. Funk upon the officers' retired list.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 142.

S. 684—For the relief of Fanny A. Crocker.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Indian Depredations, 142.

S. 685—To appoint James W. Keen as master's mate in the Revenue-Cutter Service and to place him as such upon the retired list.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Commerce, 142.

S. 686—To restore to the active list First Lieut. of Engineers Henry O. Slayton, retired, United States Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Commerce, 142.

S. 687—For the relief of the heirs of L. A. Davis.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 688—For the relief of the estate of Frederick Heisinger.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 689—For the relief of Matilda Elizabeth West.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 690—For the relief of the Pacific Creosoting Co.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 691—For the relief of Simon M. Preston.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Claims, 142.

S. 692—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Van Dusen.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 693—Granting an increase of pension to Julius Nix.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 694—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome Chidister.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 695—Granting an increase of pension to John McMillin.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 696—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Yarnell.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 697—Granting an increase of pension to John Bailey.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 698—Granting an increase of pension to Iselo Nicely.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 699—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Ragsdale.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 142.

S. 700—Granting an increase of pension to John N. Jones.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 143.

S. 701—Granting an increase of pension to David A. Byers.
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S. 720—To establish a system of wireless telegraphy in the Philippine Islands.
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S. 739—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Cassius E. Gillette a lieutenant colonel in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 161.—Committee discharged and bill withdrawn, 5843.

S. 740—To promote and encourage the construction of wagon roads over the public lands of the United States.
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S. 741—To correct the military record of Clayton H. Adams.
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S. 742—Authorizing the Northern Arapahoe Tribe of Indians residing on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
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S. 743—Granting a pension to Alfred E. Zemp.
Mr. Clark of Wyoming; Committee on Pensions, 161.

S. 744—Granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Kendall.
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S. 745—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hiler.
Mr. Clark of Wyoming; Committee on Pensions, 161.

S. 746—For the relief of Capt. Frank Parker.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 161.—Reported back (S. Rept. 121), debated, and passed Senate, 5663, 5664.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5685.

S. 747—To limit United States judges to declaring the law when charging juries.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on the Judiciary, 161.

S. 748—For the relief of Mrs. Thomas G. Prioleau and others, heirs at law of Thomas G. Prioleau, deceased.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Claims, 161.

S. 749—For the relief of St. John's Episcopal Church, at Winnsboro, S. C.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Claims, 161.

S. 750—For the relief of Dora D. Walker.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Pensions, 161.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 1183.

S. 751—To repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on the Judiciary, 161.

S. 752—For the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on the District of Columbia, 161.

S. 753—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Shannon.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Pensions, 161.

S. 754—For the relief of Jacob M. Cooper.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 161.—Reported back (S. Rept. 12), 366.—Passed Senate, 2340.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 2341.

S. 755—To correct the military record of William A. Blades.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 161.

S. 756—Granting a pension to Sarah Childress.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 161.

S. 757—To provide for the disposal of certain lands in the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Indian Affairs, 161.

S. 758—Providing for the improvement of Sullys Hill National Park.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 161.

S. 759—For the relief of the county courts of Marion and Monongalia counties, W. Va.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Claims, 161.

S. 760—To create the coast guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Commerce, 161.

S. 761—To extend the time for certain homesteaders to make entry or establish residence upon their lands.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Public Lands, 161.

S. 762—To pay an award in favor of the heirs of John W. West, deceased.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Indian Affairs, 161.

S. 763—To incorporate the National Christian Congress Association of America.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 161.

S. 764—Granting an increase of pension to Barzilla B. Jones.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 161.

S. 765—Granting an increase of pension to David P. De Tar.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 161.

S. 766—Granting a pension to Jennie L. Luppie.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 161.

S. 767—Granting permission to the city of Marshfield, Oreg., to close Mill Slough, in said city.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Commerce, 161.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 3926, 3927.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3990.—Committee discharged, debated, and passed House, 5686, 5687.—Examined and signed, 5700, 5705.—Approved by President [Public, No. 33], 5761, 5792.

S. 768—For the relief of August Donnerberg.
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S. 769—For the relief of the estate of J. E. Bruce, deceased.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 161.

S. 770—For the relief of Thomas Coyle and Bridget Coyle and their legal representatives.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 161.

S. 771—For the relief of George R. Campbell, Milton B. Germond, and Walter D. Long.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 161.

S. 772—Granting a pension to William S. Curtis.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 161.

S. 773—To establish a primary election for the nomination by political parties of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 161.

S. 774—To amend section 1014 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on the Judiciary, 161.

S. 775—To make an appropriation for the removal of the body of Lieut. Col. George Pomutz from St. Petersburg, Russia, to Arlington Cemetery, Va.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Appropriations, 161.

S. 776—Granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines confined in Confederate prisons.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 777—To amend section 985 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on the Judiciary, 162.

S. 778—For the relief of the heirs of John W. Graves.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 162.

S. 779—To correct the military record of John L. O'Mara and grant him an honorable discharge.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 780—For the relief of Thomas Drury and others.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Claims, 162.

S. 781—Granting a pension to Jane C. Watkins.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 782—Granting a pension to William S. Shaffer.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 783—Granting an increase of pension to Jackson Tibbens.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 784—To place Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 785—To relinquish, release, and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to certain lands in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Public Lands, 162.

S. 786—For the relief of the trustees of the Sageville Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Sageville, Lauderdale County, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 162.

S. 787—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands for school sections within an Indian, military, national forest, or other reservation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Public Lands, 162.

S. 788—For improvement of the Sacramento River and tributaries, California.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Commerce, 162.

S. 789—To authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Commerce, 162.

S. 790—To authorize the improvement of Santa Barbara Light Station, Cal., including a fog signal and a keeper's dwelling.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Commerce, 162.

S. 791—To provide for improvements at the Santa Cruz Light Station, Cal.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Commerce, 162.

S. 792—To authorize the establishment of a light and fog-signal station on or near North Farallon Island, Cal.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Commerce, 162.

S. 793—Granting a pension to Napoleon B. Dixon.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 794—Granting an increase of pension to Fredericka Trilley.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 795—Relating to the money reserves of national banking associations, and to authorize such associations to make loans on real-estate security in certain cases.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Banking Currency, 162.

S. 796—Authorizing national banking associations to make loans on real-estate security in certain cases.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 162.

S. 797—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Fisheries, 162.

S. 798—To correct the military record of John Berrisford.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 799—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Inglis.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 800—For the relief of John Miller.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 801—To correct the military record of Calvin O. Tyler, alias John Wood.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 802—For the relief of F. W. Tyler.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 162.

S. 803—For the relief of the firm of Herreid Bros.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 162.

S. 804—For the relief of William E. Culkin.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 162.

S. 805—For the relief of Mary E. Lovell.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 162.

S. 806—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Richardson.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 807—Granting a pension to Jane Gascoigne.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 808—Granting a pension to Emelia McNicol.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 809—Granting an increase of pension to John McConnell.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 810—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. White.
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S. 811—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew A. Kelly.
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S. 812—To amend the pension laws of the United States.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 813—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Lucken.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 814—Granting an increase of pension to Lydia M. Salisbury.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 815—Granting an increase of pension to Angella L. Shaw.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 816—To provide water for the irrigable lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation, State of Washington.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Indian Affairs, 162.

S. 817—To authorize the city of Everett, Wash., to purchase certain lands for the securing, establishment, maintenance, and protection of a source of water supply for said city.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 162.

S. 818—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1898.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 162.

S. 819—Providing for the homestead entry of certain lands in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 162.

S. 820—For the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 821—Authorizing the Secretary of War to relieve the Washington-Oregon Corporation, as far as he may deem advisable in the public interests, from certain conditions in an act entitled "An act granting to the Washington-Oregon Corporation a right for an electric railroad, and for telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Military Reservation, in the State of Washington," approved Aug. 9, 1912.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 60), 1931.—Debated, 2370, 2375.

S. 822—Providing for the survey and commencement of construction of a road in the Olympic Forest Reserve.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 162.

S. 823—Appropriating $100,000 to be used by the Forest Service in constructing a road from the town of Glacier to Mount Baker in the Mount Baker Forest Reserve.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 162.

S. 824—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Fisheries, 162.

S. 825—To amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Printing, 162.

S. 826—To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 162.

S. 827—Relating to bills of lading.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 162.

S. 828—For the relief of Peter Gannon.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 829—To create an Interstate Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 163.

S. 830—Granting an increase of pension to William Ramsey.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 831—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Mason.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 832—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 162.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 47), 1647.—Amended and passed Senate, 2374.—Referred to House Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2385.

S. 833—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 162.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 48), 1647.—Amended and passed Senate, 2374, 2375.—Referred to House Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2385.

S. 834—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 162.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 49), 1647.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 2375, 5140, 5699.—Referred to House Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5705.

S. 835—For the relief of John Dalton.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 836—For the relief of Thomas Huggins.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 162.

S. 837—Granting a pension to Thomas Baxter.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 838—Granting an increase of pension to Barney L. Bull.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 839—Granting a pension to Mabel F. Coen.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 840—Granting a pension to Effie M. Crail.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 841—Granting a pension to Virginia C. Crawford.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 162.

S. 842—Granting a pension to William S. Davidson.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 843—Granting an increase of pension to Brazil Van Dusen.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 844—Granting a pension to James B. Gillick.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 845—Granting a pension to Maria L. Graves.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 846—Granting a pension to Lucina C. Hatch.
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S. 847—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Higby.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 848—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hurlburt.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 849—Granting an increase of pension to Jens C. Jensen.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 850—Granting a pension to Ella S. Kyes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 851—Granting a pension to Charles A. Barthrop.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 852—Granting a pension to Fred T. Macomber.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 853—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Martin.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 854—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Miller.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 855—Granting a pension to Patrick Moore.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 856—Granting an increase of pension to Eldridge Morse.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 857—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Muzy.
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S. 858—Granting a pension to Blanche Packard.
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S. 859—Granting an increase of pension to Anna L. Phillips.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 860—Granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Richardson.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 861—Granting a pension to Ottiwell M. Roberts.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 862—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Sapp.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 863—Granting an increase of pension to Millard F. Shaw.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 864—Granting a pension to Mary Standifer.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 865—Granting a pension to George A. Torchio.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 866—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Turner.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 867—Granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Voigt.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 868—Granting a pension to Commodore P. White.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 163.

S. 869—To amend an act entitled "An Act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 3, 1891.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Judiciary, 163.

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Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 163.

S. 871—Relating to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands.
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S. 872—Relating to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands.
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S. 876—For the relief of William M. Miller.
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S. 877—Prohibiting the use of fish traps or other device for impounding fish in waters in and adjacent to Alaska.
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S. 878—To provide for the appointment of a district judge in the northern and southern judicial districts in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes.
Mr. Williams; Committee on the Judiciary, 192.

S. 879—To regulate the employment of minor children in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Education and Labor, 192.

S. 880—For the relief of heirs of Winston Norris, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 881—For the relief of heirs or estate of John Mills, deceased.
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S. 882—For the relief of the estate of Francis Mayerhoff.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 883—For the relief of heirs or estate of Jesse Mabry, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 884—For the relief of the heirs, devisees, and legatees of Willis Lowe, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 885—For the relief of Harry P. Lee, John M. Lee, and the heirs of Nathaniel W. Lee.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 886—For the relief of Mrs. E. A. Lanier and estate of N. B. Lanier, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 887—For the relief of the heirs of Jacob Kuykendall.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 888—For the relief of heirs or estate of Eunice Hurdle, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 889—For the relief of James K. Hamblen.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 890—For the relief of the estate of Gladney, Gardner & Co.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 891—For the relief of heirs or estate of Benjamin Garrett, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 892—For the relief of the estate of J. M. Fortenberry, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 893—For the relief of Mrs. P. A. Eskridge.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 894—For the relief of Clarissa Duncan and Charles E Duncan.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 895—For the relief of the estate of Mary Dean, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 896—For the relief of the estate of Enos Davis, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 897—For the relief of heirs or estate of E. C. Cornelius, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 898—For the relief of the heirs of J. B. Clark.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 899—For the relief of the heirs of Louis Cato, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 900—For the relief of Maria Elizabeth Burnett.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 901—For the relief of the estate of R. C. Bumpass, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 902—For the relief of the heirs of J. L. W. Bullock, deceased.
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S. 903—For the relief of the heirs of U. H. Buck, deceased.
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S. 908—For the relief of the estate of William Richards, deceased.
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Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 910—For the relief of the estate of Phereby R. Sheppard.
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S. 911—For the relief of M. T. Sigrest.
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S. 912—For the relief of heirs or estate of W. R. Smith, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

S. 913—For the relief of the estate of William Penn, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 192.

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Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 193.

S. 915—For the relief of the heirs of W. H. Sneed, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 193.

S. 916—For the relief of heirs or estate of Louis Summers, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 193.

S. 917—For the relief of W. W. Warren, administrator of the estate of Jackson Warren, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 193.

S. 918—For the relief of the estate of Nevin Phares.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 193.

S. 919—Granting an increase of pension to Agnes E. Brown.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 920—To amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes."
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 193.

S. 921—To repeal section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900."
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 193.

S. 922—Providing for an increase of salary of the United States marshal for the district of Nevada.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on the Judiciary, 193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 26), 608.—Passed Senate, 2367.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 2385.

S. 923—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 193.

S. 924—To authorize the inclosure of certain lands in the State of Nevada containing dangerous quagmires.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on Public Lands, 193.

S. 925—Authorizing the preparation and submission to Congress of a plan for the gradual acquisition of parks and playgrounds in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on the District of Columbia, 193.

S. 926—For the relief of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Co.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 193.

S. 927—To make lawful certain agreements between employees and laborers, and persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on the Judiciary, 193.

S. 928—For the restoration of Park Howell, late captain, to the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

S. 929—To promote the efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

S. 930—For the relief of the estate of Epenetus Heath, deceased.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Claims, 193.

S. 931—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Munroe.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 932—Granting a pension to Margaret L. McDermott.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 933—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie H. Chace.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 934—Granting an increase of pension to Horace P. Lester.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 935—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy M. Vinton.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 936—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Harris.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 937—Granting a pension to Sarah B. Potter.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 938—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet N. Crowell.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 939—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine Taylor.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 940—Granting a pension to Mary W. Gross.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 941—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah D. Hunt.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 942—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Hatfield.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 943—Granting an increase of pension to Flora Annis.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 944—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Spencer.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 945—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. Dixon.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 946—Granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Cady.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 947—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Jennison.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 948—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Tillinghast.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 949—Granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Reynolds.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 950—Providing for the adjustment of the claims of the States and Territories to lands within national forests.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 193.

S. 951—To provide for the formation of banking corporations for carrying on the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Territories, 193.

S. 952—Awarding a medal of honor to George Murphy, late private, United States Marine Corps.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Naval Affairs, 193.

S. 953—Extending the provisions of the bounty-land law of March 3, 1855, to persons who participated in the Indian wars of the United States prior to April 12, 1861.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 193.

S. 954—Forbidding the use of spurious currency, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Finance, 193.—Reference changed to Committee on Banking and Currency, 207.

S. 955—Validating and confirming conveyances of lands made by allottees on the Yakima Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Indian Affairs, 193.

S. 956—To increase the pensions of the blind who served in the War with Mexico, the Civil War, and the War with Spain.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 957—To define and punish lobbying.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 193.

S. 958—To require hours of rest for employees on railroads.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Education and Labor, 193.

S. 959—To provide an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injuries resulting in disability or death to employees of common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on the Judiciary, 195.—Debated, 195.

S. 960—For the relief of Richard Brady.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

S. 961—For the relief of James M. Blankenship.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

S. 962—For the relief of Edgar A. Darling.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

S. 963—For the relief of Israel Sturges.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

S. 964—For the relief of John Lynch.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

S. 965—For the relief of George Peyton.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

S. 966—For the relief of William M. Burns.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

S. 967—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Merrill.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 968—Granting an increase of pension to James F. McGrew.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 969—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Meekin.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 970—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Loughry.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 971—Granting an increase of pension to Emmett Langston.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 972—Granting an increase of pension to Emmett Langston.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 973—Granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Leonard.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 974—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Kennedy.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 975—Granting an increase of pension to Calvin W. Keefer.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 976—Granting an increase of pension to Richard F. Jacks.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 977—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron Stauter.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 978—Granting a pension to W. H. Padgett.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 979—Granting an increase of pension to Ryland W. Darnall.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 980—Granting a pension to John T. Drinkwater.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 981—Granting an increase of pension to Milton Cobler.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 982—Granting a pension to Sarah L. Craig.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 983—Granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Carr.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 984—Granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Catterson.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 985—Granting a pension to Robert T. Burton.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 986—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Havens.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 987—Granting a pension to Omar E. Brown.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 988—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram Brubaker.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 989—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah L. Burton.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 990—Granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Butler.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 991—Granting a pension to Watson Nickelson.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 992—Granting a pension to William H. Albert.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 193.

S. 993—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Armstrong.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 994—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Allen.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 995—Granting an increase of pension to Edward W. Anderson.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 996—Granting a pension to Oscar C. Shull.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 997—Granting a pension to Rose E. Umholtz.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 998—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Posey.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 999—Granting an increase of pension to Cass M. Peterson.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1000—Granting an increase of pension to Schuyler C. Pool.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1001—Granting a pension to Benaldine Smith Noble.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1002—Granting a pension to Durance R. McFeely.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1003—Granting an increase of pension to William E. McGee.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1004—Granting an increase of pension to William Woodford Mitchell.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1005—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Moore.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1006—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Sumption.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1007—Granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Baughman.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1008—Granting an increase of pension to Enoch Medsker.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1009—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Burk.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1010—Granting an increase of pension to Zachariah V. Purdy.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1011—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel B. Purdy.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1012—Granting an increase of pension to James Roberts.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1013—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Shreeve.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1014—Granting a pension to Rose A. Doyle.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1015—Granting an increase of pension to James Edwards.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1016—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Everson.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1017—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Fodrea.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1018—Granting an increase of pension to Frances F. Godown.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1019—Granting a pension to Delia E. Godfrey.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1020—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Goldsborough.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1021—Granting a pension to Mary F. Gaddie.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1022—Granting a pension to William Howell.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1023—Granting a pension to Anna Hohndorff.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1024—Granting an increase of pension to Mathew Isaacs.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1025—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Jared.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1026—Granting a pension to Lewis C. Jones.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1027—To provide for an enlarged homestead.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Public Lands, 194.—Reported back (S. Rept. 37), 1519.—Debated and passed Senate, 1700.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 2054.

S. 1028—Prohibiting the issuing of revenue stamps to and the receiving of a special tax upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors from persons designing to sell such spirits and liquors for use as a beverage in any State or Territory or subdivision of any State or Territory in which the sale of distilled spirits and fermented liquors for use as a beverage is prohibited by law.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 194.

S. 1029—Granting an increase of pension to Annie Shannon.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1030—Granting an increase of pension to Norman P. Wood.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1031—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved Mar. 3, 1891.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Indian Depredations, 194.

S. 1032—To amend section 1342 and chapter 6, Title XIV, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

S. 1033—For the relief of certain Shawnee and Delaware Indians.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 194.

S. 1034—To prevent the transportation interstate of adulterated commercial feeding stuffs for live stock and poultry, and providing a penalty for the violation of the act.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Manufactures, 194.

S. 1035—For the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Owen; Committee on the Judiciary, 194.

S. 1036—To amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890.
Mr. Owen; Committee on the Judiciary, 194

S. 1037—Providing means for making effective the law relating to the publicity of campaign contributions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 194.

S. 1038—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit exchanges of lands of Osage allottees, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 194.

S. 1039—To adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee and loyal Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 194.

S. 1040—For the relief of the Ottawa Indian Tribe of Blanchard Fork and Rouch de Boeuf.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 194.

S. 1041—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Osage Nation of Indians against the United States.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 194.

S. 1042—For the relief of the Miami Indians.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 194.

S. 1043—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Ponca Tribe of Indians against the United States.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 194.

S. 1044—For the relief of Byron W. Canfield.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

S. 1045—For the relief of Erskine R. K. Hayes.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Claims, 194.

S. 1046—Granting a pension to Mary J. Thomas.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1047—Granting an increase of pension to Emily B. Smith.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1048—Granting a pension to Jennie E. Howell.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1049—Granting a pension to Ellen C. Beam.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1050—Granting an increase of pension to Mary McClure.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1051—Granting an increase of pension to Papline G. Murphy.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1052—Granting a pension to Louise W. Stegman.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1053—Granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Myers.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1054—To establish a National Aeronautical Laboratory.
Mr. Stone; Committee on the Library, 194.

S. 1055—For the relief of the county of Barton, State of Missouri.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Claims, 194.

S. 1056—For the relief of the estate of George Patterson, deceased.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Claims, 194.

S. 1057—For the relief of the county of Boone, State of Missouri.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Claims, 194.

S. 1058—For the relief of Dommick Taheny and John W. Mortimer.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 194.

S. 1059—For the relief of George M. Bryan.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

S. 1060—Fixing the date of reenlistment of Gustav Hertfelder, first-class fireman, United States Navy.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Naval Affairs, 194.

S. 1061—For the relief of Thomas Amick.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

S. 1062—For the relief of David Steers.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

S. 1063—For the relief of Philip Cook.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

S. 1064—For the relief of Thomas Miller.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

S. 1065—For the relief of John C. Barrett.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

S. 1066—Granting an increase of pension to George V. Shaffer.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1067—Granting a pension to Margaret Crawford Irwin.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1068—Granting a pension to Mary A. Mussey.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1069—Granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Strayer.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 194.

S. 1070—Granting an increase of pension to George Fox.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1071—Granting a pension to William Wesley Blaine.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1072—Granting a pension to Amelia Harmon.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1073—To pension certain soldiers and nonenlisted men who served in the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1074—Granting a pension to Florence Sparrow.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1075—Extending the benefits of the general pension laws to the members of the Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Regiments, the several batteries of Artillery, the several troops of Cavalry, and the several independent companies which comprised the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, otherwise known as the "emergency men," who were called into service by the President of the United States of America, officered by United States officers, and sworn into the service of the United States for an indefinite period, the same as if they had been in the service of the United States for a period of 90 days or more.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1076—Concerning baggage and excess baggage carried by common carriers in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and common carriers while engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations, and prescribing the duties of such common carriers in reference thereto while so engaged, defining certain offenses and fixing the punishment therefor, and repealing all conflicting laws.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 195.

S. 1077—To extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk War, Cherokee disturbance, and the Seminole War,' approved July 27, 1892."
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1078—To amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 195.

S. 1079—To correct the military record of Showers Nelson.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

S. 1080—Granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Smith.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1081—Granting an increase of pension to Walter Smith.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1082—Granting an increase of pension to John Yonker.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1083—Granting a pension to William Llewellyn.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1084—Granting a pension to J. W. Jewell.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1085—To supplement an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies, as approved July 2, 1890.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 195.

S. 1086—For erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on the Library, 195.

S. 1087—Authorizing the exchange of certain lands within the Fish-lake National Forest, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 195.

S. 1088—To make Oklahoma City, Okla., a subport of entry under the jurisdiction of the surveyor of customs at Kansas City, Mo., and extending the privileges of the seventh section of the act of June 10, 1880, thereto.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Commerce, 195.

S. 1089—For the relief of the estate of T. J. Semmes, deceased.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 195.

S. 1090—For the relief of the estate of John Pemberton, deceased.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 195.

S. 1091—To transfer the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the War Department.
Mr. Works; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

S. 1092—Granting a pension to Louise Amy.
Mr. Works; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1093—Granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Tinstman.
Mr. Works; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1094—To promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 195.

S. 1095—Granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Schantz.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1096—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda Parmelee.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1097—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Rice.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1098—Granting an increase of pension to Flora L. Cummings.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 195.

S. 1099—Granting an annuity of $100 to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have been awarded medals of honor for gallantry in action and other soldierlike qualities under acts of Congress, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1100—Granting an annuity equivalent to $50 per month to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have attained the age of 65 years and have been, or may hereafter be, awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1101—For the relief of the survivors of McLean's Pennsylvania Regiment.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1102—For the relief of George L. Thomas.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1103—For the relief of Louisa Weaver.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1104—For the relief of Cecelia Barr.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1105—Granting an increase of pension to Frank P. Haas.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1106—Granting a pension to Eliza Wilson.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1107—Granting a pension to Edward M. Stevens.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1108—Granting an increase of pension to William Spotts.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1109—Granting a pension to Frederick Wagner.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1110—Providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for the efficiency of the enlisted personnel.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1111—Granting a pension to Minerva H. Perry.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1112—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Schroeder.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1113—To pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1114—Granting a pension to James A. Stine.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1115—Granting a pension to Margaret Montgomery.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1116—Granting an increase of pension to Delight R. Allen.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1117—Granting an increase of pension to James M. P. Brookens.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1118—Granting a pension to Lucy M. Cooke.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1119—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Boyd.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1120—Granting a pension to Charles L. Greene.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1121—Granting a pension to Ida E. Carter.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1122—Granting a pension to Fannie M. Carey.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1123—To establish a commission to be known as the National Forest Demonstration and Experimental Commission, and to make an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 207.

S. 1124—For the lief of G. L. Taneyhill.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1125—For the relief of the heirs of Ann Gregory, deceased.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1126—For the relief of John E. Semmes, receiver of the Columbian Iron Works & Dry Dock Co., of Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1127—For the relief of Samuel H. Walker.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1128—For the relief of Frederick J. Ernst.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1129—For the relief of the estate of George Lloyd Raley.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1130—For the relief of the heirs of William Hickey, deceased.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1131—For the relief of the estate of Thomas Loker.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1132—For the relief of the trustees of the Quinn African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Frederick, Md.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1133—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth McLaughlin.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1134—Granting a pension to Golda M. Morrison.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1135—Granting a pension to Mary Meade Sands.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1136—To provide for a commission to investigate commissions and to make recommendations concerning the same.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Appropriations, 207.

S. 1137—To revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Williams; Committee on the Judiciary, 207.

S. 1138—To prescribe the conditions under which corporations may engage in interstate commerce and to provide penalties for otherwise engaging in the same.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 207.

S. 1139—To establish a drainage fund and to provide for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands in certain States.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Public Lands, 207.

S. 1140—To reimburse T. C. Barrier, postmaster, Philadelphia, Miss., for registered money stolen in transit.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 207.

S. 1141—Providing for competitive designs for a naval monument in the Vicksburg National Military Park.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1142—Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country at the time of the American Revolution.
Mr. Williams; Committee on the Library, 207.

S. 1143—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the taking of private property and damages thereto as the result of the improvement of the Mississippi River for navigation.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Commerce, 207.

S. 1144—To aid in construction of levees and embankments on the east side of the Mississippi River in Warren, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson Counties, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Commerce, 207.

S. 1145—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the taking of private property and damages thereto as the result of the improvement of the Mississippi River for navigation.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1146—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Elizabeth Johnson.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1147—For the relief of Alfred Ale, alias James Howard.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1148—To correct the military record of Maj. Robert G. Smither, United States Army, retired.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1149—To correct the military record of Seth Watson.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1150—For the relief of Nathan Mendenhall.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1151—To remedy in the line of the Army the inequalities in rank due to the past system of regimental promotion.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1152—For the relief of Thomas J. Keith.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Claims, 207.

S. 1153—Granting a pension to David R. Todd.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1154—Granting an increase of pension to William Holdaway.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1155—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Morritz.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1156—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Allen.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1157—Granting an increase of pension to George A. Marks.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1158—Granting an increase of pension to Seth Watson.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1159—Granting a pension to Demmie Inman.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 207.

S. 1160—For the relief of Isaac J. Reese.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1161—To credit certain officers of the Medical Department, United States Army, with services rendered as acting assistant surgeons during the Civil War.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.

S. 1162—Allowing credit in computing the pay of any officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps for service while in the Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Naval Affairs, 207.

S. 1163—To incorporate The Greater Washington Poultry and Pigeon Club, of Washington, D. C.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on the District of Columbia, 208.

S. 1164—For the relief of Charles Ashwell and others.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 208.

S. 1165—For the relief of Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 208.

S. 1166—For the relief of Capt. James Ronayne, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 208.

S. 1167—For the relief of Capt. N. F. McClure, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 208.

S. 1168—Granting an increase of pension to John Enright.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1169—To promote and encourage the building of modern public highways by granting aid thereto under certain conditions.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 208.

S. 1170—To extend the provisions of section 4631, title 54, "Prize," of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and of the act approved June 8, 1874, in relation to prize money to fleet officers.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Claims, 208.—Reference changed to Committee on Naval Affairs, 1519.

S. 1171—For the relief of Samuel Henson.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Claims, 208.

S. 1172—Granting a pension to Martha A. Rea.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1173—For the relief of the city of Pueblo, Colo.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Claims, 208.

S. 1174—For the relief of William Walters, alias Joshua Brown.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Military Affairs, 208.

S. 1175—To remove the charge of desertion on the first enlistment of Daniel B. Stone, alias Nelson Davis.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 208.

S. 1176—To acquire certain land in Washington Heights for a public square, to be known as Columbia Square.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 208.

S. 1177—Providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives and Senators in the Congress of the United States and presidential electors are to be voted for and elected, and limiting the amount of campaign expenses.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 208.

S. 1178—To make an appropriation for the strengthening and construction of levee or levees at or near the city of Cairo, Ill.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Commerce, 208.

S. 1179—For the relief of Edward N. McCarty.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Claims, 208.

S. 1180—For the relief of William Thomas.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 208.

S. 1181—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Denny.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1182—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Chapman.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1183—Authorizing and directing the Director of the Geological Survey to cause to be made a complete topographic and hydrographic survey of the State of Texas.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Appropriations, 208.

S. 1184—For a complete soil survey of the State of Texas.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Agriculture, 208.

S. 1185—Prohibiting changes in size and color of currency without consent of Congress.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Finance, 208.—Reference changed to Committee on Banking and Currency, 237.

S. 1186—For additional protection of the Bull Run Forest Reserve and the sources of the water supply of the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, 208.

S. 1187—For the relief of Frederich Zichendraft.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 208.

S. 1188—For the relief of Dudley Simms.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 208.

S. 1189—For the relief of William Schindler.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 208.

S. 1190—Granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1191—Granting an increase of pension to Mahala E. Warmoth.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1192—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron B. Waggoner.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1193—Granting an increase of pension to Wilson Wells.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1194—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Wareham.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1195—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Whitinger.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1196—Granting an increase of pension to William Willis.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1197—Granting a pension to Sarah Thomas.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1198—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Taylor.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1199—Granting an increase of pension to John Smith.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1200—Granting an increase of pension to Philip T. Simmonds.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1201—Granting an increase of pension to Josephus Steller.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1202—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Stout.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1203—For the relief of Indians who have taken allotments on the public domain and their respective families and decendants.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Indian Affairs, 208.

S. 1204—For the relief of Daniel Butland.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 208.

S. 1205—Granting an increase of pension to John Ogan.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1206—Granting an increase of pension to Conrad L. Gabrielson.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1207—Granting an increase of pension to Emily J. Walton.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1208—Granting a pension to Edwin R. Gibson.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1209—Granting a pension to Thomas S. Garen.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1210—Granting an increase of pension to B. E. Benton.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1211—Granting a pension to B. E. De Vall.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S.1212—Granting a pension to Stephen Konicka.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1213—To provide for the refunding of certain moneys illegally assessed and collected in the district of Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Finance, 208.

S. 1214—To amend sections 2380 and 2381, Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 208.

S. 1215—To enlarge the Grand Canyon game refuge.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, 208.

S. 1216—For the relief of Oakley Randall.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Claims, 208.

S. 1217—Granting a pension to George W. Johnson.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1218—Construing the provisions of section 2 of the pension act of June 27, 1890, and section 1 of the act of February 6, 1907.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1219—Providing for the holding of regular term of district court at Durango, Colo.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on the Judiciary, 208.

S. 1220—To increase the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be constructed at Durango, Colo.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 208.

S. 1221—For the erection of a public building at Montrose, Colo.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 208.

S. 1222—Authorizing and directing the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia to issue to Friedrich Franz Friedmann, without examination, a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Hughes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 209.—Debated, 209, 210.

S. 1223—Granting a pension to William C. White.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 208.

S. 1224—To regulate the filing and hearing of protests filed by agents of the United States against the acceptance of proofs of residence and cultivation made by, and the issuance of patents thereon to, homestead entrymen.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Public Lands, 208.

S. 1225—To establish a fish hatchery and fish-culture station at a point in the eastern portion of the State of South Dakota to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Fisheries, 208.

S. 1226—To enable the President to propose and invite foreign Governments to participate in an international conference to promote an international inquiry into the causes of the high cost of living throughout the world and to enable the United States to participate in said conference.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Foreign Relations, 208.

S. 1227—For the relief of Charles R. Crosby.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Military Affairs, 208.

S. 1228—For the relief of Henry N. Bird.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 209.

S. 1229—For the relief of John F. Wilkinson.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 209.

S. 1230—For the relief of Lachoneus Barnard.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 209.

S. 1231—For the relief of Lemuel H. Redd.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 209.

S. 1232—To provide for the erection of a public building at American Fork, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 209.

S. 1233—To provide for the erection of a public building at Nephi, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 209.

S. 1234—Granting a pension to Charles O. Farnsworth.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1235—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Liddle.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1236—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Crismon.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1237—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Garland.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1238—Granting a pension to John H. Kidd.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1239—Granting an increase of pension to Maria Howell.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1240—To establish the Legislative Reference Bureau of the Library of Congress.
Mr. Owen; Committee on the Library, 209.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 73), 2018, 2361.—Debated, 2174, 2176, 2294, 2295, 2375–2380.

S. 1241—To correct the military record of Joseph Hawkins.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Military Affairs, 209.

S. 1242—Granting a pension to Chester A. Walker.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1243—Directing the issuance of patent to John Russell.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 209.—Reported back (S. Rept. 86), 2465.—Debated and passed Senate, 3051, 3052.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 3116.

S. 1244—For the relief of the trustees of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomfield, Ky.; the trustees of the town of Bloomfield, Ky.; and the trustees of the Bloomfield graded common schools, of Bloomfield, Ky.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1245—For the relief of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lexington, Ky., and the Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Kentucky.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1246—For the relief of the fiscal court of Bourbon County, Ky.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1247—For the relief of Shelby County, Ky.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1248—For the relief of the estate of William Thomas Lowe.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1249—For the relief of the estate of William J. Sailing, deceased.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1250—For the relief of the estate of Leopold Harth, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1251—For the relief of the estate of James E. Morgan, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1252—For the relief of J. Will Morton and the estate of Clarissa H. Morton, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1253—For the relief of the Louisville Trust Co., administrator of the estate of Emily Oldham, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1254—For the relief of the estate of R. G. Potter, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1255—For the relief of the estate or heirs of Philip P. Phillips, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1256—For the relief of the estate of James Sayre, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1257—For the relief of the estate of John M. Abbott, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1258—Granting a pension to Mariam Norris.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1259—Granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel J. Smith.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1260—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. McPheron.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1261—For the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Sageville, Lauderdale County, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1262—Authorizing 15 days' leave of absence with pay to per diem employees of the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Commerce, 209.

S. 1263—For the relief of James P. Ruggles and others.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 209.

S. 1264—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Wheeler.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1265—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Buckley.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 209.

S. 1266—For the relief of Edward Byrne.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Military Affairs, 209.

S. 1267—To transfer Capt. Armistead Rust from the retired to the active list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 238.

S. 1268—To appoint Jere Maupin a passed assistant paymaster on the retired list of the Navy.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 238.

S. 1269—For the adjudication and determination of the claims arising under joint resolution of July 14, 1870, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue to use in the Postal Service Marcus P. Norton's combined postmarking and stamp-canceling hand stamp patents; or otherwise.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 238.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 877.

S. 1270—For the relief of Edward William Bailey.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1271—For the relief of the trustees of the Zion Methodist Church, of York County, Va.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1272—For the relief of R. S. Thornton.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1273—For the relief of the trustees of the Zion Methodist Church, of York County, Va.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1274—For the relief of the heirs of D. S. Cowles, deceased.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1275—For the relief of the estate of Alfred H. Weaver, deceased.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1276—For the relief of David R. Mister.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1277—Providing for the improvement of the roadway from the railroad depot at Fredericksburg, Va., to the national cemetery near Fredericksburg.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Military Affairs, 238.

S. 1278—For the relief of the estate of Antonia Sousa, deceased.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1279—To authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts.
Mr. Culberson; Committee on the Judiciary, 238.

S. 1280—To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prevent the exhibition of obscene, lewd, indecent, or vulgar pictures in places of amusement in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 238.

S. 1281—Providing for the retirement of certain officers of the Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Military Affairs, 238.

S. 1282—For the relief of Joshua F. Spurlin.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1283—For the relief of Leonidas Stout.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1284—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Shrode.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1285—Granting an increase of pension to Garret Patterson.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1286—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew F. O'Neill.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1287—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Waggoner.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1288—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Fairley.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1289—For the relief of Lemuel E. Cook.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 238.

S. 1290—Granting a pension to Emma Conkright.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1291—Granting a pension to Ella Betsey Perry.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1292—Granting an increase of pension to Holland Myers.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1293—To correct the military record of Harrison H. Hollowell.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Military Affairs, 238.

S. 1294—To regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on the District of Columbia, 238.—Reported back (S. Rept. 34), 1392.—Passed Senate, 2368.—Referred to House Committee on the District of Columbia, 2385.

S. 1295—Providing for the regulation, identification, and registration of all vehicles of the air, and the licensing of the operators thereof.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 238.

S. 1296—For the relief of heirs of post-office clerks, city delivery carriers, and rural delivery carriers who die from injuries received while on duty.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 238.

S. 1297—For reduction of postage on first-class mail matter.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 238.

S. 1298—To purchase an oil painting entitled "The Death of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Alonzo H. Cushing, at Gettysburg."
Mr. Penrose; Committee on the Library, 238.

S. 1299—For the preparation of a plan and the erection of a foundation and pedestal on ground belonging to the United States Government, in the city of Washington, upon which to place a memorial or statue, to be furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, of Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on the Library, 238.

S. 1300—For the relief of every officer or private soldier who was honorably discharged after 90 days' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 238.

S. 1301—Granting an annuity of $100 to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have been awarded medals of honor for gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities under acts of Congress, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 238.

S. 1302—Providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for the efficiency of the enlisted personnel.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 238.

S. 1303—To consolidate the veterinary service, United States Army, and to increase its efficiency.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 238.

S. 1304—Authorizing the Department of State to deliver to Capt. P. H. Uberroth, United States Revenue-Cutter Service, and Gunner Carl Johannson, United States Revenue-Cutter Service, watches tendered to them by the Canadian Government.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Foreign Relations, 238.

S. 1305—For the better payment of pensioners.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1306—For the better payment of pensioners.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1307—To amend the act of Congress approved February 6, 1907, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico."
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1308—Providing pensions for commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Army who served on the western frontier during the Indian wars and campaigns from 1865 to 1890.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1309—To fix the rate of pension of sailors and soldiers in certain cases.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1310—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Means.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1311—For the regulation of the use of the mail by stock exchanges and their members and to amend certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Compiled Statutes of the United States, relating to lotteries, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on the Judiciary, 239.—Debated, 239, 240, 278, 279–280.

S. 1312—Granting an increase of pension to Gilbert Barnett, jr.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 238.

S. 1313—To place collectors of customs of the United States in the classified service.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Finance, 239.

S. 1314—To place collectors of internal revenue of the United States in the classified service.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Finance, 239.

S. 1315—To place surveyors general of the United States in the classified service.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 239.

S. 1316—To place registers and receivers of the General Land Office in the classified service.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 239.

S. 1317—To place United States district attorneys in the classified service.
Mr. Jones; Committee on the Judiciary, 239.

S. 1318—Granting an increase of pension to Jane Harrington.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1319—Granting an increase of pension to Herman Sebert.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1320—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Jones; Committee on the Judiciary, 239.

S. 1321—Authorizing the Reclamation Service to execute certified copies, and for other purposes.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 239.

S. 1322—Granting a pension to Mary M. Owens.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1323—Construing the provisions of section 2 of the pension act of June 27, 1890, section 1 of the act of Feb. 6, 1907, and section 1 of the act of May 11, 1912.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1324—To authorize Robert W. Buskirk, of Matewan, W. Va., to bridge the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, at Matewan, Mingo County, W. Va., where the same forms the boundary line between the States of West Virginia and Kentucky.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Commerce, 239.

S. 1325—To provide for the leasing of public lands containing coal.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Public Lands, 239.

S. 1326—Granting an increase of pension to Marion C. Turrill.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1327—For the relief of the estate of Philip Halsey Remington.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 239.

S. 1328—To correct the military record of Jacob Lillian.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Military Affairs, 239.

S. 1329—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome Bachus.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1330—Granting an increase of pension to L. R. Young.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1331—Granting an increase of pension to Moses N. Jones.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1332—Granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Litz.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1333—Granting a pension to Margaret J. Woodworth.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 239

S. 1334—Granting a pension to Henry M. Swigart.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 239

S. 1335—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. B. Andrews.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1336—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Ferguson.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1337—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Dickey.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1338—Granting an increase of pension to Henrietta B. B. Hayman.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1339—Granting a pension to Henrietta S. Hodgdon.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1340—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar S. McDonald.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1341—Granting an increase of pension to Alice Quimby.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1342—Granting a pension to Bridget Kelley.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1343—Granting an increase of pension to Eunice B. Prescott.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1344—Granting an increase of pension to Warren T. Noyes.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1345—Granting an increase of pension to Fannie Pike.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 1346—To authorize the Eastern Maine Railroad to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge without a draw across the Penobscot River between the cities of Bangor and Brewer, in the State of Maine.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Commerce, 239.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 126), 5859.

S. 1347—For the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church at Missouri City, Clay County, Mo.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Claims, 239.

S. 1348—To allow additional entries under the enlarged homestead act.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 367.

S. 1349—Admitting to citizenship and fully naturalizing George Edward Lerrigo, of the city of Topeka, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Immigration, 367.—Reported back adversely (S. Rept. 79), and indefinitely postponed, 2373.

S. 1350—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Public Lands, 367.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 76).—Amended and passed Senate, 2363.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 2386.

S. 1351—For the relief of Mollie Richardson, heir of Stanford Mims, deceased.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 367.

S. 1352—To extend the time for the completion of the Alaska Northern Railway, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Territories, 367.

S. 1352—To authorize the board of county commissioners of Okanogan County, Wash., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Okanogan River at or near the town of Malott.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Commerce, 367.—Reported back, 1897.—Passed Senate, 2127.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2276.—Reported back (H. Rept. 51), 3421.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3528, 3529.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 3566.—Examined and signed, 3641, 3732.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 8], 3858, 4508.

S. 1354—Relating to the election of United States Senators.
Mr. Jones; Committee on the Judiciary, 367.

S. 1355—Relating to easements in connection with reclamation projects.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 367.—Reported back (S. Rept. 98), 3084.

S. 1356—To amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters,' approved June 21, 1906," approved June 23, 1910, and to repeal said original section.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Commerce, 367.

S. 1357—Granting a pension to Halie W. Dale.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 367.

S. 1358—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Hurst.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 367.

S. 1359—To amend section 1244, Revised Statutes.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 367.

S. 1360—Granting an honorable discharge to John D. Durie.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 367.

S. 1361—For the relief of the heirs of Marianne Sainte Ana Schrepper.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Private Land Claims, 367.

S. 1362—Granting an increase of pension to Laura B. Hess.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 367.

S. 1363—Making lands within the State of Oregon that have been withdrawn or classified as oil lands subject to entry under the homestead or desert-land laws.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 367.—Reported back (S. Rept. 36), 1519.—Passed Senate, 2368, 2369.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 2385.

S. 1364—To amend section 2322 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mineral locations.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 367.

S. 1365—To appoint Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, retired, to the grade of major general on the retired list of the Army.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 367.

S. 1366—To adjust the claims of certain settlers in Sherman County, Oreg.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 367.

S. 1367—For the relief of the estate of Richard W. Meade, deceased.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 367.

S. 1368—For the relief of Capt. Frank B. Watson, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 367.

S. 1369—For the relief of the Snare & Triest Co.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 367.

S. 1370—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to examine and settle the claim of the Wales Island Packing Co.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 367.

S. 1371—For the relief of the heirs of Lieut. R. B. Calvert, deceased.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 367.

S. 1372—For the relief of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 367.

S. 1373—For the relief of the estate of John Stewart, deceased.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 367.

S. 1374—Granting an increase of pension to Stella May Dixon.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 367.

S. 1375—To amend the act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies."
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 367.

S. 1376—For the relief of Jacob Mull.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Military Affairs, 367.

S. 1377—For the relief of Alfred S. Lewis.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Military Affairs, 367.

S. 1378—Granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Morris.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 367.

S. 1379—Granting a pension to James Heavrin.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 367.

S. 1380—Granting a pension to George W. Moore.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1381—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin R. Simmons.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1382—Granting a pension to Lulu E. Springer.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1383—Granting to the State of Utah 1,000,000 acres of public land within the State to reimburse the State for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian disturbances from 1865 to 1868.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 368.

S. 1384—Granting to the State of Utah 1,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads in the State of Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 368.

S. 1385—Granting a pension to E. H. Maxfield, alias Hiram Maxfield.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1386—Granting a pension to Barbara B. Haws.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1387—Granting a pension to Charles H. Hipp.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1388—Granting a pension to Ernest Hattier.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1389—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Warrington.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1390—Granting a pension to Phoebe J. Burrows.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1391—Granting a pension to Francis M. Trippe.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1392—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin Comstock.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1393—Granting an increase of pension to Antoinette Platt.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1394—Granting a pension to William Irwin.
Mr. Works; Committee on Pensions, 368.

S. 1395—For the erection of a memorial on the grounds of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in honor of Hon. Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on the Library, 368.

S. 1396—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury, of Virginia.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on the Library, 368.

S. 1397—For the erection of a statue to John Marshall.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on the Library, 368.

S. 1398—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Campbell.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on the Library, 368.

S. 1399—To aid in the erection of a monument to Pocahontas at Jamestown, Va.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on the Library, 368.

S. 1400—Providing for the construction of an iron picket fence around the monument at Jamestown, Va.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on the Library, 368.

S. 1401—Providing for the improvement of the roadway from the railroad depot at Fredericksburg, Va., to the national cemetery near Fredericksburg.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 368.

S. 1402—To correct the military record of Charles Anderson.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 368.

S. 1403—To place Dr. Henry Smith on the retired list of the Army.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 368.

S. 1404—To establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park, in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 368.

S. 1405—For the correction of the military record of Capt. Dorsey Cullen.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 368.

S. 1406—To reimburse the estate of Gen. George Washington for certain lands of his in the State of Ohio lost by conflicting grants made under the authority of the United States.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Private Land Claims, 368.

S. 1407—For the relief of John F. Wingfield.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 368.

S. 1408—Granting permission to the Lynnhaven Terminal Corporation to improve the lower Chesapeake and Lynnhaven Bay by the construction of a breakwater.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Commerce, 368.

S. 1409—To promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Commerce, 368.

S. 1410—For the promotion of Carpenter Joseph A. O'Connor, United States Navy, retired, to the rank of chief carpenter on the retired list.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Naval Affairs, 368.

S. 1411—Providing for the promotion of Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery, United States Navy.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Naval Affairs, 368.

S. 1412—For the relief of James C. Hilton.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Naval Affairs, 368.

S. 1413—To authorize and direct the President of the United States to place upon the retired list of the United States Navy late Midshipman John Benton Ewald, with the rank of ensign.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Naval Affairs, 368.

S. 1414—For the relief of Granville J. Kelly.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1415—For the relief of Joseph T. Chance and the heirs of John R. Burton, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1416—For the relief of Thomas Johnson or his legal representatives.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1417—For the relief of the heirs of Lemmus J. Spence, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1418—For the relief of Joseph C. Boggs.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1419—For the relief of the heirs of William Samuel Custis.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1420—For the relief of John Henry Edwards.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1421—For the relief of R. H. Hayden and Emma Hayden, executrix of the estate of Logan F. Hayden, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1422—To provide for the payment of certain moneys advanced by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States Government to be applied toward erecting public buildings for the Federal Government in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1423—For the relief of the heirs and estate of Joseph Blosser, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1424—For the relief of the estate of William A. Coffman, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1425—For the relief of the estate of H. F. Cocke, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1426—For the relief of the heirs of Robert L. Martin.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1427—For the relief of Bolivar Sheild.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1428—For the relief of the estate of Simeon H. Wootton, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1429—For the relief of the estate of Mary N. Cox, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1430—For the relief of Bland Massie.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1431—For the relief of Wesley Rankins.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1432—For the relief of the heirs of William Walton, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1433—For the relief of John W. Ritenour.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1434—For the relief of Harrison Capp.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1435—For the relief of James H. Hottel.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1436—For the relief of Robert E. Jackson.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1437—For the relief of the heirs of John E. Lewis, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1438—For the relief of the estate of Branon Thatcher, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1439—For the relief of Joseph E. Funkhouser.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1440—For the relief of the estate of Jacob Cook, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1441—For the relief of C. N. Rash.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1442—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel Sheets, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1443—For the relief of the legal representative of William C. Read.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1444—For the relief of Abraham Kellar.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1445—For the relief of heirs and estate of James Jones, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1446—For the relief of Elise Trigg Shields.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1447—For the relief of the heirs of John A. Jones, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1448—For the relief of the estate of John Jett, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1449—For the relief of the estate of Brandt Kincheloe, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1450—For the relief of the heirs of J. D. Makely, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1451—For the relief of the estate of George P. Loehr, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1452—For the relief of Hulda V. Coffer.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1453—For the relief of Mary E. Collier.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1454—For the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander K. Phillips, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1455—For the relief of Adam Carpenter.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1456—For the relief of the heirs of William Downs.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1457—For the relief of Edward B. Fox, administrator of the last surviving partner of the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1458—For the relief of the heirs of Richard S. Rew, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1459—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Charles E. Mix.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1460—For the relief of the heirs of Powhatan Perkins.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1461—For the relief of the estate of John Anderson, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1462—For the relief of H. L. Briscoe, heir of Sarah Briscoe.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 368.

S. 1463—For the relief of the heirs of Amanda M. James, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1464—For the relief of the estate of Richard Wiseman, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1465—For the relief of the heirs of John D. Rawlings, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1466—For the relief of the estate of William Benton, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1467—For the relief of the heirs of John Wescott.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1468—For the relief of Emma C. Franner, George W. Seaton, Hiram K. Seaton, Howard Seaton, Mary Seaton, Blanche Seaton, George W. Taylor, Edward Taylor, and Catharine Pomeroy.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1469—For the relief of the estate of Thomas Lee, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1470—For the relief of C. A. Sprinkel.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1471—For the relief of Edgar M. Wilson, administrator of Thomas B. Van Buren, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1472—For the relief of William Corcoran.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1473—For the relief of Frank Hoskins.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1474—For the relief of Benjamin P. Loyall.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1475—For the relief of Martin Maddux.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1476—For the relief of A. O. Tucker.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1477—For the relief of Tilman Jeter.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1478—For the relief of Laura V. Phipps.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1479—For the relief of Mary Cornick.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1480—For the relief of the estate of Murray Mason, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1481—For the relief of the estate of William J. Conner, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1482—For the relief of the estate of Mary G. Temple, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1483—For the relief of the estate of John Ivy, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1484—For the relief of J. N. Whittaker.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1485—For the relief of L. L. Scherer.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1486—For the relief of S. W. Niemeyer.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1487—For the relief of the heirs at law of Capt. John Lewis.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1488—For the relief of the Richmond Locomotive Works, successor of the Richmond Locomotive & Machine Works.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1489—For the relief of the Potomac Steamboat Co.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1490—For the relief of the estate of Ella P. Williams.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1491—For the relief of the estate of Maurice T. Smith.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1492—For the relief of John W. Fairfax.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1493—For the relief of Ida Banks.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1494—To reimburse William Van Derveer, of Millboro, Va., for excess revenue taxes assessed against and collected from him.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1495—To compensate the Old Point Improvement Co. for the demolition and removal of the Hygeia Hotel property from the Government reservation at Old Point, Va.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1496—For the relief of Mary Eliza Woodhouse.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1497—For the relief of Norval Cox and heirs of Robert Rollins, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1498—For the relief of William Allman and others.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1499—To reimburse J. H. Whealton for moneys paid by him as surety for C. W. Fullerton, late postmaster of Whealton, Va.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1500—For the relief of the heirs of Matthew Smith, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1501—For the relief of Tyree Bros.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1502—For the relief of Luther H. Potterfield.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1503—For the relief of Mrs. C. N. Graves, widow of R. F. Graves, jr., deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1504—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try, adjudicate, and determine certain claims for compensation for carrying the mails and pay for the discontinuance of postal service.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1505—Giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to ascertain the interest of Anna M. Fitzhugh, and the value of such interest, in the wood taken from the estate of Ravensworth by the military authorities of the United States.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1506—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases herein enumerated.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1507—For the relief of the trustees of the Zion Methodist Church, of York County, Va.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1508—For the relief of George M. Fry.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1509—For the relief of G. W. Browder.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1510—For the relief of the estate of Thomas H. Nelson, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1511—For the relief of William T. Miles.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1512—For the relief of the estate of Arthur F. Clift, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1513—For the relief of the legal heirs of the late L. Claiborne Jones.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1514—For the relief of the heirs of James Bowles, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1515—For the relief of the estate of James G. Hodges, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1516—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of John Heater.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1517—For the relief of E. A. R. Wyatt, heir of Edward A. Wyatt, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1518—For the relief of the trustees of Carmel Baptist Church, Caroline County, Va.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1519—For the relief of the trustees of Urbanna Episcopal Church, Middlesex County, Va.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1520—For the relief of the trustees of Lebanon Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Shenandoah County, Va.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1521—For the relief of the estate of Peter McEnery, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1522—For the relief of John S. Mann and the estate of Lewis W. Mann, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1523—For the relief of W. T. Flippin, administrator of John F. Flippin, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1524—For the relief of the estate of William D. Wright, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1525—For the relief of Joseph H. Shafer.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1526—For the relief of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1527—For the relief of Bella Crounse and other heirs of the estate of James Bell, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1528—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Brown.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1529—Granting a pension to Joseph H. Mayo.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1530—Granting a pension to R. H. Catlett.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1531—To restore to the pension roll the name of Jordan T. Fletcher.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1532—Granting a pension to James J. Boothe.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1533—Granting a pension to Lucy W. Lockwood.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1534—Granting a pension to George E. Harrison.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1535—Granting a pension to Mildred J. Almond.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1536—Granting an increase of pension to Florence P. Percy.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1537—Granting an increase of pension to Rachael Chambers.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1538—Granting an increase of pension to Sherwood C. Bowers.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1539—Granting a pension to Walter S. Buchanan.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1540—Granting a pension to Richard L. Miller.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1541—Granting a pension to Roland B. Horsley.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 369.

S. 1542—To place on the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Military Affairs, 369.

S. 1543—For the relief of Richard Hogan.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Military Affairs, 369.

S. 1544—For the relief of the estate of William Claunch, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1545—For the relief of the estate of Ben Whitaker, sr., deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1546—For the relief of Joseph Ballou.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1547—For the relief of Anthony, Eubanks & Co.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1548—For the relief of the estate of Jonathan B. Polk, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1549—For the relief of the heirs or estates of William McClure and Margaret McClure, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1550—For the relief of William A. Kinsolving.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1551—For the relief of the estate of David W. Settle, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1552—For the relief of the estate of Mary H. S. Robertson, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1553—For the relief of the estate of George Vaught, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1554—For the relief of the estate of William Thomas Lowe.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1555—For the relief of Gilbert Wilkerson and Jeremiah Sparks, alias Dave Sparks.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 369.

S. 1556—Forbidding the importation, exportation, or the carriage in interstate commerce of watchcases made in whole or in part of an inferior metal having deposited or plated thereon, or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto, platings, coverings, or sheets composed of gold or of an alloy thereof, bearing words or marks importing a guaranty or wear for a specified time, and of watchcases of less than 9 karat, bearing the word "gold," and of watch movements not properly marked in respect to the number of their jewels and their adjustment, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 369.

S. 1557—To amend an act to establish postal savings depositories, approved June 25, 1910, so as to increase the rate of interest to be paid on postal savings funds by the banks in which said funds shall be deposited from 2½ to 3 per cent per annum.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 609.

S. 1558—To fix the compensation of letter carriers of the Rural Delivery Service, on and after July 1, 1913, at a salary not exceeding $1,400 per annum.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 609.

S. 1559—For the relief of Annie McColgan.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Claims, 609.

S. 1560—Granting an increase of pension to John Stauffer.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1561—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Mason.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1562—Granting a pension to William E. Monroe.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1563—Granting a pension to Isaac Wise.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1564—Granting an increase of pension to George O. Colby.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1565—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Orcutt.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1566—Granting a pension to Charles E. Stanley.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1567—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Finance, 609.

S. 1568—Relating to Navy retirements.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 609.

S. 1569—For the relief of Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix of the estate of Davis W. Bailey, deceased.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on the District of Columbia, 609.

S. 1570—For the relief of Michael D. Swan, alias Edward Swan.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Claims, 609.

S. 1571—To refund to Mary Beecher Longyear duty collected on certain rugs or wall hangings.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Claims, 609.

S. 1572—For the relief of David Smith.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Claims, 609.

S. 1573—For the relief of Patrick Rattigan.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Claims, 609.

S. 1574—Granting 30 working days' leave of absence in each year, without forfeiture of pay during such leave, to certain employees at United States arsenals, gun factories, proving grounds, supply stations, and navy yards.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Military Affairs, 609.

S. 1575—Authorizing the President to issue a commission as major of Cavalry in the name of John T. Haines, with rank to date from March 3, 1911.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Military Affairs, 609.

S. 1576—To correct the military record of Charles Bowen.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Military Affairs, 609.

S. 1577—To locate, map, and mark the battle fields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House, and other minor engagements within or adjacent thereto, included in what is commonly known as the Wilderness campaign.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Military Affairs, 609.

S. 1578—For the correction of the military record of Maj. Horace P. Williams.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Military Affairs, 609.

S. 1579—Granting a pension to John Welch.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1580—Granting a pension to T. Oliver Dowd, alias Terence O'Dowd.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1581—Granting a pension to Rebecca J. Manning.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1582—Granting a pension to Sarah M. Stone.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1583—Granting a pension to Sarah W. Loud.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1584—Granting a pension to Evalyn N. Conant.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1585—Granting a pension to Julia N. Jewett.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1586—Granting a pension to Arthur G. Bosson.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1587—Granting a pension to Ethel K. Guerin.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1588—Granting an increase of pension to Evelyn Barnette.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1589—Granting a pension to David K. Arrand.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1590—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis G. Whiting.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1591—Granting a pension to George R. W. Battis.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1592—Granting a pension to Robert Richards.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1593—Granting an increase of pension to Leucrecia M. Hodge.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 609.

S. 1594—Granting an increase of pension to Eben N. Hewins.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1595—Granting an increase of pension to Handel P. Fisher.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1596—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Forknall.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1597—Granting a pension to Margaret Fraher.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1598—Granting a pension to Honora Chandler.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1599—Granting an increase of pension to David Casey.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1600—Granting an increase of pension to Michael E. Breck.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1601—Granting an increase of pension to Mercie A. Brown.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1602—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Bouldry.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1603—Granting a pension to Anna S. Anderson.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1604—Granting a pension to Henry Hatch.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1605—Granting a pension to Ann T. O'Hara.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1606—Granting an increase of pension to Lloyd B. Joslin.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1607—Granting an increase of pension to Edward N. Pomeroy.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1608—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Pratt.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1609—Granting a pension to Mahala B. Richardson.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1610—Granting a pension to Margaret B. Sheridan.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1611—Granting a pension to Matilda M. White.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1612—Granting a pension to Barton E. Gardner.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1613—Granting an increase of pension to Henrietta F. Bartlett.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1614—Granting a pension to Margery F. Daly.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1615—Granting a pension to Daniel Driscoll.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1616—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Daniels.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1617—To further regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 610.

S. 1618—Granting to the Inter-City Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, the right to construct, acquire, maintain, and operate a railway bridge across the Mississippi River.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Commerce, 610.

S. 1619—To provide for the improvement of the personnel of the civil service.
Mr. Marcine of New Jersey; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 610.

S. 1620—To provide for representation of the United States in the Fourteenth Interpational Congress on Alcoholism, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Foreign Relations, 610.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 41), 1609.—Debated, 1635, 1698, 1699.—Amended and passed Senate, 1699.—Referred to House Committee on Appropriations, 2103.—Committee discharged (H. Res. 235), debated, and passed House, 3786, 3787–3794.—Examined and signed, 3857, 3892.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 9], 3858, 4508.

S. 1621—Authorizing the appointment of Maj. George A. Armes, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army without increase of pay.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

S. 1622—Providing for the erection of memorials to Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on the Library, 610.

S. 1623—To amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia by adding a section thereto to be known as section 875a.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1624—To regulate the construction of buildings along alleyways in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1625—To regulate the use of public-school buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1626—To amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia regarding the taking of testimony in equity and divorce causes, and proceedings for the annulment of marriages in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1627—To amend section 797a of chapter 18 of subchapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1628—For the creation of the police and firemen's relief and retirement fund, to provide for the relief and retirement of members of the police and fire departments, to establish a method of procedure for such relief and retirement, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1629—To create a board of accountancy for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1630—To protect public health by regulating the production and sale of milk, cream, and ice cream in and for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1631—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District," approved May 13, 1908.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1632—To amend the act of Congress approved Apr. 22, 1904, authorizing the laying of water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia, the levying of assessments therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1633—To amend the laws for the protection of birds, game, and fish in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1634—To provide an additional method for enforcing and foreclosing tax sales and tax deeds in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1635—Providing for the regulation and suspension of traffic and processions on highways in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1636—To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to suspend and revoke certain licenses and permits.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1637—Making drunkenness in the District of Columbia a misdemeanor, and to provide a hospital for inebriates, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1638—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes."
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1639—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia."
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1640—To amend an act entitled "An act to distinctively designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 3, 1899.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 610.

S. 1641—Granting a pension to Addison C. Walker.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1642—Granting an increase of pension to Dennis Dyer.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1643—Granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Esty.
Mr. Hollis; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1644—For the relief of May Stanley.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 610.—Reported back (S. Rept. 81), 2412.—Debated, 2412–2414.

S. 1645.—For the relief of the estate of Thomas M. Hackett, deceased.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 610.

S. 1646—For the relief of R. S. Thornton.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 610.

S. 1647—For the relief of the estate of Henry Ware, deceased.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 610.

S. 1648—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Connolly.
Mr. Works; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1649—Granting an increase of pension to Sigmund J. Messing.
Mr. Works; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1650—Granting a pension to Ida A. Mitchell.
Mr. Works; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1651—Granting a pension to William V. Feltwell.
Mr. Works; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1652—Granting an increase of pension to James Garnett.
Mr. Works; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1653—Providing against the abandonment of destitute, infirm, or aged parents.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on the District of Columbia, 611.

S. 1654—Relating to bills of lading in interstate and foreign commerce.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 611.—Debated, 611, 1652.

S. 1655—To create a pensionable status for Nathaniel Monroe.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

S. 1656—Granting a pension to Martha E. Tracy.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1657—Granting an increase of pension to Lyra C. Garber.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1658—Granting an increase of pension to Lurenna J. Terrell.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1659—Granting an increase of pension to Adah B. Ray.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1660—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Landers, now Parker.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee on Pensions, 610.

S. 1661—Relating to the manitenance of actions for death on the high seas and other navigable waters.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on the Judiciary, 610.

S. 1662—Permitting suits against the United States for damages caused by vessels owned or operated by the United States.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on the Judiciary, 610.

S. 1663—To authorize the maintenance of actions for negligence causing death in maritime cases.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on the Judiciary, 611.

S. 1664—Concerning railroad tickets and to provide a penalty for violating the provisions of this act.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 611.

S. 1665—For the relief of the trustees of the Davenport Female College.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Claims, 611.

S. 1666—Granting a pension to John H. Caldwell.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1667—Granting an increase of pension to David B. Ormiston.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1668—Granting an increase of pension to Effie M. Bing.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1669—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Baughman.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1670—For the relief of Anastasios Argyros.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 611.

S. 1671—For the relief of George Owens, John J. Bradley, William M. Godfrey, Rudolph G. Ebert, Herschel Tupes, William H. Sage, Charles L. Tostevin, Alta B. Spaulding, Grace E. Lewis, and Dolly Neely.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 611.

S. 1672—Granting a pension to Thomas F. Lancaster.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1673—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extensions of time within which to comply with the law and make proof on desert-land entries in the counties of Grant and Franklin, State of Washington.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 611.—Reported back (S. Rept. 94), 2973.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3600, 3601.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 3641.—Committee discharged, debated, and passed House, 5724, 5725.—Examined and signed, 5759, 5761.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 35], 5821, 5853.

S. 1674—For the reinstatement of Lieut. Col. Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Naval Affairs, 611.

S. 1675—Granting an increase of pension to James Jameson.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1676—Granting an increase of pension to John Eagan.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1677—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Brown.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1678—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Vincent.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1679—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua Oyster.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1680—Granting an increase of pension to Frank D. Murdock.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1681—Granting an increase of pension to Edward R. Dudley.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1682—Granting an increase of pension to Horace L. Chadbourne.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1683—Granting an increase of pension to Addie St. Clair Hubbell.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1684—Granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Medbury.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1685—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline Waldron.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1686—Granting an increase of pension to Lucie A. Hicks.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1687—Granting a pension to George Wood.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1688—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Babcock.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 611.

S. 1689—Authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow in the accounts of the United States marshal for the district of Connecticut amounts paid by him from certain appropriations.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on the Judiciary, 611.—Reported back (S. Rept. 51) and passed Senate, 1734.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2103.

S. 1690—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Exeter, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 875.

S. 1691—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lebanon, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 875.

S. 1692—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Littleton, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 876.

S. 1693—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Claremont, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 876.

S. 1694—Granting an increase of pension to Lot H. Fleming.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1695—Granting a pension to Edward G. Goodbub.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1696—Granting an increase of pension to Joel Yeager.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1697—Granting an increase of pension to George S. Kendall.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1698—Granting an increase of pension to John Marsh.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1699—Granting an increase of pension to George W. North.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1700—For the relief of the heirs of Salvador Costa.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 876.

S. 1701—To admit legislative journals of State and Territorial legislatures to the mails as second-class mail matter.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 877.

S. 1702—To change the name of oleomargarine to margarin; to change the rate of tax on margarin; to make margarin and other substitutes for dairy products subject to the laws of any State or Territory into which they may be transported; to afford the Internal-Revenue Bureau means for the more efficient detection of fraud and for the collection of revenues; to repeal an act defining butter and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine, approved Aug. 2, 1886, with amendments thereto.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 876.

S. 1703—For the relief of George P. Chandler.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 876.

S. 1704—For the relief of Edgar B. Strang.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 876.

S. 1705—To correct the military record of Robert D. Magill.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 876.

S. 1706—To authorize the provision of accommodations for the United States courts in the Federal building at Sunbury, Pa., and to increase the limit of cost for said building accordingly.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 876.

S. 1707—For the relief of F. B. Schnure.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 876.

S. 1708—For the relief of John E. Frymier.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 876.

S. 1709—Granting a pension to Mary A. Heck.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1710—Granting an increase of pension to Boaz D. Blose.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1711—Granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Miller.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1712—Granting an increase of pension to John Chambers.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1713—Granting a pension to Kate G. Caton.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1714—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin Hoch.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1715—Granting a pension to Mary A. Dunkle.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1716—Granting a pension to George W. Painter.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1717—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Reese.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1718—Granting an increase of pension to Abraham Bowman.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1719—Granting a pension to Susan Olewiler.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1720—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Martin.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1721—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Jefferson Morris.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1722—Granting a pension to Sarah Ann Bradford.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1723—Granting an increase of pension to Edward D. Goss.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1724—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Smouse.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1725—Granting a pension to Mary E. Mathews.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1726—Granting a pension to Philip B. Depp.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1727—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Bruner.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1728—To prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States, and to provide punishment therefor.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 876.

S. 1729—Granting an increase of pension to John McCrory.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1730—To create a trade commission, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 876.

S. 1731—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Parker.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1732—Providing for the establisment of a hospital ship in connection with the American fisheries.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Fisheries, 876.

S. 1733—For the erection of a memorial to Col. Edward Dickinson Baker at Balls Bluff, Va.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on the Library, 876.

S. 1734—Granting an increase of pension to William Box.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1735—Granting an increase of pension to Cordelia R. Bragg.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1736—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Bates.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1737—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Pinkerton.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1738—Granting an increase of pension to Amelia Hubbard.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1739—To reserve certain lands and incorporate the same and make them a part of the Caribou National Forest Reserve.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 876.

S. 1740—To apply a part of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the support and maintenance of farm-life schools for the benefit of agriculture and to increase the knowledge of farming.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 876.

S. 1741—For the relief of the estate of Henry Kizer, deceased.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Claims, 876.

S. 1742—For the relief of W. T. Hawkins.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Claims, 876.

S. 1743—For the relief of Stanley Mitchell.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 876.

S. 1744—To appoint Frederick H. Lemly a passed assistant paymaster on the active list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 876.

S. 1745—Providing for the establishment of a term of the District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina at Wilson, N. C.
Mr. Overman; Committee on the Judiciary, 876.

S. 1746—To codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Overman; Committee on the Judiciary, 876.

S. 1747—Granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Reynolds.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1748—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Salsgiver.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1749—Granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Riley Pennell.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1750—Granting a pension to Henry Swain.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1751—Providing for the presentation of medals to all surviving soldiers of the Battle of Gettysburg.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Military Affairs, 876.

S. 1752—Granting a pension to Judson P. Adams.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1753—Granting an increase of pension to Wingate S. Carpenter.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1754—To withdraw from the Yellowstone National Park and restore to the public domain of the United States a certain tract of land lying on the north side of said park and segregated from the remainder of said park by the Yellowstone River and comprising an area of about 2,969 acres.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 876.

S 1755—For the relief of certain nations or tribes of Indians in Montana.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 876.

S. 1756—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Carpenter.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Pensions, 876.

S. 1757—For the relief of the administrator and heirs of John G. Campbell, to permit the prosecution of Indian depredation claims.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Immigration, 876.

S. 1758—For the relief of Warren E. Day.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 877.

S. 1759—To reimburse certain fire insurance companies the amounts paid by them for property destroyed by fire in suppressing the bubonic plague in the Territory of Hawaii in the years 1899 and 1900.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Claims, 1093.

S. 1760—For the restoration of annuities to the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of Feb. 16, 1863.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1094.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 70), 2291.

S. 1761—Granting to the State of Colorado 1,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads in the State of Colorado.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Public Lands, 1094.

S. 1762—Relating to procedure in United States courts.
Mr. Root; Committee on the Judiciary, 1094.

S. 1763—For the relief of Isador Miller.
Mr. Root; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1764—Granting a pension to Andrew P. Duff.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1765—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey H. Carr.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1766—Granting an increase of pension to William Butler.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1767—Granting an increase of pension to Jane Simpson.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1768—To authorize the issuance of a patent to Fred C. and C. Helen Fisher for land located in the county of Fremont, State of Wyoming.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 1094.

S. 1769—Providing for carrying in the mails reply letters and postal cards without prepayment of postage.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1094.

S. 1770—To carry into effect findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of Charles A. Davidson and Charles M. Campbell.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1771—For the relief of Capt. W. W. Wright and Capt. Claude B. Sweezey, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1772—For the relief of Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, United States Army, and others.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1773—For the relief of the Wales Island Packing Co.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1774—For the relief of Capt. W. W. Quinton, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1775—To class mates in the Navy as warrant officers.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1094.

S. 1776—Providing for the promotion of Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery, United States Navy.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1094.

S. 1777—For the relief of John L. Vennard, United States Navy, retired.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1094.

S. 1778—For the relief of former Paymaster's Clerk James S. Alexander.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1094.

S. 1779—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harrison.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1780—To amend sections 4 and 10 of the act of June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to establish a bureau of immigration and naturalization and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States."
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Immigration, 1094.

S. 1781—Granting an increase of pension to James Carroll.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1782—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel G. H. Whitley.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1783—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 1094.

S. 1784—Restoring to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for reservoir purposes at the headwaters of the Mississippi River and tributaries.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Public Lands, 1094.—Reported back (S. Rept. 104), 3567.

S. 1785—For the relief of Effie M. Rowse.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1786—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Frost.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1787—Granting an increase of pension to Horace C. Webber.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1788—Granting a pension to Delia Schofield.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1789—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Hurd.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1790—Granting an increase of pension to Eunice A. Austin.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1791—Granting an increase of pension to Frances K. Scates.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1792—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Wainsborough.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1793—Granting a pension to Euphemia Duffey.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1794—Granting an increase of pension to Emily E. McCrillis.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1795—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan S. Nickerson.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1796—Granting a pension to Lizzie Swanton Day.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1797—Granting a pension to Melvin F. Wyman.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1798—For the relief of William Wentworth.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee of Military Affairs, 1094.

S. 1799—Granting a pension to Caroline Springer.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1800—Granting a pension to George H. Jones.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1801—Providing for an increase of salary of the United States collector of customs for the district of Maine and New Hampshire.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Commerce, 1094.

S. 1802—Construing the provisions of section 8 of the act entitled "An act to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service," approved Apr. 16, 1908.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Commerce, 1094.

S. 1803—For the relief of Benjamin E. Jones.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1804—For the relief of Edward Erickson.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1805—Granting an increase of pension to Elvira J. Morton.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1806—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Forbes.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1807—For the relief of Daniel M. Frost.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1094.

S. 1808—For the relief of Joseph L. Donovan.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 1094.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 61), 1931.—Amended and passed Senate, 2370.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 2386.

S. 1809—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Sandusky.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1810—Granting a pension to Christina Dralle.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1811—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ann Kelley.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1812—Granting an increase of pension to Mary P. Hamersly.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1813—For the relief of Frank Schilling.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1814—For the relief of A. P. Holcomb and the heirs of Samuel Thompson, deceased.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Claims, 1094.

S. 1815—To correct the military record of Daniel O'Connell.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Military Affairs, 1094.

S. 1816—Granting a pension to Eveline Titus.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1817—Granting an increase of pension to W. A. Owens.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1818—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Ross.
Mr. Stephenson; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1819—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. C. Emerson.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1820—Granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Adams.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1821—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen F. Marshall.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1822—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia Kenyon.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1823—Granting an increase of pension to Milo E. Cook.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1824—Granting a pension to Howard A. Carpenter.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1825—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Britton.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1826—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Fields.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1094.

S. 1827—Granting an increase of pension to Nellie E. Alfred.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1095.

S. 1828—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet J. Tuttle.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1095.

S. 1829—For the relief of W. D. McLean, alias Donald McLean.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Military Affairs, 1095.—Reported back (S. Rept. 69), 2172.—Debated and passed Senate, 5936, 5937.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5953.

S. 1830—Granting a pension to Mary S. Bartlett.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 1183.

S. 1831—Granting a pension to Mary Kehoe.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 1183.

S. 1832—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Georgetown, in the State of Delaware.
Mr. Saulsbury; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1183.

S. 1833—For the relief of George Hallman.
Mr. Saulsbury; Committee on Claims, 1183.

S. 1834—Granting a pension to Lizzie M. Smith.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Pensions, 1183.

S. 1835—Granting a pension to Charles F. Lane.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 1183.

S. 1836—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Marble.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 1183.

S. 1837—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 1183.

S. 1838—Granting a pension to Ada Jernigen.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 1183.

S. 1839—Granting an increase of pension to Levin A. Harvey.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 1183.

S. 1840—To reopen the rolls of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Tribe and to provide for the awarding of the rights secured to certain persons by the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of date Sept. 27, 1830.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1268.

S. 1841—Authorizing the President of the United States to use the Army and Navy of the United States for the maintenance of government in Cuba adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1268, 1269.

S. 1842—For the relief of Frank M. Travers.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Claims, 1268.

S. 1843—Granting an increase of pension to James R. Davis.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1844—For the relief of Sardine G. Williams and others.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Claims, 1268.

S. 1845—Granting an increase of pension to Irvine Carman.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1846—Granting an increase of pension to William Lawson.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1847—Granting an increase of pension to Seymour Norman.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1848—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben B. Taylor.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1849—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Cowan.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1850—Granting a pension to Birdie McMains.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1851—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Henry H. Sibley, deceased.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1268.

S. 1852—Granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Pinks.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1853—Granting an increase of pension to Herman H. Hamilton.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1854—For the relief of Nelson D. Dillon.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 1268.

S. 1855—Granting a pension to Theodore S. Hook.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1856—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Gardner.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 1268.

S. 1857—For the relief of George T. Hamilton.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Claims, 1392.

S. 1858—Granting a pension to Albert F. Pray.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1859—Granting an increase of pension to Pedro B. de G. Fernandez.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1860—Granting an increase of pension to Susan Robinson.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1861—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas McGooden.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1862—Granting a pension to Raymond Christian.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1863—Granting a pension to Patrick J. Finnerin.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1864—For the relief of the contributors to the Ellen M. Stone ransom fund.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1392.—Reported back (S. Rept. 38), 1519.—Passed Senate, 1701.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2103.

S. 1865—To extend the provisions of the act to grant right of way over the public domain in the State of Arkansas for oil or gas pipe lines to the State of California.
Mr. Works; Committee on Public Lands, 1392.

S. 1866—To authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin to the grade of major general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1392.

S. 1867—For the relief of Malcolm Johnson.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 1392.

S. 1868—To preserve our national sea-food supplies and reserve and to assist in fertilizing the land to better the conditions of our farmers, our fishermen, and ultimate consumers of food by Federal fertilizer utilization of small sharks, called dogfish, also several species of unutilized salt-water fishes, all preying upon and destroying our national sea and shore fisheries, of enormous commercial and economic value, as plainly shown in and by the United States Bureau of Fisheries Document No. 622, dated 1907.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Fisheries, 1392.

S. 1869—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Murch.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1870—Granting an increase of pension to Rhoda A. Work.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1871—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy Wells.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1872—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Wolfe.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Pensions, 1392.

S. 1873—For the relief of the estate of Ferdinand E. Kuhn.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1392.

S. 1874—For the relief of the Court Avenue Presbyterian Church, incorporated as the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1392.

S. 1875—To amend section 4747 of the Revised Statutes relating to pensions.
Mr. Page; Committee on Pensions, 1495.

S. 1876—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet C. Spoor.
Mr. Page; Committee on Pensions, 1495.

S. 1877—Granting an increase of pension to Isabella Workman.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1495.

S. 1878—For the relief of William H. Bisbee and others.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 1495.

S. 1879—Granting a pension to Lee E. Powell.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 1495.

S. 1880—For the relief of Chester D. Swift.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Claims, 1495.

S. 1881—For the relief of the heirs of the late Samuel H. Donaldson.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 1519.

S. 1882—For the relief of Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 1519.

S. 1883—For the relief of Edwin P. Andrus and others.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 1519.

S. 1884—For the relief of Phoebe W. Chase.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1519.

S. 1885—Granting an increase of pension to Gail E. Plunkett.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1886—Granting an increase of pension to Judson P. Adams.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1887—To annul the proclamation creating the Chugach National Forest and to restore certain lands to the public domain.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Territories, 1519.

S. 1888—Granting an increase of pension to Horace A. Hitchcock.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1889—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Brown.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1890—Granting an increase of pension to David A. Conner.
Mr. Saulsbury; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1891—Granting a pension to Hiram A. Williams.
Mr. Works; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1892—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Woods.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1893—Granting an increase of pension to Eugene Davis.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1894—Granting an increase of pension to Augusta E. McLean.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1895—For the relief of Joshua A. Fessenden and others.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 1519.

S. 1896—Providing for the erection of a monument to Maj. Francis L. Dade and others in Sumter County, State of Florida.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Library, 1519.

S. 1897—Authorizing the Director of the Census to collect, collate, and publish statistics relating to the turpentine and rosin industry.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Census, 1519.

S. 1898—Providing for the preservation of the old fort at Matanzas Inlet, Fla., and making appropriation therefor.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Military Affairs, 1519.

S. 1899—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Florida.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Fisheries, 1519.

S. 1900—Granting a pension to James G. Pickett.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 1901—For the relief of John W. Barlow.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Claims, 1519.

S. 1902—To regulate the volume and flexibility of the currency of the United States of America, and for other purposes.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1519.

S. 1903—To increase the limit of cost of the United States public building at Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1519.

S. 1904—For the relief of Mary L. Adair and others.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1905—To prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States of America.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1906—For the relief of R. R. Russell, Irve W. Ellis, J. L. Borroum, N. H. Corder, and Wooten & Vasbinder.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1520.

S. 1907—To amend first paragraph of section 24, chapter 2, act of Congress approved March 3, 1911.
By Mr. Reed; Committee on the Judiciary, 1520.

S. 1908—For the relief of Thomas R. Blakeney and others, lately laborers and mechanics employed in and about the United States arsenal at Watertown, Mass.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1909—For the relief of William Crawford.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1910—Granting a pension to Isobel M. Evans.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 1520.

S. 1911—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Craig.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 1520.

S. 1912—Granting an increase of pension to James Williams.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 1520.

S. 1913—For the relief of Theodore A. Baldwin and others.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1914—For the relief of the trustees of Pea Vine Church, Walker County, Ga.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1915—For the relief of the trustees of Pea Vine Academy, Walker County, Ga.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1916—For the relief of Daniel McClure and others.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1917—For the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Louisa, Ky.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1918—For the relief of the heirs of Simeon P. Sandidge.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1919—To secure uniformity in the award of medals of honor and rewards for distinguished service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1920—For the relief of Charles J. Allison.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1921—To relinquish, release, remise, and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States of America to all lands entered by or set apart to certain Creek Indians, or their heirs or representatives, under certain private acts of Congress, and also all claims and demands on the part of the United States for the use and occupation of any of said lands, for any damage done thereto, and for timber taken therefrom.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Public Lands, 1520.

S. 1922—For the relief of Margaret McQuade.
Mr. Root; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1923—For the relief of Warren E. Day.
Mr. Root; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1924—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Benjamin Hamilton, deceased.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1925—To establish a national wage commission.
Mr. Lewis; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1520.

S. 1926—To amend and reenact section 113 of chapter 5 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on the Judiciary, 1520.

S. 1927—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a court of private-land claims and to provide for the settlement of private-land claims in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1891, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved February 21, 1893, June 27, 1898, and February 26, 1909.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 1520.

S. 1928—Making the act approved April 28, 1904, commonly known as the Kinkaid Act, applicable to certain public lands in New Mexico.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 1520.

S. 1929—For the relief of Jesus Silva, jr.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 1520.—Reported back adversely (S. Rept. 68) and indefinitely postponed, 2073.

S. 1930—Granting to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. a right of way through the Fort Wingate Military Reservation, N. Mex., and for other purposes.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 1520.

S. 1931—Relative to the powers and duties of United States surveyors general.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 1520.

S. 1932—To establish the Pecos national game refuge in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 1520.

S. 1933—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Kircher.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1934—To provide for the establishment of an annex to all National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1935—For the relief of John F. Wilkinson.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1936—To correct the military record of Anastacio Sandoval.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1937—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Pollock.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1938—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jose Padilla.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1939—Authorizing the Secretary of War to award the congressional medal of honor to Second Lieut. Etienne de P. Bujac.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1940—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jose G. Griego.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 1520.

S. 1941—Providing an appropriation for the sinking of a public well at Newkirk, Guadalupe County, N. Mex.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 1520.

S. 1942—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Fisheries, 1520.

S. 1943—In reference to the issuance of patents and copies of surveys of private-land claims.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Private Land Claims, 1520.

S. 1944—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of Manuelita Swope.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Indian Depredations, 1520.

S. 1945—To reinstate certain Indian depredation cases on the dockets of the Court of Claims and to authorize their readjudication according to an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Indian Depredations, 1520.

S. 1946—To indemnify Juan A. Valdez.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1520.

S. 1947—For the relief of Arthur J. Matheny.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1520.

S. 1948—To provide for the purchase of a site for the erection of a Federal building at Santa Rosa, N. Mex.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1520.

S. 1949—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Socorro, N. Mex.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1520.

S. 1950—For the relief of the heirs of Robert H. Stapleton.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1951—For the relief of Nathan Bibo, sr.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1952—For the relief of Roman Moya, administrator of the estate of Pablo Moya, deceased.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1953—For the relief of the estate of Matias Baca, deceased, and his son, Juan Rey Baca.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1954—For the relief of Frank L. Rael, heir of Francisco Rael, deceased.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1955—For the relief of the estate of Fritz Eggert, deceased.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1956—For the relief of Dolores P. Bennett.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1957—For the relief of Alexander Read.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1520.

S. 1958—For the relief of the estate of Reymundo Trujillo, deceased.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1521.

S. 1959—For the relief of the heirs of Pablo Moya, deceased.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1521.

S. 1960—For the relief of the heirs of Pablo Eugenio Romero.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1521.

S. 1961—For the relief of Cecilio Sandoval.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1521.

S. 1962—For the relief of Crestino Romero.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1521.

S. 1963—For the relief of Manuel S. Salazar.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1521.

S. 1964—For the relief of Nicolas Apodaca.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1521.

S. 1965—For the relief of the heirs of Pablo Archuleta, deceased.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 1521.

S. 1966—For the payment of certain money to Albert H. Raynolds.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1521.

S. 1967—Making an appropriation for the destruction of predatory wild animals.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1521.

S. 1968—Granting an increase of pension to Annie J. Jones.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1969—Granting a pension to Alvina McCabe.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1970—Granting a pension to Benjamin F. Gumm.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1971—Granting an increase of pension to Grace A. Overhuls.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1972—Granting a pension to Mary D. Thomas.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1973—Granting an increase of pension to Aniceto Abeytia.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1974—Granting a pension to Mariana L. de Miller.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1975—To restore pension to Juanita Rine.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1976—Granting a pension to Dale C. Cook.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1977—Granting a pension to Gus M. Brass, jr.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1978—Granting a pension to Lottie Syzmanski.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1979—Granting a pension to Maggie E. Lasier.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1980—Granting a pension to Martina M. de Sanchez.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1981—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Bandy.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 1521.

S. 1982—Granting a pension to Frank M. Eldredge.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 1983—To amend section 3618 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the sale of public property.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1547.

S. 1984—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to place the name of Raymond W. Dikeman on the retired list as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1547.

S. 1985—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Capt. Daniel H. Powers.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1547.

S. 1986—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Fuller.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1547.

S. 1987—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph Neveux.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1547.

S. 1988—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Armstrong.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1547.

S. 1989—To correct the military record of Adam D. Shriner.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1547.

S. 1990—To correct the military record of Samuel J. Kearns.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1547.

S. 1991—Correcting the military record of Abram H. Johnson.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1547.

S. 1992—Granting a pension to Dallas Garner.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 1993—Granting an increase of pension to Benson K. Robbins.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 1994—Granting a pension to Almira J. Sterling.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 1995—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver B. Bond.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 1996—Granting a pension to Catherine Healey.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 1997—Granting a pension to James B. Parker.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 1998—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Southwell.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 1999—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Crapo.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2000—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Johnson.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2001—Granting a pension to Isolina M. Forbes.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2002—Granting a pension to Joseph Hadden.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2003—Granting a pension to Lucy Ann Palmer.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2004—Granting an increase of pension to Charlotte H. Ely.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2005—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Newton Eddy.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2006—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Churchill.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2007—Granting a pension to James E. Embury.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2008—Granting a pension to Verona H. Coon.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2009—Granting a pension to Allen B. Be Dell.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2010—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Eding.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2011—Granting a pension to Aaron P. Essex.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2012—Granting a pension to Robert Fletcher.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2013—Granting an increase of pension to W. R. Foote.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2014—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret W. Goodwin.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2015—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick Gibbons.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2016—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse Gray.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2017—Granting a pension to Charlotte Hammond.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2018—Granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Hanson.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2019—Granting a pension to Agnes Hunt.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2020—Granting a pension to Amanda M. McKinney.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2021—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis B. Moon.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2022—Granting a pension to James H. Seward.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2023—Granting a pension to Lucinda W. Van Hyning.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2024—Granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Vahue.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2025—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Stroup.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2026—Granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Voorheis.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2027—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Battenfield.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2028—Granting an increase of pension to John Stansell.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2029—Granting a pension to Dora Stevens.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2030—Granting a pension to Lauchling McDonald.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2031—Granting a pension to Bert Dakens.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2032—Granting a pension to Mary A. Solter.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2033—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Wiles.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2034—Granting an increase of pension to Fannie E. Newberry.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2035—Granting a pension to Cyrus Hicks.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2036—Granting an increase of pension to Mineria Beeman.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2037—Granting a pension to Marcus W. Bates.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2038—Granting an increase of pension to Augustus M. Barnes.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2039—Granting an increase of pension to David C. Crawford.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2040—Granting a pension to David Carr.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2041—Granting a pension to Cynthia A. Slayton.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2042—Granting a pension to Emeline C. Seger.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2043—Granting an increase of pension to Sidney M. Smith.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2044—Granting an increase of pension to Geraldine Tift.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2045—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Stebbins.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2046—Granting a pension to Louisa Moorman.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2047—Granting an increase of pension to David S. Fairchild.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2048—Granting an increase of pension to Fred E. Williams.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2049—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy L. Norton.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2050—Granting a pension to Lovina Warren.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2051—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Selak.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2052—Granting a pension to Mary E. Smith.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2053—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Spring.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1547.

S. 2054—Granting an increase of pension to George M. Peaslee.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1548.

S. 2055—Granting a pension to Rachel F. Prince.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1548.

S. 2056—Granting an increase of pension to Anthony Peterson.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1548.

S. 2057—Granting a pension to Michael Reichard.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1548.

S. 2058—Granting a pension to W. H. Rugg.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1548.

S. 2059—Granting a pension to Charles A. Rupert.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1548.

S. 2060—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Hazzard.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Pensions, 1548.

S. 2061—Opening the surplus and unallotted lands in the Colorado River Indian Reservation to settlement and entry under the provisions of the Carey Land Acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1548.

S. 2062—For the relief of the administrator and heirs of Fritz Contzen, to permit the prosecution of an Indian depredation claim.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Indian Depradations, 1548.

S. 2063—For the relief of the deacons of the Gethsemane Baptist Church, of Davidson County, Tenn.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1548.

S. 2064—For the relief of Josie Myer Reynolds.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1548.

S. 2065—To provide for participation by the Government of the United States in the National Conservation Exposition, to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., in the fall of 1913.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Industrial Expositions, 1548.—Reported back (S. Rept. 62), 1931, 2339.—Debated, 1931, 2370, 2375, 3651, 3652.—Passed Senate, 3651, 3652.—Referred to House Committee on Appropriations, 3776.

S. 2066—For the relief of Edward S. Farrow.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1548.

S. 2067—Authorizing national-bank associations to make loans on real estate security in certain cases.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1548.

S. 2068—To authorize the allowance of second homestead and desert entries.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1548.

S. 2069—For the reimbursement of Jacob Wirth for two horses lost while hired by the United States Geological Survey.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 1548.

S. 2070—For the relief of the deacons of the Missionary Baptist Church of Toone, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 1548.

S. 2071—For the relief of the deacons of the Gethsemane Baptist Church, of Davidson County, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 1548.

S. 2072—For the relief of the Court Avenue Presbyterian Church, incorporated as the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 1548.

S. 2073—For the relief of the heirs of the late Jennie Hunter.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 1548.

S. 2074—Granting a pension to Charles L. Cloutman.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 1548.

S. 2075—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Henderson.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2076—Granting a pension to Annie Farnsworth Merritt.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2077—For the relief of Augustus A. Gibson and others.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Claims, 1609.

S. 2078—Granting a pension to Etta A. Stanchfield.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2079—For the relief of J. B. Johnson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Claims, 1609.

S. 2080—For the relief of Mrs. C. A. Smith.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Claims, 1609.

S. 2081—For the relief of Celicia Jordon.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Claims, 1609.

S. 2082—To correct the military record of Cumberlain Smith.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1609.

S. 2083—To correct the military record of George Miller.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1609.

S. 2084—To correct the military record of John A. Patterson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1609.

S. 2085—To correct the military record of William Dunsford, alias William King.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1609.

S. 2086—Granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Tyler.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2087—Granting a pension to Charles L. Boggess.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2088—Granting a pension to William Ginter.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2089—Granting a pension to Abraham W. Howard.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2090—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Crum.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2091—Granting a pension to William Fergesson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2092—Granting a pension to George W. Smith.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2093—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Bennett.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2094—Granting a pension to J. A. Vaughan.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2095—Granting a pension to George P. Thompson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2096—Granting a pension to John A. Thayer.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2097—Granting a pension to Harriet Roeck.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2098—Granting a pension to A. K. Spencer.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2099—Granting a pension to Silas Bradley.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2100—Granting a pension to Adam Akers.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2101—Granting a pension to William H. Jeffers.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2102—Granting a pension to John Hammons.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2103—Granting a pension to Edgar E. Cummings.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2104—Granting a pension to Alexander W. Donaldson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2105—Granting a pension to John Devinney.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2106—Granting a pension to Harriet A. Glasscock.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2107—Granting a pension to Mary A. Johnson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2108—Granting a pension to Elijah Hemings.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2109—Granting an increase of pension of Jacob Hilfinger.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2110—Granting a pension to Gideon Hill.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2111—Granting an increase of pension to Laura B. Hess.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2112—Granting a pension to Ida L. Jeffries.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2113—Granting a pension to Sarah Hunter.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2114—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Holdren.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2115—Granting a pension to Cynthe Harrah.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2116—Granting a pension to Adda B. Holmes.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2117—Granting a pension to Margaret C. Jenkins.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2118—Granting an increase of pension to Enos J. Brownfield.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2119—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar C. Black.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2120—Granting an increase of pension to George F. Brown.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2121—Granting a pension to Richard L. Brown.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2122—Granting a pension to G. C. Acree.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2123—Granting a pension to John B. Bromley, jr.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2124—Granting a pension to Harvey Burns.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2125—Granting a pension to Silas Bradley.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2126—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Ake.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2127—Granting a pension to James W. Magers.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2128—Granting a pension to William B. Lane.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2129—Granting a pension to John W. May.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2130—Granting a pension to James P. King.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2131—Granting a pension to Warner P. Price.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2132—Granting a pension to S. A. Greenlee.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2133—Granting a pension to George W. Cook.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2134—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Matheny.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2135—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Woods.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2136—Granting a pension to I. M. Conley.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2137—Granting a pension to Benjamin F. Eagle.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2138—Granting a pension to Samuel O. Johnson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2139—Granting an increase of pension to Mary White.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2140—Granting a pension to W. V. Fish.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2141—Granting a pension to Harlan L. Whaley.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2142—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Waters.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2143—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Toney.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2144—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew B. Keith.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2145—Granting a pension to Florence Harmon.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2146—Granting an increase of pension to John Bachtler.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2147—Granting a pension to Clarinda Cain.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2148—Granting a pension to J. B. Conley.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2149—Granting an increase of pension to John Walton.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2150—Granting a pension to John D. Pearson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2151—Granting a pension to Mary E. Putney.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2152—Granting a pension to Mary M. Pollard.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1609.

S. 2153—Granting an increase of pension to James McConnell.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2154—Granting a pension to B. F. Morrow.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2155—Granting a pension to Charles McCarthy.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2156—Granting an increase of pension to John Groves.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2157—Granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Howard.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2158—Granting a pension to Myrtle Jackson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2159—Granting an increase of pension to Bettie F. Edens.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2160—Granting an increase of pension to Marshall Canfield.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2161—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Comer.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2162—Granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Mitchell.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2163—Granting an increase of pension to George A. Porterfield.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2164—Granting a pension to Kate G. Morris.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2165—Granting a pension to Harrie Pierson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2166—Granting a pension to Cornelius Gandy.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2167—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Harris.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2168—Granting an increase of pension to Amos Hoy.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2169—Granting an increase of pension Joseph Hunter.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2170—Granting a pension to C. Harvey Sayre.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2171—Granting a pension to Nettie Hustler.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2172—Granting an increase of pension to Allen Tyler.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2173—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Copley.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2174—Granting a pension to Ida P. Duffy.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2175—Granting a pension to George W. Tyler.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2176—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Wriston.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2177—Granting an increase of pension to George J. Wilson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2178—Granting an increase of pension to Austin B. Wells.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2179—Granting a pension to Jacob H. Wetzel.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2180—Granting a pension to George W. Smith.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2181—Granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Ryan.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2182—Granting a pension to Barbara J. Reed.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2183—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Parsons.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2184—Granting an increase of pension to George Windings.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2185—Granting a pension to Mollie C. Warren.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2186—Granting a pension to Isaac Wharton.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2187—Granting a pension to Lucinda Traub.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2188—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Thacker.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2189—Granting a pension to Taylor Garrison.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2190—Granting pensions to Daisy M. Watson, Frank L. Watson, Robert L. Watson, Dana B. Watson, Miran B. Watson, and Owings Watson.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2191—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Mahaffy.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2192—Granting a pension to Charles McCarthy.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2193—Granting a pension to John F. Kendall.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2194—Granting a pension to A. T. Landress.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2195—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Harden.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2196—Granting an increase of pension to John S. Hall.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2197—Granting a pension to John A. Harden.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2198—Granting a pension to Edward D. Hamrick.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Pensions, 1610.

S. 2199—Authorizing the President to appoint Andrew Summers Rowan to be a colonel in the Army.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1610.

S. 2200—Granting the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., the right to use the original charter number, 48, of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1629.

S. 2201—To limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison reformatory.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on the Judiciary, 1629.

S. 2202—For the preparation of a plan and the erection of a memorial or statue, to be furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, of Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on the Library, 1629.

S. 2203—To provide for the retirement of employees in the civil service.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 1629.

S. 2204—For the relief of Sylvester Bonnaffon, jr.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 1629.

S. 2205—For the relief of Samuel Fogle.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 1629.

S. 2206—For the relief of Jacob Swartz.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 1629.

S. 2207—For the relief of Charles Mace.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 1629.

S. 2208—Granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Moore.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2209—Granting a pension to Bernard Closkey.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2210—Granting an increase of pension to John S. McGinness.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2211—Granting an increase of pension to William Axe.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2212—Granting a pension to Emma A. Davis.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2213—Granting a pension to Sarah Wood.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2214—Granting a pension to Annie R. North.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2215—Granting a pension to Susan A. Graden.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2216—Granting an increase of pension to Philip Mehring.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2217—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron Morton.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2218—For the relief of Sylvester P. Hill.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1629.

S. 2219—Granting an increase of pension to John D. McRae.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 1629.

S. 2220—For the relief of Joseph A. Mower and others.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Claims, 1629.

S. 2221—To promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Commerce, 1629.—See bill S. 136 (S. Rept. 117), 5298.

S. 2222—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 1629.

S. 2223—To create the Crater Lake National Park revenue fund.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 1630.

S. 2224—To amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Commerce, 1630.

S. 2225—To appoint Col. William F. Stewart, United States Army, retired, to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 1630.

S. 2226—For the relief of Joel J. Parker.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 1630.

S. 2227—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Good.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2228—For the relief of Thomas B. Lawrence.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 1630.

S. 2229—For the relief of the heirs of Parks D. Brittain, deceased.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 1630.

S. 2230—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the claim of George E. Johnson, administrator of the estate of Leo L. Johnson, deceased.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 1630.

S. 2231—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Pritchard.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2232—To amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1630.

S. 2233—Referring the claim of the State of Rhode Island to the Court of Claims for adjudication.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Claims, 1630.

S. 2234—Granting an increase of pension to Abby F. Eldred.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2235—Granting an increase of pension to Eleanor Briggs.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2236—Granting an increase of pension to Gilbert A. Irons.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2237—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Barker.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2238—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Corcoran.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2239—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Sweet.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2240—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Makee.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2241—Granting a pension to Eliza F. Andrews.
Mr. Wecks; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2242—Making it unlawful for any Member of Congress to serve on or solicit funds for any political committee, club, or organization, 1630.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 1630.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 103), 3459.

S. 2243—For the relief of David D. Johnson and others.
Mr. Thornton; Committee on Claims, 1630.

S. 2244—To amend sections 680 and 686 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1630.

S. 2245—For the relief of Frederick B. McGuire, trustee for Bessie J. Kibbey, owner of lot 75, square 628, Washington, D. C., with regard to assessment and payment of damages on account of changes of grade due to construction of the Union Station, District of Columbia.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1630.

S. 2246—For the relief of John Glanzmann and others.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on Claims, 1630.

S. 2247—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Bennett.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2248—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Clark.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2249—Granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Gere.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2250—For the retirement of Henry R. Drake, captain, Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 1630.

S. 2251—Granting an increase of pension to G. W. Boring.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1630.

S. 2252—For the relief of the heirs of Dennis C. Snook.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Claims, 1630.

S. 2253—For the relief of Joseph N. G. Whistler and others.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Claims; 1630.

S. 2254—To amend chapter 1, section 18, of the Judicial Code.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on the Judiciary, 1630.—Reported back, 1839.—Debated and passed Senate, 2132.—Motion to reconsider vote, 2132.—Vote reconsidered in Senate, 2182.—Debated and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, 2182, 2183, 2229.—Reported with amendments, amended, and passed Senate, 2237, 2238.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 2276.—Reported back (H. Rept. 84), 5151.—Debated and passed House, 5208–5210.—Examined and signed, 5298, 5379.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 18], 5441, 5637.

S. 2255—Granting a pension to John T. Peet.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 1650.

S. 2256—To correct the military record of James M. Campbell.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1650.

S. 2257—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain Indian allotments, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1650.

S. 2258—To extend the proposed reorganization of the customs service for a period of six months.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 1650.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 57), 1898.—Debated, 1907, 1908, 1939–1946.—Made the unfinished business, 1907, 1908.—Amended and passed Senate, 1946.—Referred to House Committee on Ways and Means, June 13, 1913. (Omitted.)

S. 2259—Granting a pension to Amelia H. Sawyer.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Pensions, 1650.

S. 2260—For releasing and quitclaiming of all claims of the United States to arpent lot No. 28, in the old city of Pensacola, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Lands, 1650.

S. 2261—For the relief of George T. Hamilton.
Mr. Saulsbury; Committee on Claims, 1650.

S. 2262—To amend chapter 35 of the Statutes of the United States of America, passed at the third session of the Sixty-first Congress, approved Feb. 3, 1911.
Mr. Fall; Committee on the Judiciary, 1650.

S. 2263—For the relief of the heirs of William Pope, deceased.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Claims, 1650.

S. 2264—For the relief of William L. Buck and others.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Claims, 1650.

S. 2265—For the relief of Thomas Drury and others.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 1650.

S. 2266—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of El Paso, Ill., two condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and a suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1650.

S. 2267—Granting an increase of pension to Otto Kuehn.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1650.

S. 2268—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Gour.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 1650.

S. 2269—To fix the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures, 1650.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 89), 2720.

S. 2270—Granting an increase of pension to Francis C. Sturtevant.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1651.

S. 2271—Granting a pension to Margaret Gately.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 1651.

S. 2272—Providing for an increase in the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy after June 30, 1913.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1651.—Reported back (S. Rept. 50), 1685.—Debated, 1765, 1840.—Passed Senate, 1840.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 1984.—Reported back (H. Rept. 25), 2215.—Debated and passed House, 2253–2267.—Examined and signed, 2290, 2297.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 5], 2471, 4508.

S. 2273—To provide that petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Army on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 1685.

S. 2274—To amend section 177 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on the Judiciary, 1685.

S. 2275—For the relief of Lieut. S. M. Rock, United States Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 1685.

S. 2276—For the relief of Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 1685.

S. 2277—For the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of Valentine Brasch and others.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 1685.

S. 2278—Granting the El Paso & Rock Island Railway Co. a right of way for its pipe lines and reservoir upon the Lincoln National Forest for the carrying and storage of water for railroad purposes.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 1685.

S. 2279—Providing for the location, acquisition, and disposal of coal lands in Alaska.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Territories, 1686.

S. 2280—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Roy.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 1686.

S. 2281—Granting an increase of pension to John Banks.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2282—Granting a pension to Arthur W. Martin.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2283—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Rackliff.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2284—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Hamlen.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2285—For the relief of John Doyle, alias John Geary.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1686.

S. 2286—For the relief of William Slater.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1686.

S. 2287—To correct the military record of Charles S. Wells.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1686.

S. 2288—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Price.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2289—Granting a pension to Anna Falls.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2290—Granting an increase of pension to John Doughty.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2291—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Callaey.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2292—Granting a pension to Frank Boren.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2293—Granting a pension to Nancy A. Bliss.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2294—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Banks.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2295—Granting a pension to Emma Baird and two minor children.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2296—Granting an increase of pension to Elmer H. Pond.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2297—Granting a pension to Mary Nolan.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2298—Granting an increase of pension to Albert N. Raymond.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2299—Granting an increase of pension to Florence M. Saunders.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2300—Granting a pension to Serilda J. Shire.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2301—Granting an increase of pension to Annie R. Stephenson.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2302—Granting an increase of pension to John D. Thomas.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2303—Granting an increase of pension to Asa D. Whitmore.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2304—For the relief of Chris Kuppler.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2305—Granting a pension to Henry Koehler.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2306—Granting an increase of pension to Ithamar Spurlin.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2307—For the relief of Stephen V. Benet and others.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2308—To provide for the erection of an armor-plate factory.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1686.—Debated, 1686–1689.

S. 2309—To provide for the election by the qualified electors of the several political parties in the congressional districts and States of delegates, alternates, and national committeemen for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and to regulate the respective national conventions.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 1686.

S. 2310—Granting an honorable discharge to Arthur Wood.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1686.

S. 2311—Granting an increase of pension to William Hix.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2312—Granting an increase of pension to John S. Goodyear.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2313—For the relief of heirs or estate of John Wixon, deceased.
Mr. Vardaman; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2314—For the relief of heirs or estate of William J. Milligan, deceased.
Mr. Vardaman; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2315—For the relief of heirs or estate of W. L. Johnston, deceased.
Mr. Vardaman; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2316—Authorizing leave of absence to homestead settlers upon unsurveyed lands.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 1686.

S. 2317—For the relief of Herbert S. Foster and others.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2318—Authorizing the appointment of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to each Paraguay and Uruguay.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1686.—Reported back (S. Rept. 55), 1897.—Passed Senate, 2369.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2385.—Reported back (H. Rept. 38), 3023.

S. 2319—Authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to Spain.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1686.—Reported back (S. Rept. 58), 1898.—Passed Senate, 2079.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2103.—Reported back (H. Rept. 37), 3023, 3646.—Debated and passed House, 4112–4115.—Examined and signed, 4210, 4211.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 10], 4285, 4671.

S. 2320—To authorize the entry under the placer-mining laws of lands chiefly valuable for sand, gravel, or brick clay.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 1686.

S. 2321—To limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory.
Mr. Hughes; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1686.

S. 2322—For the relief of James Miner.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1686.

S. 2323—Granting an increase of pension to William Hallahan.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2324—Granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Whiting.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2325—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Read.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2326—Granting a pension to Kate Sloan.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 1686.

S. 2327—For the relief of heirs or estate of Dr. Hervey Baker, deceased.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2328—For the relief of heirs or estate of John R. McKee, deceased.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2329—For the relief of heirs or estate of William Grant, deceased.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2330—For the relief of heirs or estates of Nathan Dungan and Rebecca Dungan, deceased.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2331—For the relief of Reuben F. Bernard and others.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2332—For the relief of heirs or estate of Joseph Sibley, deceased.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2333—For the relief of Edwin Moore.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2334—For the relief of S. W. Langhorne and the legal representatives of H. S. Howell.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Claims, 1686.

S. 2335—To provide for the register and enrollment of vessels built in foreign countries when such vessels have been wrecked on the coasts of the United States or her possessions or adjacent waters and salved by American citizens and repaired in American shipyards.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 1686.

S. 2336—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin E. Fisher.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 1735.

S. 2337—To create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Commerce, 1735.

S. 2338—Granting an increase of pension to Sallie E. Masmar.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 1735.

S. 2339—Amending the laws relating to national banking associations, enlarging their powers to issue circulating notes, regulating their reserves, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1735.

S. 2340—Granting an increase of pension to Jane L. Starritt.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 1735.

S. 2341—To fix and limit the sessions of Congress and to provide for the time of electing Senators and Representatives, and for other purposes.
Mr. Works; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 1735.

S. 2342—To amend chapters 1 and 2 of title 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Works; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 1735.

S. 2343—To require any individual, firm, or corporation doing an interstate transportation business to provide separate sleeping accommodations for the conveyance of white and colored passengers.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1735.

S. 2344—Granting a pension to Daniel G. Peterson, alias Robert Brown.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1735.

S. 2345—Granting a pension to John August Bohman.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1735.

S. 2346—Granting an increase of pension to Lorena Tyler.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1735.

S. 2347—Granting an increase of pension to Emil Hagler.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1735.

S. 2348—To amend section 24 of the Judicial Code, approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on the Judiciary, 1735.

S. 2349—Granting a pension to William Reedy.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 1735.

S. 2350—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1735.

S. 2351—For the relief of William H. C. Whiting and others.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 1735.

S. 2352—For the relief of the Oneida Indians residing in the State of Wisconsin.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1735.

S. 2353—To authorize the President to appoint Col. James W. Pope, Assistant Quartermaster General, to the grade of brigadier general in the United States Army, and place him on the retired list.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1735.

S. 2354—To perfect the title of the heirs of James S. Rollins, deceased to bounty-land warrant No. 58479, issued to George Hickum, teamster, United States Quartermaster's Department, War with Mexico.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Public Lands, 1735.

S. 2355—To correct the military record of Patrick J. Carmody.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Military Affairs, 1736.

S. 2356—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the city of Glasgow, Mo.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Claims, 1736.

S. 2357—Granting a pension to Tim McCarthy.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Pensions, 1736.

S. 2358—For the relief of George Killeen.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Claims, 1736.

S. 2359—For the relief of Rittenhouse Moore.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Claims, 1736.

S. 2360—For the relief of Joseph Wygant.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 1736.

S. 2361—Granting an increase of pension to Gertrude C. Manross.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1736.

S. 2362—Granting an increase of pension to George D. Stebbins.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1736.

S. 2363—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah H. Alldis.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1736.

S. 2364—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca E. Squier.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1736.

S. 2365—For the restoration of Alonza Burke, chief carpenter, United States Navy, retired, to the active list of the Navy, as an additional number in his grade.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1736.

S. 2366—For the relief of William R. Cherry.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1736.

S. 2367—For the relief of Aden Carpenter.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1736.

S. 2368—Granting a pension to Elmer E. Dickey.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 1736.

S. 2369—For the relief of the estate of Aaron Murdock, deceased.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Claims, 1736.

S. 2370—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Samuel Noble, deceased, and others.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Claims, 1736.

S. 2371—Granting an increase of pension to Porter E. Nash.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1736.

S. 2372—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Joseph Block, deceased.
Mr. Thornton; Committee on Claims, 1736.

S. 2373—For the relief of the estate of Philip Felix Herwig, deceased.
Mr. Thornton; Committee on Claims, 1736.

S. 2374—Providing for the care of the Confederate Stockade Cemetery, Johnstons Island, in Sandusky Bay.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Military Affairs, 1736.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 90), 2908.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 5667, 5668.—Referred to House Committee on Appropriations, 5685.

S. 2375—For the condemnation of land in the interior of square No. 28, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1736.

S. 2376—For the condemnation of land in the interior of square No. 449, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr Pomerene; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1736.

S. 2377—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. C. Hunter.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 1757.

S. 2378—Granting a pension to Charles Franklin White.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 1758.

S. 2379—Authorizing the town of Juneau, Alaska, to issue bonds for public-school purposes, and prescribing the method of issuing bonds for such purposes.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Territories, 1758.

S. 2380—For the relief of heirs or estate of Thomas Daly, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 1758.

S. 2381—For the relief of heirs of James Thompson, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 1758.

S. 2382—Granting a pension to Willie J. Etheridge.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1758.

S 2383—For the relief of Stephen J. Mulhall and others.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 1758.

S. 2384—Amending the act approved Mar. 9, 1892, entitled "An act to provide an additional mode of taking depositions of witnesses in causes pending in the courts of the United States," to provide for the taking of depositions in foreign countries.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on the Judiciary, 1758.

S. 2385—Granting a pension to Sussannah M. Smith.
Mr Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 1798.

S. 2386—To provide four customs collection districts for the State of Florida.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 1798.

S. 2387—To promote First Lieut. C. R. W. Morison to his proper rank in the United States Army.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 1798.

S. 2388—Prohibiting contract labor by Federal prisoners.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Education and Labor, 1798.

S. 2389—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 1798.

S. 2390—Granting a pension to Laura E. Peavey.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Pensions, 1798.

S. 2391—Relative to legislative counsel and agents.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 1798.

S. 2392—To reorganize the customs service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on the Judiciary, 1799.—Debated, 1798, 1799.

S. 2393—Granting an increase of pension to David G. S. Gochanauer.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1798.

S. 2394—Granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Gentner.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1798.

S. 2395—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Jones.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1798.

S. 2396—Granting a pension to Caroline S. Mindil.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1798.

S. 2397—To provide for the construction and location of dwelling houses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Works; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1800.—Debated, 1799, 1800.

S. 2398—To fix and regulate rates to be charged by taxicabs and other vehicles.
Mr. Works; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1798.

S. 2399—Granting an increase of pension to Asa S. Hugill.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 1798.

S. 2400—For the relief of Jacob Beekman Rawles.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Claims, 1798.

S. 2401—For the relief of Albert Edgerton Buckman and others.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Claims, 1798.

S. 2402—To place control of Columbia Institution for the Deaf entirely under the president and board of directors of the institution and Congress.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Education and Labor, 1798.

S. 2403—Granting an increase of pension to Sallie E. Patrick.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 1798.

S. 2404—To permit entries on lands withdrawn for power-site purposes.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 1798.

S. 2405—Granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Judd.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1798.

S. 2406—To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Immigration, 1839.

S. 2407—Granting an increase of pension to Zipporah Lincoln.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2408—For the relief of John K. Sullivan and others.
Mr. Hollis; Committee on Claims, 1839.

S. 2409—For the relief of the First Baptist Church of La Fayette, Ga.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 1839.

S. 2410—To amend an act approved Jan. 30, 1897, chapter 109, entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, etc."
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on the Judiciary, 1839.

S. 2411—Granting an honorable discharge to Ustacio R. Davison.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Military Affairs, 1839.

S. 2412—Granting an increase of pension to Fred L. Bush.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2413—For the relief of Sheldon T. Eppright.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 1839.

S. 2414—Granting an increase of pension to W. E. Roach.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2415—Relating to the exclusion of traffic from streets and avenues of the city of Washington during parades.
Mr. Jones; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1839.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 87), 2465.—Debated, 4712.

S. 2416—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah T. Keller.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2417—Granting an increase of pension to Joanna Dean.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2418—Granting an increase of pension to Sophia M. Pollock.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2419—Permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry or other entry of the public lands of the United States.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Public Lands, 1839.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 95), 2973.—Amended and passed Senate, 3601.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 3641.

S. 2420—To incorporate the National Committee on Prison Labor, for the purpose of studying the whole problem of prison labor with a view of securing uniform legislation among the States of the Union, to the end that all convicts may be so employed as to promote their own welfare, and, at the same time, to reimburse the State for its expenses in maintaining prisons, while also preventing unfair competition between prison-made goods and the products of free labor, and, if possible, securing to the dependent families of prisoners a fair proportion of their rightful earnings.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Education and Labor, 1839.

S. 2421—For the relief of the estate of George McDermott Keegan.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 1839.

S. 2422—Granting a pension to Mary Gilchrist.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2423—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Michel Emonet, deceased.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 1839.

S. 2424—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Joseph Melancon, deceased.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 1839.

S. 2425—To authorize the Roanoke River Development Co. to construct and maintain a dam across the Roanoke River in Mecklenburg County, in the State of Virginia, approximately 20 miles below the town of Clarkesville, in said State.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Commerce, 1839.

S. 2426—For the relief of John G. Taylor and others.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Claims, 1839.

S. 2427—For the relief of the heirs of William S. Shoemaker, deceased.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Claims, 1839.

S. 2428—For the relief of Norman B. Roberts.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1839.

S. 2429—For the relief of Robert Zink.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1839.

S. 2430—For the relief of Arthur Wood.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1839.

S. 2431—For the relief of Clark W. Cottrell.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1839.

S. 2432—Granting an increase of pension to Augustus R. Dixon.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2433—Providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Finance, 1839.—Reported back, 2095.—Passed Senate, 3051.—Referred to House Committee on Ways and Means, 3116.—Senate requests House to return bill, bill laid on the table (see bill H. R. 7595), 4708.

S. 2434—For the relief of Edward A. Godwin and others.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Claims, 1839.

S. 2435—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Brown.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2436—Granting an increase of pension to Fritz Hedlund.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2437—To incorporate the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Judiciary, 1839.

S. 2438—For the erection of a military post at or near the city of Gulfport, in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Vardaman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1839.

S. 2439—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline Helena Frickey.
Mr. Root; Committee on Pensions, 1839.

S. 2440—Providing for the erection of a suitable monument on the grave of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton in Arlington National Cemetery, in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Nelson; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1903.—Read the second time, Committee on the Library, 1933.

S. 2441—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the officering and manning of vessels subject to the inspection laws of the United States," approved Mar. 3, 1913.
Mr. Nelson; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Commerce, 1933.

S. 2442—Granting an increase of pension to Judson Bayne.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1933.

S. 2443—Granting an increase of pension to Van Buren Fisher.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1933.

S. 2444—Granting a pension to Maggie M. Lane.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1933.

S. 2445—For the relief of James H. Devlin.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Claims, 1933.

S. 2446—Providing for the adjustment and payment of accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Claims, 1933.

S. 2447—Granting a pension to Horace H. Lockwood.
Mr. McCumber; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1933.

S. 2448—For the relief of William Henry Hayden.
Mr. McCumber; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Claims, 1933.

S. 2449—For the relief of the legal representatives of Jennie M. Hunt, deceased.
Mr. McCumber; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Claims, 1933.

S. 2450—For the relief of Frederick J. Ernst.
Mr. McCumber; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Claims, 1933.

S. 2451—For the relief of Margaret F. Watson.
Mr. McCumber; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Claims, 1933.

S. 2452—Granting a pension to Catharine A. Riley.
Mr. McCumber; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1933.

S. 2453—To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Immigration, 1933.

S. 2454—Authorizing an investigation by the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a cotton-gin compress that may be constructed at a price within the reach of individuals and organizations of average means and to encourage the use thereof.
Mr. Sheppard; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1933.

S. 2455—For the relief of the heirs of George S. Thebo.
Mr. Sheppard; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Indian Affairs, 1933.

S. 2456—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Theodore S. Coulbourn.
Mr. Saulsbury; introduction noted, 1899.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Naval Affairs, 1933.

S. 2457—To provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the judicial district of the State of Colorado.
Mr. Thomas; introduction noted, 1901.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on the Judiciary, 1933.

S. 2458—Granting a pension to Seaman W. Potter.
Mr. Chamberlain; introduction noted, —.—Read the first time, 1904.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1933.

S. 2459—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph F. Chadburn.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1933.

S. 2460—Granting a pension to Barbara Henderson.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1933.

S. 2461—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Butler.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2462—Granting an increase of pension to Alice C. Sawtelle.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2463—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Gregory.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2464—Granting an increase of pension to Calvin W. Birg, alias Calvin Burton.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2465—Granting an increase of pension to William O'Callaghan.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2466—For the relief of Elsie McDowell Bunting.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2467—For the relief of F. M. Lyman, jr.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Claims, 1934.

S. 2468—For the relief of Jacob E. Michael.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Claims, 1934.

S. 2469—For the relief of the Eldredge Bros. Live Stock Co., a corporation.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Finance, 1934.

S. 2470—To reinstate Frank Ellsworth McCorkle as a cadet at United States Military Academy.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1934.

S. 2471—For the relief of William R. Boggs and others.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Claims, 1934.

S. 2472—To correct the military record of Herman von Werthern.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Military Affairs, 1934.

S. 2473—For the relief of Alice H. Morse.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 1934.

S. 2474—For the relief of Mrs. Jarvis M. Williams.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 1934.

S. 2475—Granting an increase of pension to Eleanor F. Goodale.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2476—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine M. Downes.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2477—Granting an increase of pension to Emily A. Potter.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2478—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet C. Squire.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2479—Granting an increase of pension to Laura H. Lathrop.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2480—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Boyd.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2481—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline F. Nearing.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2482—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret S. B. Ramsay.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2483—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Spence.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2484—Granting a pension to David Hurbert.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2485—Granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Wilcox.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2486—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Brann.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2487—Granting a pension to Paul L. Bahr.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2488—Granting a pension to John Cooper.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2489—Granting a pension to Arthur W. S. Maw.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2490—Granting a pension to Walter F. Davidson.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2491—Granting a pension to John Cooper.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 1934.

S. 2492—For the relief of Paymaster Alvin Hovey-King, United States Navy.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1934.

S. 2493—To provide for the placing of the temporary employees of the Census Bureau on the permanent roll of the civil service.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; introduction noted, 1904.—Read the first time, 1934.—Read the second time, Committee on the Census, 1991.

S. 2494—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Clayton, in the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Catron; introduction noted, 1904.—Read the first time, 1934.—Read the second time, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1991.

S. 2495—Granting an increase of pension to Eugenia Chavez de Montano.
Mr. Catron; introduction noted, 1904.—Read the first time, 1934.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2496—Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Perkins; introduction noted, 1904.—Read the first time, 1934.—Read the second time, Committee on Public Lands, 1991.

S. 2497—Granting an increase of pension to W. H. Hyatt.
Mr. Shafroth; introduction noted, 1904.—Read the first time, 1934.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2498—Granting a pension to Helena A. Edic.
Mr. Shafroth; introduction noted, 1904.—Read the first time, 1934.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2499—Granting an increase of pension to John Wade.
Mr. Shafroth; introduction noted, 1904.—Read the first time, 1934.—Read the second time, Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2500—To regulate the employment of agents, counsel, and attorneys engaged to secure the passage or defeat of legislation by Congress; to prohibit persons and corporations interested in the passage or defeat of legislation and their counsel, agents, and attorneys from attempting to influence Members of the Senate and House of Representatives other than by oral and written arguments and briefs submitted to regularly constituted committees; providing for a return of expenses incurred; and prescribing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereprescribing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof.
Mr. Crawford; introduction noted, 1904.—Read the first time, 1934.—Read the second time, Committee on the Judiciary, 1991.

S. 2501—Granting an increase of pension to Abbie A. Tucker.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2502—Granting an increase of pension to James Henry Martineau.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2503—Granting a pension to Mary Butterfield.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2504—To reimburse George Heiner, postmaster at Morgan, Utah, for loss of postage stamps.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Claims, 1991.

S. 2505—To correct the military record of Joseph B. Forbes.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 1991.

S. 2506—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Bachus.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2507—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet N. Lair.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2508—Granting a pension to William H. Tucker.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2509—Granting an increase of pension to Moses N. Jones.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2510—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar T. Limes.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 1991.

S. 2511—To provide for agricultural entries on coal lands in Alaska.
Mr. Smoot; introduction noted, 1934.—Read the first time, 1991.—Read the second time, Committee on Public Lands, 2019.

S. 2512—To amend an act entitled "An act relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon," approved Aug. 13, 1894.
Mr. Smoot; introduction noted, 1934.—Read the first time, 1991.—Read the second time, Committee on the Judiciary, 2019.

S. 2513—To provide for the erection of a public building at Cedar City, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; introduction noted, 1934.—Read the first time, 1991.—Read the second time, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2019.

S. 2514—For the relief of William P. Havenor.
Mr. Brady; introduction noted, 1934.—Read the first time, 1991.—Read the second time, Committee on Public Lands, 2019.

S. 2515—To amend the interstate commerce law and to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to assume the power of supervising the issuance of stock, the issuance of bonds, the matter of consolidation, amalgamation, or combination of all transportation lines doing an interstate commerce business, and all interstate concerns engaged in any form of interstate commerce, and for such other purposes as shall protect the public against watered stock and excessive bond issues, and consolidations made with the object of effecting monopoly and trust in matters of interstate commerce.
Mr. Lewis; introduction noted, 1934.—Read the first time, 1991.—Read the second time, Committee on Interstate Commerce, 2019.

S. 2516—To direct the Attorney General to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from a decree entered by the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of New York in the suit of the United States against the American Tobacco Co. and others, and extend the time for taking such appeal, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cummins; introduction noted, 1934.—Read the first time, 1991.—Read the second time, Committee on the Judiciary, 2019.

S. 2517—Providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees.
Mr. Newlands; introduction noted, 1934, 1935.—Read the first time, 1991.—Read the second time, Committee on Interstate Commerce, 2019.—Reported back (S. Rept. 72), 2133 2365.—Debated and passed Senate, 1934, 1935, 2178–2182.—Debated in House, 2430–2442 [Appendix, 222, 223, 232].—Amended and passed House, 2442.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 2024, 2421.—Examined and signed, 2427, 2445.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 6], 2471, 4508.

S. 2518—Granting to the town of Nevadaville, Colo., the right to purchase certain lands for the protection of water supply.
Mr. Shafroth; introduction noted, 1935.—Read the first time, 1991.—Read the second time, Committee on Public Lands, 2019.

S. 2519—Granting an increase of pension to Zera F. Etheridge.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2520—Granting a pension to Parmelia H. McAley.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2521—Granting a pension to Harriet A. Frasier.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2522—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret W. Goodwin.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2523—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Campfield.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2524—Granting a pension to Isabell C. Dean.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2525—Granting a pension to Charlotte Lewis McMahon.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2526—Granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Doolittle.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2527—Granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Doughty.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2528—Granting an increase of pension to George Kellogg.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2529—For the relief of Benjamin R. Brown.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 2019.

S. 2530. Granting a pension to Barbara Henderson.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2531—Granting a pension to Raymond R. Hammond.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2532—Granting a pension to Delia Herbert.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2533—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Sears.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2534—Granting an increase of pension to John Graffam.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2535—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram A. Hustus.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2536—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sullivan.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2537—Granting a pension to William N. Russell.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2538—To repeal sections 1538 and 1539 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2019.

S. 2539—For the relief of the heirs of Mary B. Lively.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Claims, 2019.

S. 2540—For the relief of heirs or estate of Joseph D. Hayes, deceased.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Claims, 2019.

S. 2541—Granting an increase of pension to Nannie V. Benton.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Pensions, 2019.

S. 2542—To place the names of Elverton E. Fuller and Frank H. Adams on the lineal list of Infantry officers next after that of J. De Camp Hall, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, to date from January 6, 1900.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Military Affairs, 2019.

S. 2543—To place Michael James McCormack upon the active list of the Navy.
Mr. Townsend; introduction noted, 1990.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Naval Affairs, 2073.

S. 2544—For the relief of John K. Steedman.
Mr. Townsend; introduction noted, 1990.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Claims, 2073.

S. 2545—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel the allotment of Irene Lydia Simmons.
Mr. Sterling; introduction noted, 1990.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Indian Affairs, 2073.

S. 2546—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use at his discretion surplus moneys in the Treasury in the purchase or redemption of the outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States.
Mr. Smoot; introduction noted, 1991.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Finance, 2073.

S. 2547—Authorizing the reconveyance of certain lands to the United States and authorizing the parties making such conveyance to file entry on other public lands.
Mr. McCumber; introduction noted, 1991.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Public Lands, 2073.

S. 2548—To create an additional land district in the State of Arizona.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; introduction noted, 1991.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Public Lands, 2073.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 75), 2361.—Amended and passed Senate, 2361, 2362.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 2385.

S. 2549—To provide for an enlarged homestead entry in Arizona where sufficient water suitable for domestic purposes is not obtainable upon the lands.
Mr. Ashurst; introduction noted, 1992.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Public Lands, 2073.

S. 2550—To correct the military record of Jacob Scott.
Mr. Thompson; introduction noted, 1902.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Military Affairs, 2073.

S. 2551—To authorize the adjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nelson; introduction noted, 1902.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Claims, 2073.

S. 2552—To further protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.
Mr. La Follette; introduction noted, 1902.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Interstate Commerce, 2073.

S. 2553—To provide for the relief of certain enlisted men in the United States Navy.
Mr. Thornton; introduction noted, ——.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on Naval Affairs, 2073.

S. 2554—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Wallace.
Mr. Gallinger; introduction noted, 2019.—Read twice, Committee on Pensions, 2073.

S. 2555—Relative to the carrying or displaying of certain flags within the District of Columbia.
Mr. Gallinger; introduction noted, 2019.—Read twice, Committee on the District of Columbia, 2073.

S. 2556—Granting a pension to William C. Cashell.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Pensions, 2073.

S. 2557—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. Freeman.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Pensions, 2073.

S. 2558—Granting a pension to Daisy D. Knox.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Pensions, 2073.

S. 2559—To authorize the enlargement of the site of the public building at Ottawa, Kans., and to make an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2073.

S. 2560—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 45, of Smith Center, Kans., two cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Military Affairs, 2073.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 105), 3732.

S. 2561—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hays, Kans., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Military Affairs, 2074.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 106), 3732.

S. 2562—For the relief of Peter Carroll and others, lately laborers employed by the United States military authorities in and about Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Mr. Bristow; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Claims, 2074.

S. 2563—For the relief of Rebecca C. Pepper.
Mr. Townsend; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Public Lands, 2074.

S. 2564—To amend chapter 18 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; introduction noted, 2018.—Read twice, Committee on the District of Columbia, 2074.

S. 2565—For the appointment by the President of a Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.
Mr. Gore; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Indian Affairs, 2074.

S. 2566—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. McAuley.
Mr. Bankhead; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Pensions, 2074.

S. 2567—Granting a pension to Taylor Garrison.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 2074.

S. 2568—Granting an increase of pension to Oakaley Randall.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 2074.

S. 2569—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan Long.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 2074.

S. 2570—Granting an increase of pension to Malinda Skinner.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 2074.

S. 2571—For the relief of Jefferson Tongate.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 2074.

S. 2572—For the relief of William H. Kline.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 2074.

S. 2573—For the relief of the estate of William Stanley.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2574—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Schneller.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2575—For the relief of the estate of Edward J. Spaulding.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2576—For the relief of John Q. Adams.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Public Lands, 2119.—Reported back (S. Rept. 96), 2073.—Debated and passed Senate, 5862, 5863.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 5868.

S. 2577—To regulate the franking privilege.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 2119.

S. 2578—Granting an increase of pension to John How.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2579—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Porter.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2580—Regulating the use and occupation of buildings along alleyways in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Jones; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2119.

S. 2581—For the relief of certain enlisted men of the Navy.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2119.

S. 2582—Granting a pension to Rudolph Kals.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2583—To regulate lobbying and the employment and registration of legislative counsel and legislative agents, defining legislative counsel and legislative agents, and prescribing penalties for the violation of the provsion herein.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on the Judiciary, 2119.

S. 2584—For the relief of James L. Wallace, his heirs or assigns.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2585—For the relief of Henry B. Freeman.
Mr. Clark of Wyoming; Committee on Military Affairs, 2119.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 4634.

S. 2586—For the relief of Mollie Quirk.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2587—To provide for the organization of the unemployed into an Industrial Army of the United States, and the maintenance of same.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Education and Labor, 2119.

S. 2588—For the relief of Napoleon Le Clerc.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Public Lands, 2119.

S. 2589—For the relief of Peter McKay.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2590—To reimburse Charles C. Crowell for two months extra pay in lieu of traveling expenses.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2591—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kuster.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2592—Granting a pension to Mary A. Tozier.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2593—Making an appropriation to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2119.

S. 2594—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit funds belonging to Indian tribes in Oklahoma in the banks of said State.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2119.

S. 2595—For the relief of the estate of William Kelly.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2596—For the relief of Katherine A. Smith.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2597—For the relief of James Jackson.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2598—For the relief of Valentine M. C. Silva.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2599—For the relief of the estate of Augustine McIntyre.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2600—For the relief of Moses Harris.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Military Affairs, 2119.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 4330.

S. 2601—For the relief of the estate of Napoleon B. McLaughlen and others.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2602—For the relief of Mary R. P. Robins.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Claims, 2119.

S. 2603—Granting an increase of pension to John Ryan.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2604—Granting an increase of pension to Eva D. Peck.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2605—Granting an increase of pension to Laura Garriett.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2606—Granting an increase of pension to Celestia A. Beebe.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2607—Granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Johnson.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2119.

S. 2608—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Whitson.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 2130.

S. 2609—To amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minn.," approved February 26, 1904.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 2130.—Reported back (S. Rept. 125), 5859.

S. 2610—Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Public Lands, 2130.

S. 2611—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of Louis Landram, administrator of William J. Landram, deceased, and the legal representatives of James Harvey Dennis.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 2130.

S. 2612—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims, in the cases herein enumerated, by payment of the several sums mentioned to those named herein.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 2130.

S. 2613—For the relief of Marian E. Gibbon.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Claims, 2130.

S. 2614—Granting a pension to William M. Swart.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2130.

S. 2615—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Custer.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 2130.

S. 2616—To promote the efficiency of the Public Health Service.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 2130.

S. 2617—Granting an increase of pension to Isabel T. Congo.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pension, 2172.

S. 2618—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Bartleben.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pension, 2172.

S. 2619—Granting an increase of pension to Samaria Liddle.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pension, 2172.

S. 2620—For the relief of the estate of John I. Adair.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Claims, 2172.

S. 2621—For the relief of the estate of Robert Ayres and others.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Claims, 2172.

S. 2622—For the relief of Adalena Ripley.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Claims, 2172.

S. 2623—For the relief of the estate of Robert H. Montgomery.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Claims, 2172.

S. 2624—Granting an increase of pension to George Lindsay.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2625—Granting an increase of pension to John Haines.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2626—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Willis.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2627—Granting an increase of pension to Otto Weber.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2628—Granting an increase of pension to Allison W. Pollard.
Mr. Bradley, Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2629—For the relief of John J. Brereton and others.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Claims, 2172.

S. 2630—For the relief of Clarence Hazelbaker.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2172.

S. 2631—Granting an increase of pension to Abel Williams.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2632—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan R. Thomas.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2633—Granting an increase of pension to Emma Sickler.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2634—Granting an increase of pension to A. Fannie Prevatt.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2635—Granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Brown.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2636—Granting a pension to Fannie S. Douglass.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2172.

S. 2637—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy for four years in the case of Paymaster's Clerk Henry Gullmette.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2172.

S. 2638—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel Tucker, deceased.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 2173.

S. 2639—To provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2173.—Debated, 2291, 2292, 3086–3088, 3090–3097.

S. 2640—Waiving the age limit for appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Paymaster's Clerk George W. Masterton, United States Navy.
Mr. Jonnson of Maine; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2173.

S. 2641—Granting an increase of pension to James Rolfe.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2173.

S. 2642—For the relief of the estate of Thomas Britton, deceased.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Military Affairs, 2173.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 3858.

S. 2643—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit in the banks of the cotton-growing States the amount of money now held in the Treasury accruing from the sale of seized cotton; also the amount of money collected on cotton as a revenue tax.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2173.

S. 2644—For the relief of Frank E. Garrett and others.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 2173.

S. 2645—For the relief of William E. Farrell.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2173.

S. 2646—To provide for a site and the erection of a public building at Starke, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2173.

S. 2647—For the relief of A. Purdee.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Lands, 2173.

S. 2648—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse Merical.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 2173.

S. 2649—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Thornberg.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 2173.

S. 2650—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit funds belonging to Indian tribes in Oklahoma in the banks of said State.
Mr. Core; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2173.

S. 2651—Providing for the purchase and disposal of certain lands containing kaolin, kaolinite, fuller's earth, and other minerals within portions of Indian reservations heretofore opened to settlement and entry.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Public Lands, 2218.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 122), 5761.

S. 2652—Granting a pension to Mary A. Pierce.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 2218.

S. 2653—For the relief of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota Bands of Sioux Indians, otherwise known as the Santee Sioux Indians.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Indians Affairs, 2218.

S. 2654—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Graham.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 2218.

S. 2655—Granting an increase of pension to Louise Compton.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 2218.

S. 2656—To correct the military record of Thomas Smith.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 2274.

S. 2657—For the relief of William S. McCornick.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 2274.

S. 2658—For the relief of Lewis B. McCornick.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 2274.

S. 2659—Providing for a monument to commemorate the women of the Civil War.
Mr. Root; Committee on the Library, 2291.—Reported back, 4211.

S. 2660—Donating cannon to the city of Prescott, Ariz.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Military Affairs, 2291.

S. 2661—For the relief of the administrator and heirs of John G. Campbell, to permit the prosecution of Indian depredation claims.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2291.

S. 2662—Granting an increase of pension to Adelbert A. Dickey.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2291.

S. 2663—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Thomas.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2291.

S. 2664—Granting an increase of pension to David E. Bird.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2291.

S. 2665—For the relief of the estate of Alexander N. Shipley.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 2291.

S. 2666—For the relief of Thomas Little.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 2291.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 5139.

S. 2667—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912," approved Mar. 4, 1911.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2291.

S. 2668—For the relief of Martha Hazelwood.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2291.

S. 2669—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Harris.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 2291.

S. 2670—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Benson.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 2291.

S. 2671—Further to protect commerce against restraint and monopoly.
Mr. Chilton; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 2291.

S. 2672—Granting a pension to Rozila D. Merrick.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 2291.

S. 2673—Granting an increase of pension to Katherine Prosser.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 2291.

S. 2674—To define certain crimes and to provide punishment therefor.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on the Judiciary, 2339.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 97), 3054.—Debated, 3054.

S. 2675—To promote safety in the operation of railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with efficient and suitable headligts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 2339.

S. 2676—To punish Indians for accepting, receiving, soliciting, or purchasing intoxicating liquors.
Mr. Jones; Committee on the Judiciary, 2339.

S. 2677—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Igo.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2339.

S. 2678—Granting an increase of pension to Logan McD. Scott.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2339.

S. 2679—Providing for a commission to recommend appointments to office, and for other purposes.
Mr. Works; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 2339.

S. 2680—For the relief of Peter W. Anderson.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Claims, 2339.

S. 2681—For the relief of Fred Larsen.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Claims, 2339.

S. 2682—For the relief of the estate of William McCleave.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Claims, 2339.

S. 2683—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Salsman.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 2339.

S. 2684—To regulate detached service in the line of the Army.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Military Affairs, 2339.

S. 2685—For the relief of the heirs of Joseph A. Mabry.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 2339.

S. 2686—For the relief of the estate of Marilda F. Sims, deceased, and others.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 2339.

S. 2687—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases herein enumerated by payment of the several sums mentioned to those named herein.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 2339.

S. 2688—To increase the limit of cost of the United States public building at Grand Junction, Colo.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2365.

S. 2689—Amending an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1913.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2366.—Reported back, 3350.—Debated and passed Senate, 2366, 3350, 3351.—Referred to House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3420.

S. 2690—For the relief of Andy M. Weller.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 2365.

S. 2691—For the relief of John P. Roberson.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2692—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell all unsold lots in the town site of Plummer, Kootenai County, Idaho, and for other purposes.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Public Lands, 2365.

S. 2693—For the relief of Mary Van Deventer.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Claims, 2365.

S. 2694—For the relief of Joshua Hawkes.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Military Affairs, 2365.

S. 2695—To provide for the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 2365.

S. 2696—To authorize the city of Fairmont to construct and operate a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near the city of Fairmont, in the State of West Virginia.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Commerce, 2365.

S. 2697—Amending the acts relating to the granting of pensions.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2698—For the relief of the estate of Harrison Moulton.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Claims, 2365.

S. 2699—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Larrabee.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2700—Granting a pension to Mary F. Turner.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2701—For the relief of Pickens Evans Woodson.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 2365.

S. 2702—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Chief Yeoman R. B. Langsford, United States Navy.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2365.

S. 2703—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Yeoman Gerald A. Eubank, United States Navy.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2365.

S. 2704—To regulate commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations by prohibiting the sending and the transmission of messages relating to the purchase or sale for future delivery of farm products not intended for actual delivery.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 2365.

S. 2705—Granting a pension to Mathew Whitfield.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2706—Granting an increase of pension to Z. S. Walker.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2707—To provide for exchange of lands on reclamation projects.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 2365.

S. 2708—Granting an increase of pension to Ada Mann.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2709—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin McKimmy.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2710—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make a donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Military Affairs, 2365.

S. 2711—To provide for the acquiring of station grounds by the Great Northern Railway Co. in the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2365.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 92), amended, and passed Senate, 2952.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 3004.—Reported back (H. Rept. 54), 3646.—Debated, 4150, 4627–4629.—Passed House, 4629.—Examined and signed, 4706, 4707.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 12], 5183.

S. 2712—Declaring that all citizens of Porto Rico and certain natives permanently residing in said island shall be citizens of the United States.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, 2365.

S. 2713—For the relief of Thomas Reid.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 2365.

S. 2714—To authorize the President of the United States to provide transportation and coal-mine development in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Territories, 2365.

S. 2715—To amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 2365.—Reported back (S Rept. 91), 2908.

S. 2716—Granting a pension to Samuel Rook.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2717—To change the name of the Indians residing in Robeson and adjoining counties, in the State of North Carolina, who have heretofore been known as "Croatan Indians," or "Indians of Robeson County," to the name "Cherokee Indians of Robeson County."
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2365.

S. 2718—Granting a pension to Thomas E. Carter.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 2365.

S. 2719—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the destruction of private property and damage thereto as the result of the construction of levees along, and other improvements of, the Mississippi River.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 2365.

S. 2720—To incorporate the national committee on prison labor.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Education and Labor, 2366.

S. 2721—Granting a pension to Creed V. Irvine.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 2366.

S. 2722—Providing for inspection by officers of the Public Health Service of vessels, vehicles, trains, carriages, or other conveyances, depots, etc., engaged in or used in connection with interstate commerce, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce reasonable rules and regulations to maintain the same in a sanitary condition.
Mr. Owen: Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 2366.

S. 2723—For the relief of the heirs of Martha Fields, deceased.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 2366.

S. 2724—Providing for the payment of drainage assessments on Indian lands in Oklahoma.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2366.

S. 2725—Authorizing the sale of certain lands to the Dwight Mission School, on Sallisaw Creek, Okla.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2366.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 100), 3262.

S. 2726—For the relief of the Iowa Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2366.

S. 2727—To create an additional land district in the State of Nevada.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Public Lands, 2373.—Reported back (S. Rept. 88) and passed Senate, 2465.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 2623.—Reported back (H. Rept. 85), 5151.—Debated, 5154–5167.—Passed House, 5167.—Examined and signed, 5205, 5292.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 19], 5441, 5637.

S. 2728—To reimburse W. B. Graham, late postmaster at Ely, Nev., for money expended for clerical assistance.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 2373.

S. 2729—Granting an increase of pension to Gilman H. Dimond.
Mr. Hollis; Committee on Pensions, 2373.

S. 2730—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Eaton.
Mr. Hollis; Committee on Pensions, 2374.

S. 2731—For the relief of William E. Dougherty.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 2374.

S. 2732—For the relief of the estate of William C. Hemphill and others.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 2374.

S. 2733—For the relief of John W. Whitten.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 2374.

S. 2734—For the relief of the estate of Richard H. Pend, deceased.
Mr. Works; Committee on Claims, 2374.

S. 2735—Granting a pension to Cremora J. Huffman.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 2374.

S. 2736—Granting an increase of pension to James L. Donham.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 2374.

S. 2737—Granting an increase of pension to William Jackson.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 2374.

S. 2738—Granting an increase of pension to Julius C. Ward.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 2374.

S. 2739—To create a waterways commission and a board of river regulation to promote interstate commerce by the development and improvement of the rivers and waterways and water resources of the United States and the coordination of and cooperation between rail and water routes, and by providing a fund for the regulation and control of the flow of rivers and for the maintenance at all seasons of a navigable stage of water in waterways and for the connection of rivers and waterways with the Great Lakes and with each other, and as a means to that end to provide for flood prevention and protection and for water storage and for the beneficial use of flood waters for irrigation and water power and for the conservation and use of water in agriculture and for the protection of watersheds from denudation and erosion and from forest fires and for the cooperation in such work of Government services and bureaus with each other and with States, municipalities, and other local agencies.
Mr. Newlands; read twice and ordered to lie on the table, 2392, 2393.—Debated, 2392, 2393, 2420, 5299.

S. 2740—Relating to additional entries on lands subject to entry under the enlarged homestead act.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 2395.

S. 2741—Making it unlawful for individuals, corporations, or associations to employ armed men or bodies of armed men on their premises for any purpose.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on the Judiciary, 2395.

S. 2742—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Barmby.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2395.

S. 2743—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Taylor.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2395.

S. 2744—Granting an increase of pension to Henrietta M. Clark.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2395.

S. 2745—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine H. Warner.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2395.

S. 2746—Granting an increase of pension to Annie L. Larkin.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2395.

S. 2747—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Whiting.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2396.

S. 2748—Granting an increase of pension to Purleyette M. Burnett.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2396.

S. 2749—Granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Wilcox.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2396.

S. 2750—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet B. Swift.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2396.

S. 2751—Granting a pension to Harriet E. Vose.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2396.

S. 2752—Granting a pension to Bridget Fahey.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2396.

S. 2753—Granting an increase of pension to David Rosebraugh.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 2396.

S. 2754—For the relief of James Baird.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 2396.

S. 2755—For the relief of George H. Hunting.
Mr. Page; Committee on Military Affairs, 2396.

S. 2756—To repeal section 20 of the act entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws," approved May 30, 1908.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2396.—Debated, 2396.

S. 2757—To appropriate $11,500 to supplement appropriations previously made for the construction of the roadways from the Highway Bridge across the United States agricultural experimental farm in the State of Virginia to the southern boundary of the Arlington estate, and for the roadway extending north and south in front of the eastern boundary line of the Arlington Cemetery.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Appropriations, 2417.

S. 2758—For the relief of the estate of Robert M. Hall, deceased.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Claims, 2417.

S. 2759—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Wilson Thompson, deceased.
Mr. James; Committee on Claims, 2417.

S. 2760—Granting a pension to Matilda C. Heilman.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2761—Granting an increase of pension to George M. Spanogle.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2762—Granting a pension to Matthew F. Whitcomb.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2763—Granting an increase of pension to Eugene Helmbold.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2764—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin J. Krause.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2765—Granting an increase of pension to J. Davis Duffield.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2766—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Harris.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2767—Granting a pension to Jesse Murphy.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2768—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Hazlett.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2769—For the relief of Amos Gaul.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 2417.

S. 2770—For the relief of Thomas Parkinson.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 2417.

S. 2771—Granting a pension to Sallie A. Brown.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2772—Granting a pension to Mary V. Canaday.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 2417.

S. 2773—To increase the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be constructed at New Orleans, La.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Appropriations, 2417.

S. 2774—For the relief of George B. Hughes.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Claims, 2466.

S. 2775—To transfer Commander Arthur Bainbridge Hoff from the retired to the active list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Thornton; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2466.

S. 2776—For the relief of Stilman Stotts.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2466.

S. 2777—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Rutter.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2466.

S. 2778—Granting a pension to Marshall Smithhart.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2466.

S. 2779—To authorize the conveyance of the steel bridge over the Snake River between Lewiston, Idaho, and Clarkston, Wash., to the States of Idaho and Washington or local subdivisions thereof.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Commerce, 2466.—Reported back (S. Rept. 127) and passed Senate, 5861.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5939.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 5940.—Examined and signed, 5960, 5961.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 36] November 27, 1913.

S. 2780—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hanover, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2466.

S. 2781—Providing for the recognition of certain persons, for rank only, as commissioned officers in the Civil War.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Military Affairs, 2466.

S. 2782—Granting an increase of pension to Hamilton M. Steele.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 2466.

S. 2783—For the relief of the estate of Edward Allsworth.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 2466.

S. 2784—Granting an increase of pension to Sidney Williams.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 2466.

S. 2785—Granting an increase of pension to Willet Van Winkle.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 2466.

S. 2786—For the relief of the New England Steamship Co., owner of the American steamer Commonwealth.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 2466.

S. 2787—Granting an increase of pension to Elinor F. Rodenbough.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 2467.

S. 2788—For the relief of Templin Morris Potts, captain on the retired list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2467.

S. 2789—To award the medal of honor of Maj. John O. Skinner, surgeon, United States Army, retired.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 2548.

S. 2790—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Northrup.
Mr. Clark of Wyoming; Committee on Pensions, 2548.

S. 2791—Granting a pension to William Kennedy.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 2548.

S. 2792—Granting an increase of pension to Ezra Rice.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2548.

S. 2793—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza Hummon.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2548.

S. 2794—To reimburse John A. Lowrie, postmaster of Seville, Medina County, Ohio, for postal savings stamps stolen.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Claims, 2548.

S. 2795—For the relief of heirs or estate of John M. Wright, deceased.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Claims, 2548.

S. 2796—For the relief of heirs or estate of Moses Camak, deceased.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Claims, 2548.

S. 2797—For the relief of heirs or estate of John Y. Jackson, deceased.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Claims, 2548.

S. 2798—To provide for warning signals for vessels working on wrecks or engaged in dredging or other submarine work.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Commerce, 2569.

S. 2799—Granting a pension to Lucinda P. Fayette.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 2569.

S. 2800—To amend section 34, volume 31, United States Statutes at Large.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2569.

S. 2801—For the relief of settlers on unsurveyed lands of the public domain.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Lands, 2591.

S. 2802—To authorize any farmer or association of farmers, any fruit grower or association of fruit growers, or other person or persons to manufacture, denature, and sell alcohol, and providing penalties for a violation thereof.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Finance, 2591.

S. 2803—Relating to the syndicating or otherwise supplying to newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals admitted to the privileges of the mail as second-class matter, reading, editorial, illustrative, or other matter, and forbidding the insertion therein of matter specially paid for unless plainly marked "advertisement," and prescribing penalties for the violation of the provisions herein.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 2591.

S. 2804—To amend section 87 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on the Judiciary, 2591.

S. 2805—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie A. Norton.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 2591.

S. 2806—Relative to the appointment, pay, and rank of chief warrent officers in the Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Commerce, 2591.

S. 2807—Providing for a special study by the Secretary of Agriculture of diseases among sheep and goats and making appropriation therefor.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2591.

S. 2808—Authorizing negotiations with certain countries regarding the exportation of goats to the United States.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2591.

S. 2809—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred L. Cain.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 2591.

S. 2810—For the relief of the heirs of Joshua Nicholls.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 2591.

S. 2811—To establish a fish-cultural station on Long Island, in the State of New York.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Fisheries, 2591.

S. 2812—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Chief Yoeman Meyer Cox, United States Navy.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2628.

S. 2813—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of John Edward Bibb, now in the accounting department of the Navy at Philadelphia.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2628.

S. 2814—Granting permission to Ella S. Gilliland and Clara E. Gilliland, joined by her husband, W. H. Gilliland, to institute suit against the United States of America in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas for the partition and adjustment of the rights and titles claimed by them in certain lands situated in said eastern district of Texas.
Mr. Culberson; Committee on the Judiciary, 2629.

S. 2815—To provide for the completion of certain homestead entries for lands within the abandoned Mount Whitney Military Reservation.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Public Lands, 2629.

S. 2816—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Abilene, Kans., two cannon.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Military Affairs, 2629.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 107), 3732.

S. 2817—Granting a pension to Laura K. Simpson.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Pensions, 2629.

S. 2818—Granting an increase of pension to Jackson Stout.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 2659.

S. 2819—To reimburse Edward H. Collins, postmaster of Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, for postal savings stamps stolen.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Claims, 2659.

S. 2820—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Fifer.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 2659.

S. 2821—For the relief of Americus A. Gordon.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 2659.

S. 2822—To reimburse the Port Angeles City Dock Co. for damages done to the dock of that company by the United States revenue cutter Snohomish.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Claims, 2659.

S. 2823—Relating to the temporary filling of vacancies occurring in the offices of register and receiver of district land offices.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 2720.

S. 2824—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the ajudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved Mar. 3, 1891.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2720.

S. 2825—Granting an increase of pension to Harry Jones.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 2720.

S. 2826—Granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Sleater.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 2720.

S. 2827—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ann Jones.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 2721.

S. 2828—For the relief of the estate of Benjamin Gratz, deceased.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 2721.

S. 2829—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Curran.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 2721.

S. 2830—Making appropriation for the correction of the acoustics, by the Harper system, of the United States Naval Academy chapel and auditorium.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2721.

S. 2831—To establish a drainage fund and to provide for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands in certain States.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Commerce, 2721.

S. 2832—Granting an increase of pension to Melancton Doren.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 2777.

S. 2833—Providing for the appropriation of $2,500 as a part contribution for a monument to mark the site of Fort Edward, at Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on the Library, 2777.

S. 2834—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws."
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2777.

S. 2835—To provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle and eastern judicial districts in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lea; Committee on the Judiciary, 2777.

S. 2836—To provide a penalty for retention or misuse of confidential records by former Government employees.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on the Judiciary, 2806.

S. 2837—Granting a pension to Matilda Robertson.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 2806.

S. 2838—Granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Putnam.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2806.

S. 2839—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore C. Bates.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2806.

S. 2840—For the relief of Edgar R. Kellogg.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Claims, 2806.

S. 2841—For the relief of the estate of Francis E. Lacey.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Claims, 2806.

S. 2842—To reimburse Jetta Lee, late postmaster at Newport, Tenn., for key funds stolen from post office.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 2806.

S. 2843—Appropriating $100,000 as reward for the discovery of a remedy to put an end to the ravages of the boll weevil.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2839.

S. 2844—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Van Note.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 2839.

S. 2845—Granting a pension to Mary E. Kellermann.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 2839.

S. 2846—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Partridge.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2839.

S. 2847—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Hamlin.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2839.

S. 2848—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Rhoades.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 2839.

S. 2849—To increase the pension of those who have lost limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2839.

S. 2850—Granting an increase of pension to Susan Liggins.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2839.

S. 2851—Granting a pension to Cornelius Branning.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 2839.

S. 2852—For the relief of John Lindsay.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2839.

S. 2853—For the relief of George W. Hahn.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 2839.

S. 2854—Granting an honorable discharge to William C. Chandler.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Military Affairs, 2839.

S. 2855—To correct the naval record of Lieut. William S. Cox, United States Navy.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2839.

S. 2856—Providing for the retirement of certain medical officers of the Army.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 2908.

S. 2857—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Florine A. Albright.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 2908.

S. 2858—Granting a pension to Phebe W. Chase.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 2908.

S. 2859—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps in the United States Navy in the case of M. B. Bransford.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2908.

S. 2860—Providing a temporary method of conducting the nomination and election of United States Senators.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 2952.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 131), 5965.—Debated, 5516, 5911, 5965.

S. 2861—Authorizing mineral entries on lands of the Spokane Indian Reservation, State of Washington, classified and reserved as timberlands.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2952.

S. 2862—For the condemnation of land in the interior of square No. 159, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2952.

S. 2863—Providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2952.

S. 2864—Granting an honorable discharge to William G. Lang.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2952.

S. 2865—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of David Houk.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2952.

S. 2866—To correct the military record of William G. Lang.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2952.

S. 2867—Granting a pension to Martin Malone.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 2952.

S. 2868—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy P. Wheeler.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2952.

S. 2869—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Arnold.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 2952.

S. 2870—To provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.
Mr. Clark of Wyoming; Committee on the Judiciary, 2973.

S. 2871—To amend section 99 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on the Judiciary, 2973.

S. 2872—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick J. Conway.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2974.

S. 2873—Granting an increase of pension to David N. Taylor.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 2974.

S. 2874—Granting a pension to Catherine Kelly.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2974.

S. 2875—Relating to the anchorage of vessels in navigable waters of the United States.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 3030.

S. 2876—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1913.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 3030.

S. 2877—To amend an act entitled "An act to carry into effect provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Siam, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, and for other purposes," approved June 22, 1860.
Mr. Hughes; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3030.

S. 2878—Granting an increase of pension to Dallas Wamsley.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 3030.

S. 2879—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Salida, Colo.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3030.

S. 2880—Granting an increase of pension to Julia J. Athington.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3030.

S. 2881—Granting an increase of pension to Francis G. Newton.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3054.

S. 2882—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles M. Clark.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3084.

S. 2883—To authorize and more specifically define the laws authorizing and granting permission to use and occupy Government lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Commerce, 3084.

S. 2884—Granting an increase of pension to George A. Greenlee.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 3084.

S. 2885—Granting an increase of pension to John P. Fetty.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 3084.

S. 2886—Granting an increase of pension to David Klingensmith.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 3084.

S. 2887—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Hull.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3084.

S. 2888—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Frances Barriger.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Pensions, 3084.

S. 2889—Forbidding judges to charge juries with regard to matters of fact, but requiring judges to declare the law, and in jury trials to reduce their charge or instructions to writing on the request of either party.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on the Judiciary, 3133.

S. 2890—Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Public Lands, 3133.

S. 2891—To amend the national banking laws approved May 30, 1908.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3133.

S. 2892—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Hinson.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 3133.

S. 2893—For the relief of the heirs of Padre Justiniano Castillo.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Indian Depredations, 3133.

S. 2894—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Santos Lopez.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 3133.

S. 2895—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph D. Depue.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 3133.

S. 2896—Granting an increase of pension to Grace E. McDonald.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Pensions, 3133.

S. 2897—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Pond.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Pensions, 3133.

S. 2898—Providing for increasing the gold reserve in the Redemption Division, retiring the 2 per cent bonds, and unifying the currency issues of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3169.

S. 2899—To provide a site and erect a post-office building at Mound City, Kans.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3169.

S. 2900—To remove the charge of desertion against Joseph B. McCall.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Military Affairs, 3169.

S. 2901—To establish in the District of Columbia a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3169.

S. 2902—To reduce fees in the United States district courts, to fix the salaries of the clerks of such courts, to increase the mileage and per diem of witnesses and jurymen therein, and to repeal section 840 of the Revised Statutes and all other conflicting laws.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on the Judiciary, 3169.

S. 2903—For the relief of Judd McKelvey.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 3169.

S. 2904—For the relief of certain persons, their heirs or assigns, who heretofore conveyed lands inside national forests to the United States.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 3169.

S. 2905—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Hall.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3169.

S. 2906—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Barry.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3169.

S. 2907—To authorize the President to award a medal of honor to Dr. John T. Nagle for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Kernstown, Va., on July 24, 1864, while serving as an acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3169.—Reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, 4049.

S. 2908—Granting an increase of pension to William M. McClure.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 3169.

S. 2909—To provide for the establishment, operation, management, and control of a national rural banking system in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3203.—Debated, 3203–3211.

S. 2910—Granting a pension to Amelia Xandry.
Mr. Saulsbury; Committee on Pensions, 3203.

S. 2911—Further to assure title to lands granted the several States, in place, in aid of public schools.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 3203.

S. 2912—To prohibit the importation and the interstate transportation of certain films or other pictorial representations, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 3203.

S. 2913—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to amend the record of Lieut. William S. Cox.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3203.

S. 2914—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine E. Stamp.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 3203.

S. 2915—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen C. Messenger.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3203.

S. 2916—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. V. Sanger.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Pensions, 3236.

S. 2917—Granting an increase of pension to John O'Hara.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 3236.

S. 2918—Granting a pension to Mary D. Lauder.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3236.

S. 2919—To provide for the establishment of a reserve association, furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes
Mr. McLean; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3262.

S. 2920—Granting a pension to Laura M. Clayton.
Mr. Hughes; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2921—For the relief of Thomas J. Estes.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3263.

S. 2922—For the relief of H. C. Chase.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 3263.

S. 2923—For the relief of the heirs of H. S. Young.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2924—For the relief of William M. West.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2925—For the relief of the heirs of Wesley W. Wallace.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2926—For the relief of the heirs of the late Hugh Rowen.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2927—For the relief of the heirs of J. A. Patillo.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2928—For the relief of the heirs of Dr. J. S. Morton, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2929—For the relief of W. J. Massey.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2930—For the relief of the heirs of Azraih Mitchell.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2931—For the relief of Lizzie E. McCord, administratrix of Moses S. McCord, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2932—For the relief of the heirs of Eliza Ann Ashcraft.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2933—For the relief of the heirs of John H. Austin, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2934—For the relief of the heirs of George Sink.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2935—For the relief of the estate of Amanda E. Buck, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2936—For the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Pine Bluff, Ark.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2937—For the relief of the estate of Moses S. McCord.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2938—For the relief of Annie H. Rainey and heirs of William S. Rainey.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2939—For the relief of the widow and the heirs of William S. Rainey, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2940—For the relief of the heirs of Thomas E. Roberson, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2941—For the relief of the estate of James Scull.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2942—For the relief of the heirs of Miles Knowlton.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2943—For the relief of the heirs of John Kirk.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2944—For the relief of the heirs of Levander Jenkins, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2945—For the relief of the heirs of John J. Johnson, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2946—For the relief of the heirs of Samuel J. Jones, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2947—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Virginia A. Jones, administratrix of Samuel J. Jones, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2948—For the relief of the heirs of John W. Graves.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2949—For the relief of the heirs of John G. Freeman, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2950—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of heirs of Thaddeus N. Ferrell, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2951—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of William E. Floyd, administrator of Asa Crow, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2952—For the relief of legal representatives of Dr. W. D. Barnett, deceased, late of Cleveland County, Ark.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2953—For the relief of the heirs of G. W. Morris.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2954—For the relief of the heirs of Susan McCurley, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2955—For the relief of the estate of J. H. Moseby, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2956—For the relief of the heirs of David R. Lamb.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2957—For the relief of heirs or estate of Jesse E. Lacey, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3263.

S. 2958—Granting an increase of pension to B. E. Benton.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2959—Granting an increase of pension to Albert McConnell.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2960—Granting an increase of pension to J. B. Megehan.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2961—Granting a pension to Rhoda L. Hendricks.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2962—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver Ayers.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2963—Granting a pension to Albert I. Merrill.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2964—Granting a pension to A. G. Hamilton, alias Garland Hammond.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2965—Granting a pension to Minnie Bryant.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2966—Granting a pension to Phoebe A. Montgomery.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2967—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Beck.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2968—Granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Everts.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2969—Granting a pension to Albert Moore.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2970—Granting a pension to John B. Clarke.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2971—Granting a pension to Thomas H. Hicks.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2972—Granting a pension to Nancy E. Williams.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2973—Granting a pension to Charles Woolston.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2974—Granting a pension to the Misses M. E. and S. J. Gladney.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2975—Granting a pension to Julius C. Parrott.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2976—Granting a pension to Anne E. Preddy.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2977—Granting a pension to Sarah L. Peters.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2978—Granting a pension to Rosina Freer.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3263.

S. 2979—Providing for the deportation of aliens temporarily or permanently residing in the United States.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3263.

S. 2980—For the relief of Amy M. Sorsby.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3320.

S. 2981—For the relief of Edward W. Whitaker.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Military Affairs, 3320.

S. 2982—Granting a pension to Delia E. Wall.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 3320.

S. 2983—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Peyton.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 3320.

S. 2984—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell part of the Federal building site in Annapolis, Md.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3320.

S 2985—For the purchase of a site and erection of a Federal building at Crisfield, Md.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3320.

S. 2986—To regulate the licensing, registration, and operation of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3320.

S. 2987—To amend section 932 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3320.

S. 2988—Relating to insurance companies in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3320.

S. 2989—To provide for the regulation and incorporation of insurance companies and to regulate the transaction of insurance business in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3320.

S. 2990—For the regulation and control of fraternal benefit societies in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3320.

S. 2991—Granting a pension to James Bell.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Pensions, 3320.

S. 2992—To increase the salary of the Vice President of the United States.
Mr. Saulsbury; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 3320.

S. 2993—For the relief of Jacob Barger.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 3320.

S. 2994—For the relief of Heph Pope.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Claims, 3351.

S. 2995—Granting a pension to Charles S. Allen.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 3351.

S. 2996—To correct the military record of John W. Cleavenger.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3384.

S. 2997—For the relief of the heirs of George C. Lull, deceased.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Claims, 3384.

S. 2998—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Burch.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 3423.

S. 2999—To foster commerce between the United States and foreign countries by facilitating the reexportation in bond from ports of the United States of goods imported into the United States, duly entered for warehousing and stored in bonded warehouses.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Finance, 3423.

S. 3000—For the relief of Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, commodore on the retired list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3423.

S. 3001—To change the homestead and preemption laws in certain cases.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Public Lands, 3459.

S. 3002—Making appropriation for expenses incurred under the treaty of Washington.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3459.

S. 3003—For the prevention of fraud, and for other purposes.
Mr. Overman; Committee on the Judiciary, 3459.

S. 3004—To carry into effect findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of Charles A. Davidson and Charles M. Campbell.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 3459.

S. 3005—Granting a pension to Eva E. White.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 3459.

S. 3006—Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint certain persons in the Regular Army and place them upon the retired list.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Military Affairs, 3494.

S. 3007—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Greer.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 3494.

S. 3008—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah F. Gifford.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 3494.

S. 3009—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Burns.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 3494.

S. 3010—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Prock.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 3494.

S. 3011—Granting a pension to Mary J. Gooding.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 3494.

S. 3012—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur L. Brown.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 3494.

S. 3013—Granting a pension to Abbie Brann.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 3494.

S. 3014—Granting an increase of pension to Anna Deforest.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3494.

S. 3015—Designating certain lands as "The Parthenon."
Mr. Jones; Committee on the Library.

S. 3016—Granting permission to Capt. Dorr F. Tozier to accept a gift from the King of Great Britain.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3533.

S. 3017—Designating certain lands as an addition to the Capitol Grounds, and establishing the Capitol Park.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the Library, 3567.

S. 3018—For the relief of Elizabeth B. Sarson.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Claims, 3567.

S. 3019—For the relief of the estate of James H. Patterson.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Claims, 3567.

S. 3020—For the relief of the estate of John H. Wisdom, deceased.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Claims, 3567.

S. 3021—Granting an increase of pension to Christina Nicholes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 3601.

S. 3022—To remove the charge of desertion against Edward Burke.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Military Affairs, 3601.

S. 3023—Relating to the duties of registers of United States land offices and the publication in newspapers of official land-office notices.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 3650.

S. 3024—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Chief Commissary Steward Stamford Chapman, United States Navy.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3650.

S. 3025—Granting a pension to Roland J. Patrick.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 3650.

S. 3026—To authorize the issuance of a patent to E. T. Broadwater for the S. ½ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 13 and the E. ½ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 24, T. 32 N., R. 21 E., Montana meridian.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Public Lands, 3685.

S. 3027—Granting a pension to Mary E. Perry.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3028—Granting a pension to Rosanna B. Harris.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3029—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Percival.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3030—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Walker.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3031—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Palmer.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3032—Granting a pension to Caroline McGoue.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3033—Granting an increase of pension to Esther Harrigan.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3034—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Johnson.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3035—Granting a pension to Timothy McCarty.
Mr. Lippitt; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3036—For the relief of certain widows of soldiers now drawing pensions.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3037—Granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Booth.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3038—For the relief of Thomas Riley.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 3685.

S. 3039—Granting a pension to Kate A. Trapper.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3040—Granting an increase of pension to George T. Smith.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3041—Providing for the retirement of the national-bank notes, the gold certificates, and the United States notes now outstanding by the issuance of United States notes redeemable in gold, and for the establishment of a 50 per cent gold-redemption fund.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3685.

S. 3042—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron B. Page.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3043—Granting an increase of pension to Anna T. Russell.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 3685.

S. 3044—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Hancock, Mich.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3736.

S. 3045—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Geiser.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3736.

S. 3046—Granting an increase of pension to Truman H. Tryon.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3736.

S. 3047—To correct the military record of Hiram Lane.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3736.

S. 3048—For the survey and construction of a public highway through the Superior National Forest, Minn.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 3736.

S. 3049—For the relief of Edward R. Wilson, passed assistant paymaster, United States Navy.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3736.

S. 3050—Granting a pension to Margaret Gately.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 3736.

S. 3051—Granting an increase of pension to David N. Landers.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 3736.

S. 3052—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extensions of time within which to make proof on desert-land entries in the county of San Juan, State of New Mexico.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 3786.

S. 3053—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extensions of time within which to make proof on desert-land entries.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 3786.

S. 3054—For the relief of the estate of John J. Driscoll, deceased.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; Committee on Claims, 3796.

S. 3055—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Blinn.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3796.

S. 3056—Granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Johnson.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3827.

S. 3057—For the adjudication and determination of the claims arising under joint resolution of July 14, 1870, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue in use the Postal Service Marcus P. Norton's combined postmarking and stamp-canceling hand stamp patents or otherwise.
Mr. Lea (by request); Committee on Claims, 3827.

S. 3058—Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Col. James Jackson to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 3858.

S. 3059—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes."
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3858.

S. 3060—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Jackson.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 3858.

S. 3061—Granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Brooks.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3858.

S. 3062—To provide for a mausoleum in Arlington National Cemetery for the interment of Army and Navy officers.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Military Affairs, 3858.

S. 3063—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to employ consulting architects in connection with the work of the Supervising Architect's Office, and for other purposes.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3927.

S. 3064—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Lemison.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 3927.

S. 3065—Granting an increase of pension to Rachael J. Baldwin.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 3927.

S. 3066—Granting an increase of pension to Larkin J. Vanhook.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 3927.

S. 3067—Granting an increase of pension to Tillman H. Snyder.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 4005.

S. 3068—To cause certain lands to revert to the State of Oregon.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 4005.

S. 3069—Granting a pension to Catherine E. Brown.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 4049.

S. 3070—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew T. Machesney.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 4049.

S. 3071—Granting an increase of pension to Celina Little.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 4049.

S. 3072—Granting an increase of pension to Hulda L. Winter.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 4117.

S. 3073—Granting an increase of pension to Ira Felt.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Pensions, 4117.

S. 3074—Granting an increase of pension to Julia McCarthy.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 4117.

S. 3075—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Kendall.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 4117.

S. 3076—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Willis.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 4117.

S. 3077—Providing for an exhibit by the Department of Agriculture at the Sixth National Corn Exposition at Dallas, Tex., in February, 1914.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 4211.

S. 3078—Granting a pension to Catharine Holbrook.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 4211.

S. 3079—Granting an increase of pension to Frank J. King.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 4211.

S. 3080—Providing for second homestead and desert-land entries.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Public Lands, 4211.

S. 3081—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy for one year in the case of Chief Commissary Steward Stamford Grey Chapman.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4211.

S. 3082—Granting a pension to Samuel Rook.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 4211.

S. 3083—Granting a pension to Emanuel Johns.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 4211.

S. 3084—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Luce.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 4211.

S. 3085—To amend section 20 of chapter 1 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, and as heretofore amended, by fixing the limitation within which actions may be brought on bills of lading.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Commerce, 4284.

S. 3086—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Stockman.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 4284.

S. 3087—Providing for the relief of settlers on unsurveyed railroad lands.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Public Lands, 4284.

S. 3088—For the relief of Edward Gaynor.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 4284.

S. 3089—For the relief of John L. Gruber.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 4284.

S. 3090—Granting an increase of pension to Bernhardt R. Britton.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 4284.

S. 3091—To provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 4330.—Debated, 4330, 5478–5480, 5662, 5843, 5928.

S. 3092—Granting an increase of pension to Timothy D. Gallagher.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 4330.

S. 3093—Granting a pension to Adelaide W. Wheeler.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 4330.

S. 3094—To promote the safety of passengers and others upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to use cars constructed of steel, and for other purposes.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 4330.

S. 3095—For the relief of Oldham County, Ky.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 4330.

S. 3096—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Sherry.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 4330.

S. 3097—Granting a pension to Jennie J. Sheehan.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Pensions, 4416.

S. 3098—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Robertson.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 4416.

S. 3099—To provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4547.

S. 3100—Fixing the compensation of letter carriers of the Rural Delivery Service at a salary not exceeding $120 per month.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 4547.

S. 3101—To authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims against the United States of the heirs of Andrew D. Huff, deceased.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Claims, 4634.

S. 3102—Granting a pension to William W. Oglesby.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Pensions, 4634.

S. 3103—Granting a pension to Lucinda Randall.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions 4634.

S. 3104—For the relief of Fernando Baca.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Claims, 4634.

S. 3105—For the construction of a public highway through the Pecos National Forest.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 4634.

S. 3106—To provide for the erection of a public building at Blackfoot, Idaho.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4634.

S. 3107—For the relief of John E. Johnson.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Military Affairs, 4634.

S. 3108—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas J. Woodworth.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Military Affairs, 4634.

S. 3109—For the relief of William H. Hare.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Claims, 4634.

S. 3110—For the relief of Ira M. Krutz.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Claims, 4634.

S. 3111—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel C. Smith.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 4634.

S. 3112—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain right of way near Engle, N. Mex.
Mr. Catron; Committee on Public Lands, 4708.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 114), 5192.—Debated, 5192.

S. 3113—To provide for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of post roads and rural delivery routes through the cooperation and joint action of the National Government and the several States in which such post roads or rural delivery routes may be established.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 4938.

S. 3114—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Lively.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 4938.

S. 3115—Granting an increase of pension to Olive H. Bowen.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 4938.

S. 3116—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive certain individual deposits of lawful money from persons other than national banking associations, providing for reimbursement of the same; and to receive certain deposits of lawful money from any person in exchange for deposit bonds of the United States, providing for the redemption of the same, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4938.

S. 3117—To provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an adequate currency, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4938.

S. 3118—Whereby the National Government assumes control over all associations that receive lawful money on credit deposit and which specifies where all deposit reserves of national banking associations shall be kept, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4938.

S. 3119—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Port Angeles, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4938.

S. 3120—For the erection of a replica of John Quincy Adams Ward's statue of Washington.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on the Library, 4938.

S. 3121—To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 5111.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 115), 5186.—Debated and indefinitely postponed, 5186–5192.—(See bill H. R. 8364.)

S. 3122—Authorizing an appropriation and expenditure to make a survey and procure an estimate of the cost of the construction of a macadamized post road from Crab Orchard, Ky., to Cumberland Gap, in said State, said road to be known as "The Boone Way."
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 5111.

S. 3123—Extending to the port of Perth Amboy, N. J., the privileges of section 7 of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Commerce, 5111.

S. 3124—Granting a pension to Mary B. Howland.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 5111.

S. 3125—To authorize the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to change its line of railroad through the Chilocco Indian Reservation, State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5111.

S. 3126—To correct the military record of A. M. Weller.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 5139.

S. 3127—Granting an increase of pension to Linnie C. Hawkins.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pensions, 5139.

S. 3128—For the relief of Lewis M. Miller.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Military Affairs, 5139.

S. 3129—Granting an increase of pension to William Wilson.
Mr Burton; Committee on Pensions, 5139.

S. 3130—Granting certain lands of the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., to the Washington Historical Society.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5139.

S. 3131—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Chapman.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5139.

S. 3132—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Murray.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5139.

S. 3133—To amend the act approved Mar. 4, 1913 (H. R. 28766), entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes."
Mr. Lane; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5182.—Debated, 5182.

S. 3134—For the relief of the administratrix of the estate of William Pope, deceased.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Claims, 5182.

S. 3135—Authorizing the leasing of the lands embraced within the Hoh Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5182.

S. 3136—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis B. Hunt.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3137—Granting a pension to Isaac N. Troutman.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3138—Granting a pension to Harry Wills.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3139—Granting an increase of pension to John Thompson.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3140—Granting an increase of pension to John Wright.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3141—Granting an increase of pension to Julia C. Nickerson.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3142—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Bradley.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3143—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Wells.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3144—Granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Berry.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3145—Granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Barnum.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3146—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Thomas.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5182.

S. 3147—To amend an act to prevent the disclosure of national-defense secrets, approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Overman; Committee on the Judiciary, 5216.

S. 3148—To provide for the safety of life on navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the United States during Coast Artillery target practice.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Military Affairs, 5216.

S. 3149—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Moses Chauncey.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 5216.

S. 3150—Granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Sanderson.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 5216.

S. 3151—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Forbes.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 5216.

S. 3152—To grant an honorable discharge to William A. Shawda.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 5216.

S. 3153—To provide that commissioned chiefs of the United States Navy now on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall, as an equitable reward for said service, receive the rank and pay of lieutenant of the United States Navy, retired.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5216.

S. 3154—Granting a pension to Anna B. McCrillis.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5216.

S. 3155—Granting an increase of pension to William Feight.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5216.

S. 3156—Granting a pension to William M. Hiett.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 5216.

S. 3157—For the relief of August Gleitz.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 5293.

S. 3158—For the relief of George W. Stottler.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Military Affairs, 5293.

S. 3159—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Ruckle.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 5293.

S. 3160—For the relief of Passed Asst. Surg. Micajah Boland, United States Navy.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5293.

S. 3161—To repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on the Judiciary, 5293.

S. 3162—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza K. Carpenter.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Pensions, 5293.

S. 3163—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ebenezer Wainwright.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Military Affairs, 5293.

S. 3164—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Page.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 5293.

S. 3165—Granting a pension to James Percival.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 5293.

S. 3166—To provide a site and erect a public building at Hancock, Mich.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5293.

S. 3167—Granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Kennedy.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on Pensions, 5294.

S. 3168—Granting a pension to Laura L. Junkin.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5294.

S. 3169—Granting a pension to Ethalinda Stewart.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5294.

S. 3170—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Stevenson.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5294.

S. 3171—Granting a pension to Laura Tisdale.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5294.

S. 3172—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Lamb.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5294.

S. 3173—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Birge.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5294.

S. 3174—Granting an increase of pension to James Littleton.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5294.

S. 3175—To authorize the county of Miami, State of Indiana, to construct a bridge across the Wabash River, in Miami County, Ind.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Commerce, 5299.

S. 3176—To increase the limit of cost of the public building at Bangor, Me.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5299.

S. 3177—Granting an increase of pension to Rodney Jones.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5299.

S. 3178—Granting an increase of pension to Ella M. Bragg.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5299.

S. 3179—To increase the limit of cost of the public building at Smyrna, Del.
Mr. Saulsbury; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5299.

S. 3180—To prohibit the payment of claims against the United States to public administrators, except in certain instances.
Mr. Hughes; Committee on Judiciary, 5299.

S. 3181—Granting a pension to John E. Tevendale.
Mr. Hughes; Committee on Pensions, 5299.

S. 3182—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Frazier.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 5299.

S. 3183—Providing for the reimbursement of certain persons and organizations for damage to and destruction of their property in a riot in the city of Seattle, Wash.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 5299.

S. 3184—Granting an increase of pension to Phebe A. Lewis.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 5299.

S. 3185—Granting an increase of pension to Abby T. McCarthy.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 5299.

S. 3186—Granting a pension to Laura F. Lawton.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 5299.

S. 3187—Granting a pension to Isabella A. Trask.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 5299.

S. 3188—To provide for the appointment of a district judge, a district attorney, and a marshal for the western judicial district of South Carolina.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on the Judiciary, 5299.

S. 3189—Granting a pension to Josephine Moore.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 5380.

S. 3190—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Thomas.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Pensions, 5380.

S. 3191—Granting a pension to Jacob C. Robinson.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5380.

S. 3192—Waiving the age limit for appointment as cadet engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States in the case of John S. McKinney.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Commerce, 5380.—Reported back (S. Rept. 123), 5820.

S. 3193—Granting an increase of pension to John O. Ackerson.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Pensions, 5380.

S. 3194—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Orsemus B. Goldsmith.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Military Affairs, 5380.

S. 3195—Granting a pension to Victoria A. Parsons.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Pensions, 5443.

S. 3196—For the relief of heirs or estate of John C. McMahen, deceased.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Claims, 5443.

S. 3197—For the issue and redemption of national-bank guaranteed credit notes.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Banking and Currency, 5480.—Debated, 5480.

S. 3198—For the erection of a Federal building at Huntsville, Tex.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Public Building and Grounds, 5480.

S. 3199—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries, to make a survey of natural oyster beds, bars and rocks, and barren bottoms contiguous thereto in waters within the State of Florida.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Fisheries, 5480.—Reported back (S. Rept. 128), 5860.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 5860.—Referred to House Committee on Appropriations, 5868.

S. 3200—Relating to desert-land entries.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 5480.

S. 3201—For the relief of John J. Duncan.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 5480.

S. 3202—To regulate the filling of vacancies in the Corps of Cadets at the United States Military Academy not otherwise provided for by existing law, and for other purposes.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 5480.

S. 3203—Granting an increase of pension to Fannie C. Keeney.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5940.

S. 3204—Granting an increase of pension to Wallace W. Chaffee.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Pensions, 5510.

S. 3205—Granting an increase of pension to Nettie Randolph.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5510.

S. 3206—For the protection of the water supply of the city of Baker, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 5611.

S. 3207—For the relief of the State of Oregon.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3208—To amend section 29 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 5611.

S. 3209—Granting a pension to Jane E. Stewart.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3210—To establish a fish-cultural station at some point in the State of Louisiana.
Mr. Thornton; Committee on Fisheries, 5611.

S. 3211—Donating cannon to the city of West Point, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 5611.

S. 3212—Amending paragraph 81 of the act creating a Public Utilities Commission.
Mr. Hughes; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 5611.

S. 3213—Granting a pension to Oscar C. Dunlap.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3214—Granting an increase of pension to Oden Gibson.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3215—For the relief of John E. Griffin.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Military Affairs, 5611.

S. 3216—For the relief of Benjamin F. Lancaster.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Military Affairs, 5611.

S. 3217—To acquire a site and erect buildings for a school for the Indians of Robeson County, N. C., and for other purposes.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5611.

S. 3218—For the relief of James E. Walker.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5611.

S. 3219—For the erection of a monument to Gen. James Moore upon Moores Creek battle ground, North Carolina.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on the Library, 5611.

S. 3220—To establish a fish-cultural station on Lumber River, in Moore County, N. C.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Fisheries, 5611.

S. 3221—For the relief of William C. Staples.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3222—For the relief of Thomas Monteith.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3223—For the relief of the heirs of Felix B. Parks, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3224—For the relief of the heirs of William Parks, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3225—For the relief of the heirs of Isaac Brown.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3226—For the relief of heirs or estate of William R. Tatum, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3227—For the relief of Mary J. Tatham, heir of Robert D. McCombs, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3228—For the relief of the estate of W. F. Sanderson.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3229—For the relief of George A. Russel, administrator of Stephen Chadwick, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3230—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Harriet Andrews.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3231—For the relief of Sidney T. Dupuy and George R. Dupuy, the only surviving heirs of George R. Dupuy, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3232—For the relief of the estate of William C. Lewis.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3233—For the relief of the heirs and distributees of H. W. Hargrove.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3234—For the relief of John Burke Morris.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3235—For the relief of W. B. Whitfield.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3236—For the relief of William Foy and H. B. Lane, executor of Mrs. H. B. Lane.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3237—For the relief of John G. Young.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3238—For the relief of John Wise.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3239—For the relief of L. A. Garner, administrator of Samuel C. Garner, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3240—For the relief of Ben Pigott.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3241—For the relief of George Jerkins.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3242—For the relief of the estate of L. G. Smith, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3243—For the relief of Fannie E. Gardner.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3244—For the relief of the heirs of Mary Leecraft.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3245—For the relief of Frank Gibble.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3246—For the relief of William Lewis Bryan.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3247—For the relief of Frederick Pate.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3248—For the relief of David J. Middleton.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3249—For the relief of John L. Brown and the estates of A. T. Redditt and William G. Judkins.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3250—For the relief of the estate of H. D. Coley, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3251—For the relief of Martha A. Moffitt, widow of Eli A. Moffitt.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3252—For the relief of Franklin Foy.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3253—For the relief of the heirs of Nancy Barfield, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3254—For the relief of W. J. Craddock.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3255—For the relief of J. A. Denny.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3256—For the relief of James F. White.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3257—For the relief of I. F. Hill, executor of W. E. Hill.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3258—For the relief of the heirs of D. W. Morton.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3259—For the relief of the heirs of John S. Askin, Arthur Ipock, and John T. Ipock.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3260—For the relief of Sarah R. Hay.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3261—For the relief of C. G. Perkins.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3262—For the relief of the heirs of Cicero M. Davis.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3263—For the relief of the estate of D. L. Pritchard, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3264—For the relief of Joseph B. Banks.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3265—For the relief of the heirs of Lemuel Freeman, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3266—For the relief of Mrs. A. M. Bacon.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3267—For the relief of the estate of John Henry Jackson, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3268—For the relief of Cleveland L. Short.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3269—For the relief of H. D. Norcom, administrator de bonis non of E. H. Norcom, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3270—For the relief of the heirs of John Fairley, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3271—For the relief of John A. Norris.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3272—For the relief of heirs or estate of Joseph D. Hayes, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3273—For the relief of D. S. Barrus and I. H. Barrus.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3274—For the relief of the heirs of Elijah D. Guthrie.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3275—To refund the cotton tax to the States wherein collected.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3276—For the relief of Calvin J. Cowles.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3277—For the relief of Sidney Maxwell.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5611.

S. 3278—Granting a pension to Charles G. Bryant.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3279—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen M. Buckner.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3280—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob C. Ramsey.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3281—Granting a pension to James Carroll.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3282—Granting an increase of pension to John Clark.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3283—Granting a pension to Robert H. Cowan.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3284—Granting a pension to Edward W. Trice.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3285—Granting a pension to Mary E. Gosnell.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3286—Granting a pension to Henry Young.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5611.

S. 3287—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Loyd.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5612.

S. 3288—Granting an increase of pension to William Norton.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5612.

S. 3289—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Stanley.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5612.

S. 3290—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Wilson.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5612.

S. 3291—Granting a pension to Christopher M. Saunders.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5612.

S. 3292—Granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Millikin.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5612.

S. 3293—Granting a pension to Louisa D. Stewart.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5612.

S. 3294—Granting a pension to Frank C. Freeman.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5612.

S. 3295—For the relief of George E. Zimmerman.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 5612.

S. 3296—To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ additional clerks on heirship work in the Indian Office.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5664.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5664.—Passed House, 5687, 5688.—Examined and signed, 5700, 5705.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 34], 5821, 5853.

S. 3297—Making an appropriation of $750,000 for the construction of a dredger to be used in the improvement of the harbor of the Columbia River.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Commerce, 5664.—Bill S. 3420 substituted, 5907.

S. 3298—Granting an increase of pension to Olive Ruark.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 5664.

S. 3299—Granting an increase of pension to Leonidas Folckemer.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 5664.

S. 3300—Granting an increase of pension to James Edwards.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Pensions, 5664.

S. 3301—Grantitng a pension to Louis M. Smith.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 5664.

S. 3302—To amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections," approved Jan. 26, 1907.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 5693.

S. 3303—Granting a pension to Alfred G. Hawkins.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5693.

S. 3304—Granting a pension to Sarah F. Robinson.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 5701.

S. 3305—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Downs.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 5701.

S. 3306—To provide for the erection of a public building at Memphis, State of Texas.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5701.

S. 3307—For the relief of F. J. Fearis.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 5701.

S. 3308—Granting a pension to Hannah A. Thompson.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 5701.

S. 3309—Granting a pension to Ada S. Goodrell.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 5701.

S. 3310—Granting an increase of pension to Donald C. Glasgow.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 5701.

S. 3311—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred D. Collier.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 5701.

S. 3312—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Graham.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 5701.

S. 3313—To amend paragraph 8, section 24, chapter 2, of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on the Judiciary, 5701.

S. 3314—For the relief of the water users under what is known as the Yuma irrigation project, in Yuma County, Ariz.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 5709.

S. 3315—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Lorenzo Dorrittee.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Military Affairs, 5709.

S. 3316—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make a donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls to the city of Salisbury, Md.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on Military Affairs, 5709.

S. 3317—For the relief of the estate of Bernard P. Mimmack and others.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Claims, 5709.

S. 3318—Granting a pension to Letta D. Webster.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 5709.

S. 3319—Granting an increase of pension to Emily H. Harrington.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5730.

S. 3320—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander H. Farmer.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5730.

S. 3321—Granting an increase of pension to Augusta C. Bennett.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3322—Granting an increase of pensison to Alfaretta S. Bond.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3323—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Jane Brown.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3324—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Burdick.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3325—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Bushnell.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3326—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Chaffee.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3327—Granting an increase of pension to Anna Denison.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3328—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Edwards.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3329—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Gaffney.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3330—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah I. B. Hammond.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3331—Granting an increase of pension to Anna Huntington Hinckley.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3332—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Holmer.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3333—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Latham.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3334—Granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Mitchell.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3335—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Mulkin.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3336—Granting an increase of pension to Bridget O'Loughlin.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3337—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Smith.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3338—Granting an increase of pension to Happy M. Smith.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3339—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet T. Summers.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3340—Granting an increase of pension to Bertha H. Tiesler.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

S. 3341—To pay the balance due to depositors in the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Appropriations, 5761.

S. 3342—For the enlargement, etc., of the Wall Street front of the assay office in the city of New York.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5761.

S. 3343—Granting to the State of Oregon certain lands claimed by the State of Oregon under an act of Congress approved Sept. 28, 1850, and an act of Congress approved Mar. 12, 1860.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 5798.

S. 3344—Granting an increase of pension to Allen McDannell.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3345—To amend an act entitled "An act to create a Commerce Court and to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1910.
Mr. Reed; Committee on the Judiciary, 5798.—Reported with amendment, 5847.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 5847–5849.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5854.

S. 3346—Appropriating $1,000,000 for the use of the Agricultural Department in investigating and encouraging the adoption of improved methods of farm management, for farm administration, and for the eradication of the disease known as hog cholera.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5798.

S. 3347—Granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer C. Rush.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3348—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Husted.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3349—For the relief of the heirs of Waldo M. Potter, deceased.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 5798.

S. 3350—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy B. Hickox.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3351—Granting an increase of pension to Timothy W. Reardon.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3352—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. James Ulio.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3353—Granting an increase of pensions to Silas P. Curtis.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3354—Granting to various States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5798.—The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry discharged, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, 5820.

S. 3355—Granting a pension to Kizziah Morris.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3356—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Buchanan.
Mr. Goff; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3357—For the relief of the estate of Julia A. Reece, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 5798.

S. 3358—Granting a pension to Blanche Wood.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 5798.

S. 3359—Granting to the State of Oregon certain lands claimed by the State of Oregon under the act of Congress approved Sept. 28, 1850, and an act of Congress approved Mar. 12, 1860.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 5820.

S. 3360—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Haynes.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3361—Granting an increase of pension to Melvin C. Wadsworth.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3362—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries, to make a survey of natural oyster beds, bars and rocks, and barren bottoms contiguous thereto in waters along the coast of and within the State of Texas.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Fisheries, 5820.

S. 3363—For the relief of Alice Evelyn Mabry Hazen, Lawrence C. Mabry, Herbert S. Mabry, Churchwell Mabry, and William Deaderick.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 5820.

S. 3364—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Birge.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3365—Granting an honorable discharge to Frederick Wyant.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 5820.

S. 3366—Granting an honorable discharge to Jacob Metzinger.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 5820.

S. 3367—Granting an honorable discharge to James Kennedy.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 5820.

S. 3368—For the relief of Charles A. Thomas.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 5820.

S. 3369—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine H. Rynder.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3370—Granting an increase of pension to Allen W. Hall.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3371—Granting an increase of pension to Ann Jane Smith.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3372—Granting a pension to John B. Chandler.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3373—Granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah B. White.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3374—Granting a pension to Elizabeth McNally.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3375—For the relief of Dr. William H. Hayes.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Military Affairs, 5820.

S. 3376—To make Topeka, Kans., a subport of entry.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3377—Granting a pension to Alice M. Daird.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3378—Granting a pension to Sarah C. Truex.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3379—Granting a pension to William M. Cross.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3380—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Truax.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3381—Granting an increase of pension to Maria Roberson.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3382—Granting an increase of pension to John Myer.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5820.

S. 3383—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Flynn.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 5843.

S. 3384—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct experiments in the cultivation of apple trees and apples and to improve the same in north Georgia, east Tennessee, and western North Carolina.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5843.

S. 3385—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct experiments in the cultivation of sea-island cotton for the purpose of improving the seed, the staple, and the production of the same in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5844.

S. 3386—Granting to various States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Public Lands, 5844.

S. 3387—Granting a pension to Bernhart Levyson.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 5844.

S. 3388—Granting a pension to Anna F. Quinn.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 5844.

S. 3389—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5844.

S. 3390—To place the name of Col. Milton Weidler upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 5844.

S. 3391—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of former Paymaster's Clerk Harry H. Reynolds, United States Navy.
Mr. Page; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5844.

S. 3392—Regulating the importation, exportation, or carriage in interstate commerce of bichloride of mercury.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on the Judiciary, 5844.

S. 3393—Granting a pension to Seymour McDonough.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 5844.

S. 3394—Granting a pension to Melville A. Hays.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 5844.

S. 3395—Granting a pension to Alice M. David.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 5861.

S. 3396—To amend section 10 of an act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States."
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Immigration, 5861.

S. 3397—To amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Mines and Mining, 5861.—Reported back (S. Rept. 129), 5909.—Debated and passed Senate, 5909, 5910.—Debated and passed House, 5920, 5925.—Examined and signed, 5959, 5961.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 38], Dec. 1, 1913.

S. 3398—To amend the act of Mar. 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce."
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Commerce, 5861.

S. 3399—Granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Carman.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 5861.

S. 3400—Granting a pension to John Rollins.
Mr. Burleigh; Committee on Pensions, 5861.

S. 3401—Granting an increase of pension of Adoniram C. Harper.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 5861.

S. 3402—Granting an increase of pension to Henry T. Bevans.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 5861.

S. 3403—To abolish the office of receiver of public moneys at Springfield, Mo., and for other purposes.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Public Lands, 5861.

S. 3404—To restore First Lieut. James P. Barney, retired, to the active list of the Army.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Military Affairs, 5861.

S. 3405—Granting a pension to Mary Carpenter.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 5861.

S. 3406—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bishop.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5861.

S. 3407—Granting a pension to Dallas Thurman.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3408—Granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Marshall.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3409—Granting an increase of pension to George L. Freeman.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3410—Granting an increase of pension to Warren Rich.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3411—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick R. Davis.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3412—Granting an increase of pension to William F. F. Evans.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3413—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Taylor.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3414—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Houck.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3415—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Wilson McClaughry.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3416—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Fletcher.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5876.

S. 3417—For the relief of the heirs of Mathew Harrison, deceased.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 5876.

S. 3418—For the relief of the trustees of Mount Sinai Church, Prince George County, Va.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 5906.

S. 3419—Admitting to citizenship and fully naturalizing George Edward Lerrigo, of the city of Topeka, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Immigration, 5907.—Debated, 5907.

S. 3420—Making an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the construction of a dredger to be used in the improvement of the harbor of the Columbia River.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Commerce, 5907.

S. 3421—Granting an increase of pension to Vincent Knapp.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3422—For the relief of James E. Hewey.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Claims, 5906.

S. 3423—Granting a pension to Warren W. Norton.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3424—Granting a pension to Ira W. Arnold.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3425—Granting an increase of pension to David H. Hall.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3426—Granting an increase of pension to Chandler Swift.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3427—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Phillips
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3428—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie M. Chase.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3429—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Oregon City, Oreg.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5906.

S. 3430—To advance in grade certain officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Public Health Service for their services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 5906.

S. 3431—To amend subchapter 1, relating to institutions of learning, and subchapter 3, relating to societies, benevolent, educational, etc., of chapter 18 of "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia, 5906.

S. 3432—Granting an increase of pension to Etta M. Fleaharty.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3433—Granting pensions to Bull Snake and Old Coyote, Crow Indians.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3434—Granting a pension to Georgiana Chamberlin.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3435—Granting an increase of pension to Albinia J. Pierce.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3436—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine H. Hawley.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5906.

S. 3437—For the relief of H. Clay Howard.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Claims, 5906.

S. 3438—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead."
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 5907.

S. 3439—Appropriating funds for the purpose of providing and administering remedies for hog cholera.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5930.—Debated, 5930.

S. 3440—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Smith.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 5930.

S. 3441—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Stewart.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Pensions, 5930.

S. 3442—Providing for the purchase of relics of James Monroe and others.
Mr. Jackson; Committee on the Library, 5930.

S. 3443—To correct the military record of Orcelas Evans.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on Military Affairs, 5930.

S. 3444—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Wells.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5930.

S. 3445—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Parsons.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 5930.

S. 3446—Granting an increase of pension to Pleasant W. Logan.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5930.

S. 3447—To regulate the payment of postal money orders.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 5941.

S. 3448—To amend the act approved May 9, 1888, as amended by the act of June 11, 1896.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 5941.

S. 3449—To amend the act approved June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes."
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 5941.

S. 3450—To permit the dispatch of certain unpaid and insufficiently prepaid mail.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 5941.

S. 3451—Directing the Secretary of War to pay to the Oregon State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners certain moneys, and for other purposes.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Appropriations, 5941.

S. 3452—To provide that the United States shall in certain cases aid the States and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5941.—Debated, 5941, 5942.

S. 3453—Donating cannon to the county of Uinta, in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Clark of Wyoming; Committee on Military Affairs, 5941.

S. 3454—Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to lease to the city of Port Angeles, Wash., certain property.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Public Lands, 5941.

S. 3455—To advance in grade a certain officer of the United States Army in recognition of his services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 5941.

S. 3456—Regulating street car fares in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Norris; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5941.

S. 3457—Authorizing the issuance of a patent to James Deegan for lots 15 and 16, in block 10, in the town site of Frazer, Mont.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Public Lands, 5941.

S. 3458—For the relief of Levi B. Rouse.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Military Affairs, 5941.

S. 3459—Granting a pension to Watie H. Stodder.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Pensions, 5941.

S. 3460—Granting an increase of pension to Moses H. McLaughlin.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5941.

S. 3461—Granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Severance.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 5941.

S. 3462—Granting an increase of pension to Marshall Jones.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Pensions, 5941.

S. 3463—For the relief of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Connection Co.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 5941.

S. 3464—Granting a pension to Sarah Wilson.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 5965.

S. 3465—Granting an increase of pension to E. H. Mileison.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Pensions, 5965.

S. 3466—Providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers and reserving the public lands for that purpose.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Public Lands, 5965.

S. 3467—Granting a pension to John J. Boesl.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 5965.

S. 3468—Granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Bain.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Pensions, 5965.

S. 3469—For the relief of William E. Halley.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Claims, 5965.

S. 3470—For the relief of the water users under what is known as the Yuma irrigation project, in Yuma County, Ariz.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 5988.

S. 3471—To authorize payment of damages caused by operations of the Reclamation Service.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 5988.

S. 3472—Granting an honorable discharge to Franklin Martin.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Military Affairs, 6012.

S. 3473—Granting a pension to Helen M. Gleed.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Pensions, 6012.

S. 3474—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Almon L. McNich.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 6012.

S. 3475—Granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Walker.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 6012.

S. 3476—Granting a pension to Fidelia M. Waffles.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 6012.

S. 3477—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Eaton.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 6012.

S. 3478—Granting an increase of pension to James K. Brooks.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 6012.

S. 3479—Granting a pension to Ambrose A. Link.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 6012.

S. 3480—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Tice.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 6012.

S. 3481—Granting a pension to Henry F. Baldwin.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 6012.

S. 3482—Relating to the sale of bichloride of mercury in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6012.

S. 3483—For the relief of Alex. H. Smith.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Claims, 6031.

S. 3484—To amend paragraph 8, section 24, chapter 2, of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on the Judiciary, 6031.

S. 3485—Granting a pension to Edward H. Dalton.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Pensions, 6031.

S. 3486—Providing for the retirement and rank of general-service clerks and messengers in the Army.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 6031.

S. 3487—Granting a pension to Gertrude Smith.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 6042.

S. 3488—For the relief of Ernest C. Stahl.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Committee on Military Affairs, 6042.

S. 3489—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Sacks.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 6042.

S. 3490—Granting a pension to Ella Taylor.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 6042.

S. 3491—Granting a pension to William W. McDaniel.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 6042.

S. 3492—To amend section 237 of "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the Judiciary, 6051.

S. 3493—Granting an increase of pension to Isabella Reed.
Mr. Root; Committee on Pensions, 6051.

S. 3494—Granting an increase of pension to Jane Meade Tiffany Porter.
Mr. Root; Committee on Pensions, 6051.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS. 1–12

S. J. Res. 1—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 57.—Reported back (S. Rept. 64), 1988.—Debated, 2370, 2375, 2941–2952, 3029, 3030, 3459–3463, 4711, 4712, 5119–5122, 5140, 5610.—Unanimous consent agreement for consideration and vote on, objected to in Senate, 5610, 5611.

S. J. Res. 2—For the relief of destitute persons within the State of Ohio in the districts devastated by the recent floods.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Appropriations, 42.—Debated, 42.

S. J. Res. 3—For the relief of Fred White.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Public Lands, 57.

S. J. Res. 4—Proposing the repeal of articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.

S. J. Res. 5—Providing for the appointment of a commission to consider the need and report a plan for national aid to vocational education.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Education and Labor, 57.—Reported back (S. Rept. 54), 1838, 1839.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 2238.—Referred to House Committee on Education, 2276.—Reported with amendment (H. R. Rept. 75), 4859.—Debated, 5349–5379, 5503, 5827 [Appendix, 352, 365, 380].

S. J. Res. 6—Proposing an amendment to section 1 of Article III of the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Reed; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.

S. J. Res. 7—Amending, reenacting, and extending the operation of the act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Foreign Relations, 57.

S. J. Res. 8—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for submitting to the people of the United States acts of Congress for their approval.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.

S. J. Res. 9—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that a majority of both Houses shall be necessary to propose amendments to the Constitution, which shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of a majority of the several States.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.

S. J. Res. 10—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, fixing the time for the convening of Congress and commencement of the terms of the President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee on the Judiciary, 130.—Debated, 1651.

S. J. Res. 11—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Works; Committee on the Judiciary, 130.

S. J. Res. 12—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Works; Committee on the Judiciary, 130.

S. J. Res. 13—Directing the Secretary of War to lay out and survey a road in the Mount Baker Forest Reserve and to submit an estimate of the cost thereof.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 163.

S. J. Res. 14—To donate a four-pound cannon to the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 163.

S. J. Res. 15—For the relief of Edward L. Keyes.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 163.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed, 1898.

S. J. Res. 16—Regarding the Panama Canal tolls.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 195.

S. J. Res. 17—Granting permission to the Woman's Titanic Memorial Association to erect a memorial structure in Potomac Park, in the city of Washington.
Mr. Newlands; Committee on the Library, 195.

S. J. Res. 18—For the relief of destitute persons within the State of Alabama in the districts devastated by the recent floods and storms.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Appropriations, 195.

S. J. Res. 19—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Crawford; Committee on the Judiciary, 195.

S. J. Res. 20—Proposing a method of amending the Constitution of the United States by establishing constitutional majority rule.
Mr. Owen; Committee on the Judiciary, 195.

S. J. Res. 21—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President shall hold office for one term of six years, and that the President and Vice President shall be elected by direct vote of the people.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on the Judiciary, 209.

S. J. Res. 22—Declaring that the United States are of right freed and exonerated from each and all of the stipulations of the treaties concluded between the United States and Great Britain of dates of Apr. 19, 1850 (known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty), and Nov. 18, 1901 (known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty).
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Foreign Relations, 240.—Debated, 240–242.

S. J. Res. 23—To authorize and direct the Secretary of War to cause to be made examinations and surveys of the navigable rivers of Indiana and streams tributary thereto and report plans to prevent floods from and conserve and promote navigation on the same.
Mr. Shively; Committee on Commerce, 239.

S. J. Res. 24—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on the Judiciary, 239.

S. J. Res. 25—Providing for the appointment of a national commission to make investigation and report as to the means and improvements practicable and necessary for the prevention of loss by the overflow of navigable inland waterways.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Commerce, 239.

S. J. Res. 26—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on the Judiciary, 370.

S. J. Res. 27—Authorizing the Librarian of Congress to return to Williamsburg Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Virginia, the original manuscript of the record of proceedings of said lodge.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee on the Library, 370.

S. J. Res. 28—Authorizing the appointment of a board to ascertain and report to Congress the probable cost of acquiring lands on each side of Pennsylvania Avenue as sites for buildings necessary for the transaction of present and prospective governmental business.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 370.

S. J. Res. 29—Authorizing the President to appoint a member of the New Jersey and New York Joint Harbor Line Commission.
Mr. Hughes; Committee on Commerce, 370.

S. J. Res. 30—Extending the leave of absence of Mrs. A. E. Grant.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee on Appropriations, 1095.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 44), amended, and passed Senate, 1625.—Passed House, 1675.—Examined and signed, 1706, 1732.—Approved by the President [Private resolution, No. 1], 1936.

S. J. Res. 31—To forfeit to the United States the Merchants' Bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, to operate said bridge as a free public bridge, directing the Secretary of War to take possession of said bridge, and the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings if necessary, forfeiting the rights granted to the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co. by the acts of Feb. 3, 1887, and Sept. 10, 1888.
Mr. Reed; Committee on the Judiciary, 1095.

S. J. Res. 32—Authorizing the Executive to accept an invitation to participate in an international conference on education extended by the Netherlands Government.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1392.—Reported back (S. Rept. 39), 1519.—Indefinitely postponed (see H. J. Res. 82), 1611, 1612.

S. J. Res. 33—To amend the joint resolution of May 25, 1908, providing for the remission of a portion of the Chinese indemnity.
Mr. Hughes; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1521.

S. J. Res. 34—Authorizing the President to give certain former cadets of the United States Military Academy the benefit of a recent amendment of the law relative to hazing at that institution.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Military Affairs, 1630.

S. J. Res. 35—Authorizing the Secretary of State to issue invitations to other nations to send representatives to the International Dry Farming Congress to be held at Tulsa, Okla., in October, 1913.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1630.

S. J. Res. 36—Proposing an amendment to the second paragraph of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 1686.

S. J. Res. 37—Authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the title to approximately 5,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Tullahoma, in the State of Tennessee, which certain citizens have offered to donate to the United States for the purpose of establishing a maneuver camp and for the maneuvering of troops, establishing and maintaining camps of instruction, for rifle and artillery ranges, and for mobilization and assembling of troops from the group of States composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Military Affairs, 1736.

S. J. Res. 38—Suspending the order of Oct. 15, 1912, placing fourth-class postmasters under the civil service.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 1736.

S. J. Res. 39—Providing for a Housing Commission, and for other purposes.
Mr. Works; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1799.—Reported back (S. Rept. 74), 2361.—Debated, 1799, 1800.—Passed Senate, 2361.—Referred to House Committee on the District of Columbia, 2386.

S. J. Res. 40—Appropriating funds to pay expenses of delegates to conference of landowners and water users under the several reclamation projects.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 1798.

S. J. Res. 41—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease certain public lands to the Republic Coal Co., a corportion.
Mr. Myers; introduction noted, 1991.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the eseond time, Committee on Public Lands, 2073.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 101), 3351.

S. J. Res. 42—Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide a public recreation center in square No. 534, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dillingham; introduction noted, 1991.—Read the first time, 2019.—Read the second time, Committee on the District of Columbia, 2073.

S. J. Res. 43—To repeal the joint resolution of Mar. 14, 1912, authorizing the President to prohibit the exportation of arms, etc.
Mr. Fall; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice and ordered to lie on the table, 2074.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, 2222, 2237.—Debated, 2183, 2222–2237.

S. J. Res. 44—Transferring office furniture, equipment, etc., heretofore used by the Immigation Commission to the Department of Labor.
Mr. Dillingham; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Immigration, 2074.

S. J. Res. 45—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to employ an accountant to report on the fiscal affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.
Mr. Gore; introduction noted, 2020.—Read twice, Committee on Indian Affairs, 2074.

S. J. Res. 46—Authorizing the delivery to the proper authorities of the city park in the city of Aberdeen, in the State of Washington, two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 2119.

S. J. Res. 47—Authorizing the delivery to the Dan McCook Post, No. 105, Grand Army of the Republic, of one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 2119.

S. J. Res. 48—To continue in effect the provisions of the act of Mar. 9, 1906 (Stat. L., vol. 34, p. 56).
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Military Affairs, 2119.

S. J. Res. 49—For the maintenance, management, protection, and improvement of Platt National Park, Okla.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Appropriations, 2119.

S. J. Res. 50—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture, and importation of distilled liquor containing alcohol except for mechanical, scientific, and medicinal purposes, under proper regulation by Congress.
Mr. Works; Committee on the Judiciary, 2119.—Debated, 2119–2122.

S. J. Res. 51—Authorizing the delivering to the Dan McCook Post, No. 105, Grand Army of the Republic, at Wenatchee, Wash., of one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 2130.

S. J. Res. 52—To authorize the appointment of Thomas Green Peyton as a cadet in the United States Military Academy.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2173.—Reported back (S. Rept. 71), 2291.—Debated and passed Senate, 2366, 2367.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 2386.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 42), 3128.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3892.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 3858.—Examined and signed, 4049, 4090.—Approved by the President [Private resolution, No. 2], 4285, 4671.

S. J. Res. 53—Authorizing the delivering to the town of Somerset, Ky., of one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and a suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Bradley; Committee on Military Affairs, 2173.

S. J. Res. 54—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Brunswick, Ga., in July, 1913.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2173.

S. J. Res. 55—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., Mirza Mohammed Ali Khan, of Persia.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Military Affairs, 2339.

S. J. Res. 56—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to accept the title to 4,000 acres of land at or near Anniston, Ala., for the purpose of establishing maneuver camps, rifle and artillery ranges, etc.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee on Military Affairs, 2339.

S. J. Res. 57—Directing the Secretary of the Interior to amend certain patents issued to homestead entrymen upon lands formerly covered by the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation and other lands in what is known as the St. Maries and St. Joe country, in the State of Idaho.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Public Lands, 2374.

S. J. Res. 58—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan the bell of the late U. S. S. Princeton to the borough of Princeton, N. J.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey, 2417.—Debated and passed Senate, 2417, 2418.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 2526.

S. J. Res. 59—To discontinue the washing of money.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2467.

S. J. Res. 60—To amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes."
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 2629.

S. J. Res. 61—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, under certain conditions, when established, to withdraw Government deposits from certain institutions and to withdraw charters and to prevent further enjoyment of the same.
Mr. Lewis; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2908.—Debated, 2908, 2909.

S. J. Res. 62—To authorize the reinstatement of Adolph Unger as a cadet in the United States Military Academy.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Military Affairs, 3084.—Indefinitely postponed (see H. J. Res. 111), 5443.

S. J. Res. 63—Providing for the disposition of the undistributed residue of the reports of the South Sea Exploring Expedition.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on the Library, 3203.

S. J. Res. 64—Authorizing the President of the United States to accept, in the name of the United States, a bust of William Pitt, Lord Chatham.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Foreign Relations.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 3235, 3236.—Referred to House Committee on the Library, 3307.—Debated, 3644, 3645.

S. J. Res. 65—To amend S. J. Res. 8, approved May 4, 1808, entitled "Joint resolution providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and certain claims against the United States."
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 3494.

S. J. Res. 66—Providing for a second edition of the Congressional Directory for the first session of the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Printing, 3567.—Reported adversely (S. Rept. 108), 3735.—Indefinitely postponed, 4708.

S. J. Res. 67—Appropriating $150,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee River.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Commerce, 3567.

S. J. Res. 68—Authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to advance to the chairman of the commission appointed under the act approved June 30, 1913, such sums of money as may be necessary for the carrying on of the commission, etc.
Mr. Robinson; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4331, 4332.—Reported back, debated, amended, and passed Senate, 4331, 4332.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 4508.—Committee discharged, debated, and passed House, 4637, 4638.—Examined and signed, 4706, 4707.—Approved by the President [Public Resolution No. 7], 4938, 5205.

S. J. Res. 69—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of demned cannon and cannon balls.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 4938.

S. J. Res. 70—Authorizing the presentation of the statue of President Washington now located in the Capitol Grounds to the Smithsonian Institution.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on the Library, 4938.

S. J. Res. 71—For the relief of sufferers from the recent storms in Alaska.
Mr. Poindexter; ordered to lie on the table, 5310.—Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 5877.

S. J. Res. 72—To reimburse the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives for mileage and expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Clapp; Committee on Appropriations, 5693.

S. J. Res. 73—To provide for an investigation into the best methods of construction of vessels for safety, particularly with reference to fire protection.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Commerce, 5701.—Debated, 5701, 5702.

S. J. Res. 74—Appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel.
Mr. Myers, 5730.—Debated and passed Senate, 5730–5735.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5854.

S. J. Res. 75—Authorizing preliminary examination and survey of the mouth of Umpqua River, Oreg.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Commerce, 5820.

S. J. Res. 76—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Overman; Committee on the Judiciary, 5820.

S. J. Res. 77—For the relief of sufferers from recent storms in Alaska.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Appropriations, 5876.—Debated, 5876, 5877.

S. J. Res. 78—For the relief of applicants to purchase and actual bona fide purchasers of land under the terms of the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co.
Mr. Lewis; Committee on Public Lands, 5907.

S. J. Res. 79—Authorizing a survey of the Snake River from Riparia to the mouth.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Commerce, 5930.

S. J. Res. 80—Authorizing a survey of the Columbia River and its tributaries above Celilo Falls to the mouth of the Snake River.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Commerce, 5930.

S. J. Res. 81—Authorizing the survey and estimate of cost for the construction of a military road from El Paso, Tex., to the mouth of the Rio Grande.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 6012.

S. J. Res. 82—Authorizing a survey of the Snake River from Lewiston, Idaho, to the mouth.
Mr. Brady; Committee on Commerce, 6031.

S. J. Res. 83—Authorizing preliminary examination and survey of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers from Portland to the sea.
Mr. Lane; Committee on Commerce, 6042.

S. J. Res. 84—To provide for the transportation by sea of men, material, stores, and equipment for account of the United States, and of material, stores, and equipment for use in the construction or maintenance of the Panama Canal.
Mr. Weeks; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 6051.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS. 1–10

S. Con. Res. 1—For the printing of 6,000 additional copies of House Report No. 1593, Sixty-second Congress, on the "Concentration of Control of Money and Credit."
Mr. Fletcher, from Committee on Printing (S. Rept. 16, and agreed to, 366.—Debated and agreed to in House, 846.

S. Con. Res. 2—Authorizing the Joint Committee on Printing to employ a stenographer.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 877.—Reported back and agreed to, 1839.—Referred to House Committee on Accounts, 1884.—Debated, 2213, 2214.

S. Con. Res. 3—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all action toward carrying into effect the order of ex-President Taft to transfer all business of the New Jersey ports to the cities of New York and Philadelphia.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Commerce, 1839, 1840.—Debated, 1839, 1840.

S. Con. Res. 4—Providing for the acceptance by the United States of the statue of Zachariah Chandler.
Mr. Smith of Michigan, 2173.—And agreed to, 2289, 2290.—Referred to House Committee on the Library, 3307.

S. Con. Res. 5—Providing for the printing and binding of the proceedings attending the unveiling and acceptance of the statue of Zachariah Chandler.
Mr. Smith of Michigan, 2173.—Referred to the Committee on Printing, 2290.—Reported with amendment, amended and agreed to, 2362, 2363.—Referred to House Committee on Printing, 2386.—Reported back (H. Rept. 86), 4315.—Debated and agreed to in House, 4315.

S. Con. Res. 6—Authorizing the printing of 30,000 copies of the report of the Finance Committee of the Senate accompanying the tariff bill, H. R. 3321.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Printing, 2515.—Reported back and agreed to, 2515.—Referred to House Committee on Printing, 2623.

S. Con. Res. 7—Authorizing the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on Naval Affairs to act jointly and report to both the Senate and the House of Representatives the status of the United States Navy in comparison with the first eight naval powers, etc.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3384.—Debated, 5510, 5511.

S. Con. Res. 8—Directing the Secretary of War to submit to Congress a supplementary report on the project for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River.
Mr. Lane, and agreed to, 3797.—Referred to House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3823.

S. Con. Res. 9—Authorizing the printing of 80,000 copies of the tariff law of 1913.
Mr. Simmons, and agreed to, 5380.—See H. Con. Res. 19, 5430, 5438.

S. Con. Res. 10—To authorize the close, by adjournment, of the present session of Congress.
Mr. Myers; ordered to lie over under the rule, 5966.—Debated, 5966, 5967, 5968, 5988, 5991.—Laid on the table, 5991.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

S. Res. 1—Fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate.
Mr. Martin of Virginia, and agreed to, 3.

S. Res. 2—To appoint a committee to inform the President that the Senate is assembled and is ready to receive communications.
Mr. Smith of Georgia, and agreed to, 4.

S. Res. 3—Directing the Secretary to prepare and publish an edition of the Congressional Directory for the first session of the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5.—Reported with amendment, amended, and agreed to, 33.—House requested to return resolution; vote reconsidered and resolution indefinitely-postponed, 1294.

S. Res. 4—Providing for a legislative program during the extra session.
Mr. Newlands, 16, 17.—Debated and referred to the Committee on Rules, 33–35.—Reported back (S. Rept. 5), 205.—Debated, 205, 210, 211, 265–267.—Recommitted to the Committee on Rules, 267.—Reported with amendments, debated, and report withdrawn, 872–875.—Reported back (S. Rept. 32), 1092, 1093.—Debated, 1634, 1635.—The report of the Committee on Rules agreed to, 1634.

S. Res. 5—Providing for the election of Hon. James P. Clarke of Arkansas as President of the Senate pro tempore.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 8, 9.

S. Res. 6—Providing for the election of the officers of the Senate.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 10–14.

S. Res. 7—Electing James M. Baker Secretary of the Senate.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 14.

S. Res. 8—Providing for the election of Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman as Chaplain of the Senate.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 14.

S. Res. 9—Providing for the election of Thomas W. Keller as Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 14.

S. Res. 10—Providing for the election of Carl A. Loeffler as Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 14, 15.

S. Res. 11—Providing for the election of Charles P. Higgins as Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 14.

S. Res. 12—To provide for notifying the President of the United States of the election of the officers of the Senate.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 16.

S. Res. 13—Authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to employ clerks.
Mr. Overman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 26.—Reported back, 29.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 29.—Vote reconsidered and recommitted to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 367.—Vote to recommit reconsidered and resolution agreed to, 611, 612.

S. Res. 14—Providing for the printing of the prayers and eulogies of of the Senate for the Sixty-second Congress.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey, 26.—Debated and laid on the table, 27–29.

S. Res. 15—To authorize the employment of an assistant clerk to certain committees.
Mr. Williams; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 29.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 6), 205.—Debated, 205, 206, 267–278, 375, 376.—Amended and agreed to, 376.

S. Res. 16—For printing additional copies of the report of the Money Trust investigation.
Mr. Kern; Committee on Printing, 30.—Reported back (S. Rept. 16) and S. Con. Res. 1 substituted, 366.

S. Res. 17—Providing for a stenographer for hearings before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kern; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 33.—Reported back and agreed to, 35.

S. Res. 18.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to tranmit certain information relating to armor plate ordered by the Navy Department during the last 25 years, etc.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, 33.

S. Res. 19—To authorize the allowance of an additional clerk to Senators having less than three.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 33.—Reported adversely with amendment (S. Rept. 23), 609.—Debated, 609, 1197, 1700, 1750, 1751, 1817, 1818, 1844, 2367, 2374, 5140.

S. Res. 20—To authorize an increase of salary to the clerk to the Committee on the Philippines, etc.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 33.

S. Res. 21—To appoint a committee of two Senators to inform the President of the United States that the Senate has completed its business and is ready to adjourn.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 35.

S. Res. 22—To amend Rule XXXIV of the Rules of the Senate.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Rules, 35.

S. Res. 23—Appointing two Senators to wait upon the President and inform him the Senate is ready to receive any communication.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 40.

S. Res. 24—That the Secretary inform the House that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and ready to proceed to business.
Mr. Bacon, and agreed to, 40.

S. Res. 25—Requesting the President to propose an international convention for the protection of birds.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Foreign Relations, 57.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1), 161.—Amended and agreed to, 2339, 2340.

S. Res. 26—Authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to employ a stenographer to report hearings.
Mr. Swanson; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 57.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 4), amended, and agreed to, 191.

S. Res. 27—Granting authority to print and bind certain papers and documents for the use of the Committee on the District of Columbia.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Printing, 57.

S. Res. 28—To continue during the Sixty-third Congress the authority vested by resolution of February 20, 1909, in the Committee on the District of Columbia.
Mr. Swanson; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 57.

S. Res. 29—To pay Fred N. Webber, jr., a sum equal to six months' pay of his late father, Fred N. Webber, sr., a Senate policeman.
Mr. Bradley; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 57.—Reported back, debated, and agreed to, 190, 191.

S. Res. 30—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish copies of all documents and papers relating to the building of dams and reservoirs in the Cheat and New Rivers in Virginia and West Virginia.
Mr. Chilton, and agreed to, 131.

S. Res. 31—Directing the Commisisoners of the District of Columbia to furnish the names of all persons borne on the policemen's and firemen's pension rolls of the District.
Mr. Bristow, 131.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 144.

S. Res. 32—Requesting the President to negotiate for the concurrent and cooperative improvement of waterways in common between Canada and the United States.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Foreign Relations, 131.—Reported back, 1519.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 2367.

S. Res. 33—Referring to the Court of Claims the bills (S. 5119) for the relief of Alexander MacKenzie, United States Army, retired, and (S. 5120) for the relief of Henry L. Abbot, United States Army, retired.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Claims, 131.

S. Res. 34—Instructing the Public Printer to print additional copies of Bulletin No. 513, Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee on Printing, 144.—Debated, 144.

S. Res. 35—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish certain information regarding active duty to which retired officers of the Army may be assigned.
Mr. du Pont; Committee on Military Affairs, 143.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 30), amended and agreed to, 875.

S. Res. 36—Instructing the Civil Service Commission to furnish certain data regarding employees subject to the civil-service laws in each State and Territory and the laws relating to the same.
Mr. Overman, 143.—Debated, 143, 165–170, 872–875, 878, 879.—Referred to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 170.

S. Res. 37—Authorizing the appointment of a committee to make an investigation of conditions in the Paint Creek district, West Virginia.
Mr. Kern; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 164.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 24), 608.—Debated, 608, 1114–1116, 1402–1408, 1523–1537, 1545, 1550–1556, 1569, 1608, 1635–1646.—Resolution and amendments referred to Senate Committee on Education and Labor, 1646.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 52), 1743.—Debated, 1743–1751, 1766–1779.—Amended and agreed to, 1779.

S. Res. 38—Authorizing certain committees of the Senate to appoint extra assistant clerks.
Mr. Williams; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 164.

S. Res. 39—Authorizing the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, to conduct hearings, etc., and to sit during the sessions of the Senate.
Mr. Martin of Virginia; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 164.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 20), amended, and agreed to, 609.

S. Res. 40—Authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to conduct hearings, etc.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 164.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 10), amended, and agreed to, 237.

S. Res. 41—Respecting the monorail connecting the Capitol with the Senate Office Building.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Rules, 164.

S. Res. 42—To amend Rule XXXIV of the Rules of the Senate.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Rules, 164, 165.

S. Res. 43—Proposing the adoption of an additional standing rule.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Rules, 197, 210.

S. Res. 44—Authorizing the employment of assistant clerks for Senators not chairmen of committees.
Mr. Jones; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 196.

S. Res. 45—Authorizing the establishment of a research bureau to brief legislative issues for Senate committees and to assist committees whenever so requested.
Mr. Owen; Committee on the Library, 196.

S. Res. 46—Authorizing the reprinting of 1,000 copies of the Soil Survey of Escambia County, Fla.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Printing, 196.—Reported back (S. Rept. 15) and agreed to, 366.

S. Res. 47—Authorizing the Committee on Public Lands, or any subcommittee thereof, to send for persons and papers in connection with the hearings of the committee.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent expenses of the Senate, 196.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 9), amended, and agreed to, 237.

S. Res. 48—Authorizing the printing of 1,000 copies of an act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."
Mr. Gallinger, and agreed to, 196.

S. Res. 49—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report as to whether payments have been made to express companies for carriage of United States property over lines of railway receiving grants of land from the Government.
Mr. Crawford, and agreed to, 197.

S. Res. 50—Requesting the President to transmit to the Senate copy of the minutes of a certain purported conference between the American minister to Colombia and the Colombian minister of foreign affairs.
Mr. Hitchcock, and agreed to, 196.

S. Res. 51—To print as a Senate document the Annual Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended Oct. 11, 1912, with illustrations.
Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on Printing (S. Rept. 7), and agreed to (S. Doc. 9), 206.

S. Res. 52—To print the report to the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of an inquiry into agricultural credit and agricultural cooperation in Germany as a Senate document, with illustrations.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Printing, 210.—Reported back (S. Rept. 14) and agreed to (S. Doc. 17), 366.

S. Res. 53—To empower the Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate and report upon the changing of the name of Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Williams; Committee on the District of Columbia, 210.

S. Res. 54—Authorizing the Committee on Territories, or any subcommittee thereof, to send for persons and papers in connection with the hearings of the committee.
Mr. Pittman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 210.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 11), amended, and agreed to, 237.

S. Res. 55—Authorizing the Committee on Woman Suffrage, or any subcommittee thereof, to send for persons and papers in connection with the hearings of the committee.
Mr. Thomas; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 210.—Reported with amendment, amended, and agreed to, 1628.

S. Res. 56—To pay to executor of estate of William E. Pressey, late messenger at the card door of the Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary.
Mr. Johnson of Maine; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 210.—Reported back and agreed to, 237.

S. Res. 57—To authorize the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 210.

S. Res. 58—Requesting the Attorney General to transmit copies of requests asking for dismissal of the case of The United States, petitioner, *v.* Herman Sielcken et al., defendants; also copies of all agreements, correspondence, etc., relating to the same.
Mr. Norris, and agreed to, 263, 264.

S. Res. 59—Requesting the President to furnish information concerning the case of The United States of America, petitioner, *v.* Herman Sielcken et al., heretofore pending in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.
Mr. Norris, and agreed to, 264.

S. Res. 60—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to hold hearings and to send for persons and papers in connection with the same.
Mr. Culberson; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 264.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 21), amended, and agreed to, 609.

S. Res. 61—To pay to Ellen D. Givens, widow of Edgar L. Givens, late a clerk in Secretary's office, 12 months' salary in lieu of allowance for funeral expenses.
Mr. Robinson; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 264.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 22), amended, and agreed to, 608.

S. Res. 62—Requesting information relative to claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico for damages to person and property.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Foreign Relations, 264.—Reported back (S. Rept. 13) and agreed to, 366, 367.

S. Res. 63—For the printing of an abridgment of the report of the park commission and the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted to the Senate on Jan. 15, 1902, with illustrations.
Mr. Gallinger, from the Committee on Printing (S. Rept. 17), and agreed to, 366.

S. Res. 64—To amend Rule XII of the Rules of the Senate.
Mr. Overman, from the Committee on Rules, 366.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 622.—Motion to reconsider vote, 879.—Vote reconsidered and indefinitely postponed, 1836, 1837.

S. Res. 65—Directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report to the Senate certain information relative to employees in the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States.
Mr. Johnston of Alabama; ordered to lie over under the rule, 372.—Debated, 371–375, 612–617, 2367, 2374, 5140.

S. Res. 66—Authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to hold hearings.
Mr. Owen; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 370.—Reported with amendments, 1090.—Debated, 1090, 1091, 1694–1698.—Amended and agreed to, 1698.

S. Res. 67—Increasing the salary of clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency to $3,000.
Mr. Owen; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 370.—Reported back, 1092.—Debated, 1701, 1909.—Agreed to, 1909.

S. Res. 68—Directing the Secretary of Labor to investigate and report upon mortality incident to various wage earners.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Education and Labor, 370.

S. Res. 69—Proposing an amendment to the rules providing that no committee shall sit behind closed doors except when considering certain matters.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Rules, 264, 370.

S. Res. 70—Authorizing the printing of 4,750 additional copies of H. R. 3321, a bill to reduce tariff duties, etc.
Mr. Smoot, and agreed to, 877.

S. Res. 71—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish facts regarding charge of human slavery in the Philippine Islands.
Mr. Borah, and agreed to, 877, 878.

S. Res. 72—Authorizing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire into and report number of negroes employed in classified civil service, giving aggregate salaries and kind of service.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 878.

S. Res. 73—Authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to employ an assistant clerk.
Mr. Tillman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 878.—Reported with amendments, 1625.—Amended and agreed to, 1700.

S. Res. 74—Providing for the printing of a document entitled "Works of Art in the United States Capitol Building, Including Biographies of the Artists."
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Printing, 877.—Reported back and agreed to (S. Doc. 169), 3732.

S. Res. 75—Approving appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart, P. C., and others to be fiscal agents of the Navy Department at London, England.
Mr. Simmons, and agreed to, 879.

S. Res. 76—Requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all papers in his possession, or in the office of the Treasury Department, relating to the demand of the Secretary of the Treasury for the resignation of Chester W. Hill, collector of customs of the port of Philadelphia.
Mr. Oliver, 1095.—Debated and rejected, 1183–1188.

S. Res. 77—Requesting the heads of departments to furnish certain information relative to civil-service employees under their respective supervision.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 1095.—Debated, 1095.

S. Res. 78—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit certain information relating to armor plate ordered by the Navy Department during the last 25 years, etc.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1188, 1937.—Debated, 1188, 1189, 1269, 1521, 1612–1614, 1760–1764, 1937.

S. Res. 79—Appointing a committee to join the committee appointed by the House for superintending the funeral of the Hon. Lewis J. Martin, late a Representative from the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Hughes, and agreed to, 1296.

S. Res. 80—Authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, to hold hearings, etc.
Mr. Stone; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1408.—Reported back, 1625.—Agreed to, 1652.

S. Res. 81—Authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Mr. Stone; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1408.

S. Res. 82—To amend paragraph 2 of Rule VII.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Rules, 1408.

S. Res. 83—Providing that the claims of Mary L. Adair and others, contained in S. ——, together with all accompanying papers, be referred to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Claims, 1521.

S. Res. 84—Providing that any Senator upon his own request may be recorded and counted as present in order to constitute a quorum.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Rules, 1521, 1550.

S. Res. 85—Authorizing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, or any subcommittee thereof, to hold hearings, etc.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1610, 1611.—Reported back and agreed to, 1625.

S. Res. 86—Authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, to hold hearings, etc.
Mr. Tillman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1631.—Reported back and agreed to, 1735.

S. Res. 87—Requesting report of all manufacturers, importers, corporations, and other persons appearing before majority members of Finance Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, for hearing relative to H. R. 3321.
Mr. Penrose, 1632.—Debated, amended, and referred to the Committee on Finance, 1653–1669.

S. Res. 88—Requesting the printing of 2,000 copies of amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania to the motion of the Senator from North Carolina, relative to H. R. 3321, be printed.
Mr. Penrose, 1632.—Debated, 1632–1634, 1742, 1743.—Indefinitely postponed, 3084.

S. Res. 89—Requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to institute an investigation into the methods and practices employed by Drs. Karl and Silvia Von Ruck, of Asheville, N. C., in the treatment of tuberculosis and in rendering persons immune from tuberculosis.
Mr. Overman, and agreed to, 1737.

S. Res. 90—Requesting the President to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency as submitted to him on Mar. 25, 1913.
Mr. Overman, and agreed to, 1737.

S. Res. 91—Directing the Secretary of Commerce to report to the Senate the names of the party, parties, or corporations that sold cotton alleged to have been bought by a pool, together with the prices.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina, 1737.—Debated, 1737–1741, 1764.—Agreed to, 1764.

S. Res. 92—Authorizing the Vice President to appoint a committee of five Senators to investigate the charge that a paid lobby is being maintained in Washington, or elsewhere, for the purpose of influencing pending legislation.
Mr. Cummins, 1758.—Debated, 1758, 1759, 1802–1817.—Amended and agreed to, 1817.

S. Res. 93—Requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain information relating to the manufacture of armor plate, cost of erecting a plant for the manufacture of armor plate, etc.
Mr. Tillman, and agreed to (S. Doc. 129), 1759.

S. Res. 94—Requesting the Postmaster General to transmit to the Senate all papers relating to the appointment of a postmaster at Salem, Ohio.
Mr. Burton; ordered to lie over under the rule, 1800.—Debated and laid on the table, 1840–1844.—Motion made in Senate to take from the table and to consider resolution debated, 5702, 5703, 5704.

S. Res. 95—Requesting the Attorney General to furnish certain information relating to the dismissal of the case of The United States of America, petitioner, *v.* Herman Sielcken et al., defendants.
Mr. Norris, and agreed to, 1801.

S. Res. 96—To pay six months' salary to Lucy St. John Tate, sister of the late William W. St. John.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1800.—Reported with amendment, amended, and agreed to, 1898.

S. Res. 97—Authorizing the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, to hold hearings, etc.
Mr. Clarke of Arkansas; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1800.—Reported with amendments, 1898.—Debated, 2370, 2375.

S. Res. 98—On the death of Representative Forrest Goodwin, of Maine.
Mr. Johnson of Maine, and agreed to, 1818.

S. Res. 99—Announcing the death of Representative George Konig, of Maryland.
Mr. Jackson, and agreed to, 1855.

S. Res. 100—Directing the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate to accord a hearing to Edward L. Keyes, formerly a second lieutenant of the Fifth United States Cavalry.
Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on Military Affairs (S. Rept. 59), 1898.—Debated and agreed to, 2370, 2375, 5884, 5885.

S. Res. 101—Extending time for Committee on the Judiciary to report on S. Res. 92 for a period of 10 days, or until June 18, 1913.
Mr. Overman, 1900.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 1904, 1905.

S. Res. 102—To provide for payment of expenses of investigation of a "lobby being maintained in Washington."
Mr. Overman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1900.—Reported with amendment, 1937.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 1900, 1937, 1938, 2079.

S. Res. 103—To annul Senate resolution adopted Feb. 20, 1885, providing for furnishing to Senators pamphlet printed copies of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingenet Expenses of the Senate, 1900.—Change of reference debated, 1906, 1907.—Reported back, 2073.—Debated, 2135, 2176, 2177, 4708–4711.—Amended and agreed to, 4711.

S. Res. 104—Directing the Seecretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate reports and documentary information upon the so-called tubeculosis cures.
Mr. Bristow, 1900.—Agreed to, 1905.

S. Res. 105—Relative to the purchase of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.
Mr. Kenyon, 1900.—Debated and agreed to, 1905, 1906, 1936, 1937.

S. Res. 106.—Allowing the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jones) an extra clerk.
Mr. Kenyon, 1901.—Referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1907.

S. Res. 107—Calling for information from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Works, 1935.—Agreed to, 2026.

S. Res. 108—Authorizing the printing of 10,000 additional copies Supreme Court decision in Minnesota rate cases.
Mr. Fletcher; debated and agreed to (S. Doc. 54), 1938, 1939.

S. Res. 109—Directing the Secretary of Commerce to make an inquiry into the price of oil in Oklahoma.
Mr. Owen, 2020, 2021.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 2078, 2079.

S. Res. 110—Relating to legislation affecting commerce, interstate exchange, and preventing its interruption by bank panics, etc.
Mr. Newlands, 2020.—Debated, 2020, 2021.

S. Res. 111—Authorizing the printing of 10,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 51, Sixty-third Congress, first session.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Printing, 2021.

S. Res. 112—To pay six months' salary to the executor, administrator, or legal heirs of Edward B. Bell, deceased.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2021.—Reported back and agreed to, 2291.—Vote reconsidered, 2291.

S. Res. 113—To amend Rule XIX of the standing rules of the Senate.
Mr. Owen; ordered to lie over under the rule, 2021.—Referred to the Committee on Rulees, 2411.—Debatede, 2407–2411.

S. Res. 114—Instructing the subcommittee on the Judiciary, appointed pursuant to S. Res. 92, to subpœna and bring before it Robert S. Lovett, the president and the chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Mr. Norris, 2074.—Debated and agreed to, 2074–2078.

S. Res. 115—Accepting the invitation of Pennsylvania to attend reunion celebration at Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1913, and providing for a committee of eight to attend on behalf of the Senate.
Mr. Kern; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2116, 2117.—Reported back and agreed to, 2117.

S. Res. 116—Providing for an extra clerk for each minority Senator having fewer than three employees.
Mr. Jones, 2122.

S. Res. 117—Authorizing and directing the Vice President to appoint a Committee of five Senators to consider what clerical help should be allowed Senators and Senate committees.
Mr. Jones, 2122.

S. Res. 118—Authorizing the printing of 1,000 copies of section 2 of H. R. 3321.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Printing, 2122.

S. Res. 119—Regarding exercises appropriate to the reception and acceptance from the State of Michigan of the statue of Zachariah Chandler.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on the Library, 2122.—Debated, 2289, 2290, 2659, 2660.

S. Res. 120—Requesting the Secretary of Commerce to furnish, for the use of the Senate, certain information relative to statements contained in the publication entitled "Foreign Tariff Systems and Industrial Conditions."
Mr. Lippitt, and agreed to, 2173.

S. Res. 121—Continuing the rental of the warehouse on B Street SW. from and after July 1, 1913, for the storage of documents for the Senate folding room.
Mr. Overman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2173.—Reported back and agreed to, 2291.

S. Res. 122—Providing for the disposition of certain surplus and obsolete documents in the Senate folding room.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Printing, 2174.—Reported with amendments, amended, and agreed to, 2362.

S. Res. 123—Extending time for Committee on the Judiciary to report on S. Res. 92.
Mr. Overman, and agreed to. 2177.

S. Res. 124.—Authorizing the printing of 10,000 additional copies of the hearings before the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Printing, 2174.

S. Res. 125—Authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission, in connection with its investigation of the purchase of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., also to investigate the purchase of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad by the same company.
Mr. Sheppard; debated and agreed to 2293, 2294.

S. Res. 126—Calling for information from the Department of Justice.
Mr. Works, and agreed to, 2339.—Debated in Senate (S. Doc. 156), 3166–3169.

S. Res. 127—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information relating to tobacco manufacturers in the United States.
Mr. Hitchcock, and agreed to, 2366.

S. Res. 128—Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report all the facts and circumstances connected with the proposed issue of New York Central & Hudson River Railway 4 per cent mortgage bonds for $167,102,400.
Mr. Norris, and agreed to, 2366.

S. Res. 129—Authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Hon. K. I. Perky compensation for certain service as Senator.
Mr. Brady; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2366.

S. Res. 130—Referring S. 8117, for the relief of the Iowa Indians, together with certain accompanying papers, to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2366.

S. Res. 131—Authorizing investigation to determine plan for extermination of predatory animals infesting ranches and farms in certain parts of Texas.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2374.

S. Res. 132—Relative to the salary of the Secretary of State.
Mr. Bristow; ordered to lie over under the rule, 2418.—Debated, 2418, 2419, 2471–2506.—Laid on the table, 2471.

S. Res. 133—Increasing the salary of one assistant clerk to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to $2,000.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2419.—Reported with amendments, amended, and agreed to, 2973.—Vote reconsidered in Senate and indefinitely postponed (see S. Res. 149), 3052.

S. Res. 134—Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to investigate and report at the earliest possible time as to the cause for the recent advance in cotton bagging and ties.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; ordered to lie over under the rule, 2419.—Debated, 2419, 2472–2506, 2515–2518, 3134.—Agreed to, 2518.

S. Res. 135—Directing an investigation to determine the additional number of safety-appliance inspectors required in the United States.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 2419.

S. Res. 136—Providing that the President of the United States be requested to call an international conference for the purpose of bringing about a temporary suspension of the construction of war vessels and implements of war, limitations on war preparations, and the promotion of world peace.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2419.

S. Res. 137—To amend Rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Rules, 2419, 2467.

S. Res. 138—Authorizing the printing of 1,000 copies of the lobby hearings for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Overman, and agreed to, 2548.

S. Res. 139—Declaring the rights of American citizens to protection of lives and property by this Government.
Mr. Fall; ordered to lie over under the rule, 2548.—Debated, 2548, 2549, 2569, 2591–2600.

S. Res. 140—To pay to Sarah W. Patrick, widow of Lewis S. Patrick, a sum equal to six months' salary at rate he was receiving at time of his death.
Mr. La Follette; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2569.—Reported with amendment, amended, and agreed to, 2973.

S. Res. 141—Accepting the invitation of the Austrian Government to send official delegates to the Fourteenth International Statistical Institute, to be held at Vienna Sept. 7–13, 1913.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2659.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 102), 3422.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3422, 3423.

S. Res. 142—Requesting the Committee on Foreign Relations to advise the Senate as to whether this Nation should recognize the belligerency of the revolutionists in Mexico; also requesting the President and Secretary of State to furnish information relating to the cause and progress of the Mexican revolution.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2839.—Debated, 3129–3133, 3212–3215, 3216, 3217, 4005.

S. Res. 143—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the United States Senate as to the Berlin treaty of 1878, with respect to Jews in Roumania.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2909.

S. Res. 144—Directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to transmit to the Senate information regarding the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek at Q Street NW. in said District.
Mr. Gallinger, and agreed to, 2952.

S. Res. 145—To pay Elizabeth T. Butler, widow of Maj. George Butler, a sum equal to six months' salary.
Mr. Kern; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2952.—Reported back and agreed to, 3203.

S. Res. 146—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information relating to imported commodities now held in bonded warehouses and the value of such commodities held at the same time in 1912.
Mr. Sutherland, and agreed to, 2974.

S. Res. 147—Authorizing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire into and report to the Senate relative to an alleged order of the Postmaster General segregating employees in the Post Office Department.
Mr. Clapp; ordered to lie on the table, 2974.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 3031, 3032.

S. Res. 148—Authorizing investigation into the case of Roy C. Smith.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2974.

S. Res. 149—Authorizing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to employ an assistant clerk at a salary of $1,800 per annum.
Mr. Williams, and agreed to, 3052.

S. Res. 150—To pay Ulysses Gordon, son of Anderson Gordon, a sum equal to six months' salary.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3054.—Reported with amendment, amended, and agreed to, 3203.

S. Res. 151—Directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate certain charges made by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo relative to a conspiracy to depress the value of certain Government bonds.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; ordered to lie on the table, 3084.

S. Res. 152—Authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations to proceed with an investigation of the conditions of American citizens in the Republic of Mexico.
Mr. Clark of Wyoming; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3133.—Ordered to the calendar at end of morning hour, 3176.—Debated, 3133, 3171–3176, 3212–3215, 3216, 3217.

S. Res. 153—Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate relations existing between the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and whether such relations restrict competition and maintain fixed rates.
Mr. Lea; ordered to lie on the table, 3133.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 5864, 5865.

S. Res. 154—To authorize the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.
Mr. O'Gorman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3134.

S. Res. 155—Authorizing the appointment of a committee of five Senators to examine into the question as to fees and compensation allowed to clerks of the several district courts and circuit courts of appeals, and to report the same to the Senate with their findings thereon.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3169.—Reported with amendments, 3203.—Taken from the calendar and ordered to the Committee on the Judiciary, 3495.

S. Res. 156—Limiting expenditures for telegrams sent or received by Senators.
Mr. Shafroth; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3170.—Reported back (S. Rept. 124), 5843.

S. Res. 157—Providing for the printing of a manuscript entitled "Studies in criminology, including other patho-social conditions," and the reprinting of Senate documents entitled "Man and abnormal man" and "Juvenile crime and reformation."
Mr. Kern; Committee on Printing, 3170.

S. Res. 158—Announcing the death of the Hon. Joseph Forney Johnston, late a Senator from the State of Alabama.
Mr. Bankhead, and agreed to, 3196.

S. Res. 159—Authorizing the expenses of the investigation of the charge of a "lobby being maintained in Washington" to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.
Mr. Reed; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3211.—Reported with amendment, debated, amended, and agreed to, 3211.

S. Res. 160—Authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay from miscellaneous items of the contingent fund the actual and necessary expenses of the committee arranging for and attending the funeral of the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston.
Mr. Williams; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3263.—Reported back and agreed to, 3263.

S. Res. 161—To pay six months' salary to Mary Coulter Earle, widow of Sherod L. Earle, deceased.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3351.—Reported back and agreed to, 3384.

S. Res. 162—Requesting the President to inform the Senate as to whether William Bayard Hale is or has been employed as an agent of any executive department of the Government in Mexico; and if so, at what compensation.
Mr. Penrose; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3385.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 3572.—Debated, 3384–3386, 3423, 3459, 3495, 3533, 3572.

S. Res. 163—Requesting the President to direct the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate reports of American consul at Durango, Mexico.
Mr. Penrose; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3386.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 3572.—Debated, 3386, 3387, 3423, 3459, 3495, 3533, 3572.

S. Res. 164—Requesting the President to transmit information relative to measures taken to protect citizens of the United States in Mexico.
Mr. Poindexter; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3387.—Debated, 3387, 3423, 3495, 3533.

S. Res. 165—Directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate copies of all protests filed against paragraph J, subdivision 7, of section IV (V as amended), of H. R. 3321, "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes."
Mr. Jones; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3494.—Amended and agreed to, 3533.

S. Res. 166—Directing the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General to furnish to the Senate all maps, letters, and documents relating to the land grant under act of Congress of May 12, 1864.
Mr. Cummins, and agreed to, 3494, 3495.

S. Res. 167—Authorizing the President to take steps necessary to placing troops, as a constabulary, in the Republic of Mexico for the protection of American citizens and their property.
Mr. Penrose; ordered to lie on the table, 3567, 3568.—Debated, 3567–3571.

S. Res. 168—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information relating to imported commodities now held in bonded warehouses and the value of such commodities held at the same time in 1912.
Mr. Sutherland, and agreed to, 3571, 3572.

S. Res. 169—Requesting the Isthmian Canal Commission to transmit information relative to amount, character, and value of construction machinery, etc., used in the construction of the Panama Canal.
Mr. Poindexter; debated and agreed to, 3651.

S. Res. 170—Authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to hold hearings and to defray the expenses thereof.
Mr. Kern; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3685.—Reported back and agreed to, 3732.

S. Res. 171—To print an article entitled "The mission of woman," by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, LL. D., in the Congressional Record and as a Senate document.
Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on Printing (S. Rept. 110), 3732, 3733.—Debated and agreed to (S. Doc. 174), 3732, 3733.

S. Res. 172—To print as a Senate document a compilation of the laws of the Sixty-second Congress, etc., relating to noncontiguous territory, Cuba, and Santo Domingo.
Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on Printing (S. Rept. 109), and agreed to (S. Doc. 173), 3732.

S. Res. 173—Authorizing Senator Joseph L. Bristow to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.
Mr. Bristow; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3736.—Reported back and agreed to, 3736.

S. Res. 174—Authorizing the appointment of one additional assistant in the Senate document room.
Mr. Clapp; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3797.—Reported with amendments, amended, and agreed to, 3858.

S. Res. 175—To provide for a committee to accept on behalf of the Senate an invitation to visit the National Conservation Exposition.
Mr. Lea; Committee on Industrial Expositions, 3828.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 111) and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4547.—Reported with amendments, amended, and agreed to, 5293.—Motion to reconsider vote in Senate debated and rejected, 5294, 5295.

S. Res. 176—To provide for a subject index of the Congressional Record.
Mr. Lea; Committee on the Library, 3828.

S. Res. 177—Directing the Committee on Finance to investigate and ascertain the difference in character between incomes derived from professions or trades and incomes derived from property and investment of capital and report an amendment favoring incomes derived from professions or trades.
Mr. Crawford; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3837.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, 3858.—Debated, 3837, 3838, 3858.

S. Res. 178—Directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to report to the Senate as to the steps taken looking to the enforcement of section 11 of the act of Mar. 4, 1913, making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia so far as the same may affect the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light Cos.
Mr. Jones, and agreed to, 4051.

S. Res. 179—Requesting the Committee on Banking and Currency to make report to the Senate Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1913, on the bill (H. R. 7837) entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes."
Mr. Weeks; ordered to lie over under the rule, 4211.—Read and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, 4285.

S. Res. 180—On the death of the late Representative William Henry Wilder, of Massachusetts, and appointing a committee to attend his funeral.
Mr. Gallinger, and agreed to, 4966.

S. Res. 181—On the death of the late Representative Timothy D. Sullivan, of New York, and appointing a committee to attend his funeral.
Mr. Chamberlain, and agreed to, 4966, 4967.

S. Res. 182—Directing the Postmaster General to transmit to the Senate all papers, reports, and other information relating to the removal of W. H. Pray.
Mr. McCumber; ordered to lie over under the rule, 5140.—Debated, 5184.

S. Res. 183—Authorizing Senator Bristow to employ a stenographer for 30 days.
Mr. Bristow; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5183.—Reported back and agreed to, 5216.

S. Res. 184—To print additional copies of House Document No. 1480, Sixty-second Congress, for the use of the Senate document room.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Printing, 5183.—Reported back and agreed to, 5483.

S. Res. 185—To pay six months' salary to Florence E. Quigley, widow of Thomas Quigley, deceased.
Mr. Martine of New Jersey; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5183.—Reported back and agreed to, 5380.

S. Res. 186—On the death of the late Representative Seaborn Anderson Roddenbery, of Georgia, and appointing a committee to attend his funeral.
Mr. Kern, and agreed to, 5217.

S. Res. 187—Authorizing the printing of 500 copies of the report of the American delegation to the International Conference on Bills of Exchange.
Mr. O'Gorman, and agreed to (S. Doc. 162), 5294.

S. Res. 188—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate the names and addresses of manufacturers of sweet wine, etc.
Mr. Pomerene, and agreed to, 5294.

S. Res. 189—Directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate information relating to the officers and employees of the Union Agency and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, showing those under civil service and those not under civil service.
Mr. Gore, and agreed to, 5294.

S. Res. 190—Directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate and report to the Senate the steps necessary to place in proper form the complete record of each impeachment trial had before the Senate.
Mr. Bacon; debated and agreed to, 5515, 5516.

S. Res. 191—Directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish to the Senate certain information relating to the Tuolumne River and its tributaries; also the Stanislaus, the Mokelumne, and the Consumne Rivers.
Mr. Borah, 5620.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 5620, 5621.

S. Res. 192—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate copy of estimated receipts from customs made for conference committee report on H. R. 3321.
Mr. Smoot, and agreed to, 5664.

S. Res. 193—Authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay to Richard M. Nelson the sum of $1,200 per annum for services as messenger to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5664.

S. Res. 194—Directing the Secretary of the Senate to place upon the rolls of the Senate as messenger to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department the name of Richard M. Nelson.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5664.

S. Res. 195—To print as a public document the evidence secured by the United States and American commissions in European countries on their cooperative inquiry, etc.
Mr. Fletcher, from Committee on Printing, 5701.—Debated and agreed to (S. Doc. 214), 5701.

S. Res. 196—Directing the Secretary of the Senate to place upon the rolls of the Senate the names of Thomas B. Stallings and Richard M. Nelson as clerk and messenger, respectively, to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5702.

S. Res. 197—Authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Thomas B. Stallings the sum of $2,220 per annum and to Richard M. Nelson the sum of $1,200 per annum as clerk and messenger, respectively, to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5702.—Reported with amendments, 5843.—Amended and agreed to, 5880.

S. Res. 198—Recommending that the Senate look with disfavor on the prosecution of Mendel Beilis by the Russian authorities.
Mr. Lewis; Committee on Foreign Relations, 5735.

S. Res. 199—Requesting the President to furnish the Senate with copies of all the correspondence between the Department of State and the Government of Panama in regard to the settlement of the Colon fire claims.
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 5798.

S. Res. 200—Directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to submit to the Senate a full and complete report setting forth the reasons why the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved Aug. 2, 1894, entitled "An act to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Co. to change its motive power," etc., have not been enforced.
Mr. Lane, and agreed to, 5798.

S. Res. 201—Directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate and report to the Senate such information as they may obtain relating to the power of the Executive in creating and enlarging Indian reservations, etc.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; ordered to lie on the table, 5799.

S. Res. 202—To amend Rule XII of the standing rules of the Senate.
Mr. Bacon; Committee on Rules, 5800, 5821, 5824.—Debated, 5821–5824.

S. Res. 203—Proposing that hereafter no donations of public funds shall be made to widows or relatives of deceased Senators.
Mr. Kenyon; ordered to lie on the table, 5798, 5821.—Debated, 5798.

S. Res. 204—Proposing that hereafter no donation of public funds shall be made to widows or relatives of deceased Senators.
Mr. Borah; ordered to lie on the table, 5798, 5820.—Debated, 5798.

S. Res. 205—Authorizing the appointment of one additional assistant in the Senate document room.
Mr. Clapp; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5821.

S. Res. 206—To print the address of President Wilson before the Southern Commercial Congress at Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27, 1913.
Mr. Fletcher, and agreed to (S. Doc. 226), 5844, 5845.

S. Res. 207—Calling upon the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia for information relative to the proposed construction of a Central High School building.
Mr. Lane; debated and agreed to, 5844.

S. Res. 208—Authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to have printed the indexed hearings on the pending banking and currency bills.
Mr. Owen; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5849.—Reported with amendment, debated, amended, and agreed to, 5859, 5860.

S. Res. 209—Authorizing the printing of illustrations to accompany Senate Document No. 719, Sixty-second Congress, and additional copies for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.
Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on Printing, and agreed to, 5861.

S. Res. 210—Providing for the printing of 1,000 additional copies of "Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, and Protocols between the United States and other powers, 1776 to 1909," together with supplement to Mar. 4, 1913, for the use of the Members of the Senate in the Senate folding room.
Mr. Bristow; Committee on Printing, 5861.

S. Res. 211—Directing the Secretary of Labor to compile and transmit to the Senate all Federal and State laws relating to convict labor.
Mr. Stone, and agreed to, 5877.

S. Res. 212—Directing the Secretary of Commerce to secure and transmit to the Senate the latest published reports relating to the industrial employment of convict labor in foreign countries.
Mr. Stone, and agreed to, 5877.

S. Res. 213—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate all exclusions of foreign convict or prison made merchandise since the enactment of the act of July 24, 1897.
Mr. Stone, and agreed to, 5877.

S. Res. 214—Directing the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to furnish the Senate with information relating to the number of telephones and the cost, etc., of the same used by the Government or District officials in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Norris, 5907.—Debated and agreed to, 5907–5909.

S. Res. 215—Relating to the securing of one year's suspension of naval construction in conjunction with other nations of the world.
Mr. Thomas; ordered to lie over under the rule, 5930.—Committee on Foreign Relations, 5945.—Debated, 5930, 5942–5945.

S. Res. 216—Authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate and report upon the telepost as to word-carrying capacity, accuracy, economy, and general efficiency.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 5930.—Debated, 5930, 5931.

S. Res. 217—Authorizing the Committee on the Library to employ an additional assistant clerk.
Mr. Lea; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5942.

S. Res. 218—Proposing an amendment to the standing rules of the Senate.
Mr. Cummins; ordered to lie over under the rule, 5935.—Referred to the Committee on Rules, 5966.—Debated, 5935, 5936.

S. Res. 219—Directing the Secretary of Commerce to inform the Senate as to the steps taken or contemplated to be taken relative to buoying and marking public waters in Buzzards Bay.
Mr. Root, and agreed to, 6012.

S. Res. 220—Providing for the modification of the pending banking and currency bill by the adoption of a Federal reserve association.
Mr. Newlands; ordered to lie on the table, 6013, 6014.—Committee on Banking and Currency, 6031, 6037.—Debated, 6013, 6014, 6031–6037.

S. Res. 221—To amend Rule XIX of the standing rules of the Senate.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Rules, 6031.— Debated, 4491, 4492, 6031.

S. Res. 222—Providing for the printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 169.
Mr. Gallinger; Committee on Printing, 6042.

HOUSE BILLS. 1–36

H. R. 1—To promote the efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army.
Mr. Hughes of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 79.

H. R. 2—Providing for the erection of a public building at New Philadelphia, in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 79.

H. R. 3—To amend section 2 of an act approved Apr. 19, 1908, entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War."
Mr. Willis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 79.

H. R. 4—To provide for a United States bureau of Government supplies.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Ways and Means, 79.

H. R. 5—To provide for the erection of a public building at Memphis, State of Texas.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 79.

H. R. 6—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bowie, State of Texas.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 79.

H. R. 7—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Childress, State of Texas.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 79.

H. R. 8—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Quanah, State of Texas.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 79.

H. R. 9—To establish an agricultural, plant, shrub, fruit and ornamental tree, berry, and vegetable experimental station at or near the city of Plainview, Hale County, in the State of Texas.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Agriculture, 79.

H. R. 10—To reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Ways and Means, 79.

H. R. 11—Requiring any citizen of a foreign country who may apply for a copyright registration or for letters patent from the United States for an invention to pay to the United States for such copyright or patent the same amount of fees and be subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations relating to the registration of copyrights and the issuance of letters patent and relating to the issuance and maintenance of copyrights and letters patent as the Government of such foreign country exacts by its laws and regulations from citizens of the United States in such cases.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Patents, 79.

H. R. 12—Authorizing the establishment of a brigade post at Fort McPherson, Ga.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 79.

H. R. 13—For payment to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. the $4,583.67 improperly collected under the act of Aug. 5, 1909.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Claims, 79.

H. R. 15—To extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 79.

H. R. 15—To extend the provisiins of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 79.

H. R. 16—Providing for the labeling and tagging of all fabrics and articles of clothing intended for sale which enter into interstate commerce, and providing penalties for misbranding.
Mr. Murdock; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 79.

H. R. 17—To repeal the duty on cotton ties.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Ways and Means, 80.

H. R. 18—To encourage and promote commerce between the United States and foreign countries as relates to the wood-pulp and printing-paper industry.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Ways and Means, 80.

H. R. 19—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 80.

H. R. 20—To repeal the duty on cotton bagging.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Ways and Means, 80.

H. R. 21—To provide an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees of common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on the Judiciary, 80.

H. R. 22—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved Mar. 3, 1891.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Indian Affairs, 80.

H. R. 23—Providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in the desert and arid public lands of the United States, for rendering the same more readily accessible, and for the establishment of and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on the Public Lands, 80.

H. R. 24—For the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 80.

H. R. 25—To amend an act entitled "An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the city of Los Angeles, Cal., certain public lands in California, and granting rights in, over, and through the Sierra Forest Reserve, the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, and the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve, Cal., to the city of Los Angeles, Cal.," approved June 30, 1906.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on the Public Lands, 80.

H. R. 26—Providing for the establishment and operation of a Government owned and controlled line of steamers along the Pacific coast and through the Panama Canal, and making provisions therefor.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 80.

H. R. 27—To authorize the sale and issuance of patent for certain land to H. W. O'Melveny.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on the Public Lands, 80.—Reported back (H. Rept. 82), 5151.

H. R. 28—To establish a fish hatchery and biological station at Canyon City, Randall County, Tex.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 80.

H. R. 29—To regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Peters of Massachusetts; Committee on Labor, 80.

H. R. 30—Providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Bethlehem, Pa.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 80.

H. R. 31—To permit the manufacture of denatured alcohol by mixing domestic and wood alcohol while in process of distillation.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Ways and Means, 80.

H. R. 32—To provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on the Judiciary, 80.—Debated, 1464, 1465, 1466–1478.—Amended and passed House, 1477, 1478.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 1519.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 42), 1625.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 1699, 1700.—Motion to disagree to Senate amendments and ask for a conference objected to in House, 1781, 1878, 1879, 2191, 2250–2253, 2271–2273, 2281–2288.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary with Senate amendments, ——.—Reported back (H. Rept. 29), 2215.—Senate amendments debated in House, 2250–2253, 2271–2273, 2281–2288, 2444, 2445–2461, 2541, 2542 [Appendix, 234].—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for a conference, 2452, 2453.—Motion to insist on Senate amendments and agree to a conference made and withdrawn in Senate, 2547, 2548.—Conference appointed in House, 2542.

H. R. 33—To erect a monument to the memory of John Summerfield Staples at Stroudsburg, Pa.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on the Library, 80.

H. R. 34—Authorizing the Shoshone Tribe of Indians residing on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Indian Affairs, 80.

H. R. 35—To provide for paving with a proper material the Fort Crook Military Boulevard from Fort Crook Military Reservation to the south city limits of South Omaha, Nebr., so as to perfect a continuous paved highway from Fort Crook Military Reservation to Fort Omaha Military Reservation.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 80.

H. R. 36—To regulate the pay of internal-revenue storekeepers, storekeeper-gaugers, and gaugers.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Ways and Means, 80.

H. R. 37—To grant honorable discharges to the quartermaster volunteers who served in the military service in the Civil War, and including their names in the roster of the Union Army.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 80.

H. R. 38—Requiring banks, trust companies, and individual bankers in the District of Columbia to publish certain deposits, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on the District of Columbia, 80.

H. R. 39—To provide for an investigation of the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, refuse, dead animals, and night soil in the District of Columbia and employment of a competent sanitary engineer to report the latest approved methods for disposal of the same.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on the District of Columbia, 80.

H. R. 40—To regulate the construction and operation of elevators in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on the District of Columbia, 80.

H. R. 41—To repeal the duty on lumber.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Ways and Means, 80.

H. R. 42—Granting to the Ozark Power & Water Co. authority to construct a dam across White River, Mo.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 80.

H. R. 43—Providing for the purchase of an oil painting entitled "The death of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Alonzo H. Cushing."
Mr. Palmer; Committee on the Library, 80.

H. R. 44—To amend sections 5136 and 5137 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, known as the "National-bank Act."
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Banking and Currency, 80.

H. R. 45—Providing for the branding and labeling of all cloths, knit fabrics, and manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, and for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of such articles when misbranded, and for other purposes.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 80.

H. R. 46—For the erection of a public building at Larned, Kans.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 80.

H. R. 47—Providing the order of procedure in the district courts of the United States.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on the Judiciary, 80.

H. R. 48—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Northfield, Minn.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 80.

H. R. 49—To create a tariff statistical bureau.
Mr. Peters of Massachusetts; Committee on Ways and Means, 80.

H. R. 50—To amend section 17 of the act to regulate commerce.
Mr. Peters of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 80.

H. R. 51—To make accessible to all the people the valuable scientific and other research work conducted by the United States through establishment of a national school of correspondence.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Education, 80.

H. R. 52—To establish the Peter Lassen National Park in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 80.

H. R. 53—To set apart certain lands in the State of California as a public park, to be known as the Mount Shasta National Park, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 80.

H. R. 54—To further protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on the Judiciary, 80.

H. R. 55—To create a tariff commission and defining its powers and duties.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Ways and Means, 80.

H. R. 56—Relating to sleeping cars in interstate commerce.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 80.

H. R. 57—Making an appropriation to M. C. Burke for tax liens held by him on property acquired by the United States.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Claims, 80.

H. R. 58—To amend the act entitled "An act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees," approved June 1, 1898.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 80.

H. R. 59—Providing for the use of tracts of land in forest reservations by fraternal and benevolent associations for sanitarium and camping-ground purposes.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on the Public Lands, 80.

H. R. 60—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of the merchantable timber on the unallotted lands within the Bad River Indian Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Indian Affairs, 80.

H. R. 61—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on the Judiciary, 81.

H. R. 62—To establish 1-cent letter postage.
Mr. Aiken; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 81.

H. R. 63—To facilitate prompt action on final proof on homestead entries.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 64—Permitting suits against the United States for damages caused by vessels owned or operated by the United States.
Mr. Peters; Committee on the Judiciary, 81.

H. R. 65—Relating to the maintenance of actions for death on the high seas and other navigable waters.
Mr. Peters; Committee on the Judiciary, 81.

H. R. 66—To compel railroad corporations issuing mileage books to receive same for transportation on all lines owned, leased, or operated by such corporation.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 81.

H. R. 67—To provide for a survey for the construction of a continuous waterway from Boston, Mass., to the coast of Maine.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 81.

H. R. 68—Prohibiting officers or directors of a national bank receiving fees, brokerage, commissions, gifts, or other considerations.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Banking and Currency, 81.

H. R. 69—To define the hours of labor of watchmen in Federal buildings.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 81.

H. R. 70—To make Oct. 12 in each year a public holiday, to be called Columbus Day.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on the Judiciary, 81.

H. R. 71—Making it unlawful for any society, order, or association to send or receive through the United States mails, or to deposit in the United States mails, any written or printed matter representing such society, fraternal order, or association to be named or designated or entitled by any name hereafter adopted, any word or part of which title shall be the name of any bird or animal, the name of which bird or animal is already being used as a part of its title or name by any other society, fraternal order, or association.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 81.

H. R. 72—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station on the Branford River, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 81.

H. R. 73—To protect fraternal organizations from infringement on their titles or names.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Patents, 81.

H. R. 74—For the relief of the trustee and parties who are now or may hereafter become interested in the estate of James A. Chamberlain under the terms of his will.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Claims, 81.

H. R. 75—To establish a national aeronautical laboratory.
Mr. Peters; Committee on the Library, 81.

H. R. 76—Providing for the regulation, identification, and registration of automobiles engaged in interstate commerce, and the licensing of the operators thereof.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 81.

H. R. 77—To fix the sizes of baskets or other open containers for small fruits or berries.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 81.

H. R. 78—To amend an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes."
Mr. Peters; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 81.

H. R. 79—For the extension of the Post Office Department over the entire business of public transportation.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 81.

H. R. 80—For the establishment of an experimental autopost-coach rural service.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 81.

H. R. 81—Providing for the expenditure of 25 per cent of the receipts from national forests for road and trail construction.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Agriculture, 81.

H. R. 82—Dedicating 25 per cent of the proceeds of public lands to the construction and improvement of public roads.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 83—Giving a new right of homestead entry to former homesteaders.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 84—To validate certain homestead entries.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 85—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Sundance, in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 81.

H. R. 86—To provide for appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Interior to the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 87—Granting locations and rights of way for purposes of irrigation and other beneficial use of water through the public lands and reservations of the United States.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 88—Providing for an appropriation for an iron stairway from the foot to the summit of the "Devil's Tower" in the Devil's Tower National Monument.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Appropriations, 81.

H. R. 89—To provide for the erection of a public building at Newcastle, in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 81.

H. R. 90—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Green River, in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 81.

H. R. 91—To provide for the reorganization of the General Land Office.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 92—To extend the general land laws to the former Fort Bridger Military Reservation in Wyoming.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 93—For the relief of settlers in T. 32 N., R. 66 W. of the sixth principal meridian.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 94—For the restoration, under certain conditions, of lands included in power-site withdrawals.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 95—Providing for the sale of grazing lands.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 96—Making an appropriation for the destruction of predatory wild animals.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Agriculture, 81.

H. R. 97—To establish a mining experiment station at Lander, in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Mines and Mining, 81.

H. R. 98—To compensate star-route carriers for additional work imposed on them and losses sustained through the establishment of the parcel post.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 81.

H. R. 99—For marking the site of old Fort Phil Kearney and the Wagon Box Fight.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Library, 81.

H. R. 100—Authorizing the Northern Arapahoe Tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Indian Affairs, 81.

H. R. 101—For the erection of a public building at the city of Susanville, State of California, and appropriating moneys therefor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 81.

H. R. 102—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved Feb. 20, 1907.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 81.

H. R. 103—To require common carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad to equip all locomotive engines used in interstate traffic in transportation of trains with headlights of not less than 1,500 candlepower, and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 81.

H. R. 104—To establish a national park service, and for other purposes:
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 81.

H. R. 105—Authorizing the use of the reclamation funds in the construction of a bridge across Willow Creek, in Modoc County, Cal., and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 81.

H. R. 106—Making an appropriation for a series of thorough and elaborate investigations and experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting a system of frost prevention in the citrus and deciduous fruit regions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 81.

H. R. 107—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish postal-savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with security of the Government for the repayment thereof, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 81.—Debated [Appendix, 180].

H. R. 108—Restoring to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for reservoir purposes in Big Valley, in Lassen and Modoc Counties, and in Round and Pitt River Valleys, in Modoc County, Cal.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 81.

H. R. 109—For improvement of Sacramento River between Chico Landing and Red Bluff, Cal.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 82.

H. R. 110—Making an appropriation for improving the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, Cal., continuing improvement, and for maintenance, including improvement above Sacramento to Red Bluff.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 82.

H. R. 111—For the support and education of the Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, and for repairs and improvements, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Indian Affairs, 82.

H. R. 112—To allow the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, to construct storage reservoirs and other waterworks and accessory structures and to exchange land for reservoir sites in Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy Valleys, in Yosemite National Park, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 82.

H. R. 113—To establish a mining experiment station at Auburn, Placer County, Cal., to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Mines and Mining, 82.

H. R. 114—Appropriating money for the purpose of constructing an efficient and practical fish ladder over the Derby Dam, Truckee River, in Washoe County, Nev.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 82.

H. R. 115—Providing for second homestead and desert-land entries, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 82.

H. R. 116—Permitting the cooperative homesteading of public lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 82.

H. R. 117—To amend the act of June 23, 1910, entitled "An act providing that entrymen for homesteads within the reclamation projects may assign their entries upon satisfactory proof of residence, improvement, and cultivation for five years, the same as though said entry had been made under the original homestead act."
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 82.

H. R. 118—Making an appropriation for experiments and investigations and determining methods for the ferreting out and prevention of offenses committed against the property of permittees within the national forests, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 82.

H. R. 119—Making an appropriation for the investigation and improvement of walnuts and walnut trees and methods of walnut production, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 82.

H. R. 120—Authorizing the War Department to station Federal troops in the national forests during certain times of each year, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 82.

H. R. 121—Granting a pension of $25 per month to certain widows of soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War for a period of six months or more and who were honorably discharged therefrom or who died or were killed while so serving.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 82.

H. R. 122—Authorizing the State of California to select public lands in lieu of certain lands granted to it in Imperial County, Cal., and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 82.

H. R. 123—Making an appropriation for investigating the food habits of North American birds and mammals in relation to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, including experiments and demonstrations in destroying noxious animals, and for investigations and experiments in connection with rearing of fur-bearing animals, including mink and marten, and for use in the destruction of ground squirrels on the national forests in California.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 82.

H. R. 124—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and settle certain accounts under the reclamation acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 82.

H. R. 125—For the relief of the owners of the Tioga Road, in the Yosemite National Forest Reserve, Cal.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 82.

H. R. 126—For the purchase of the Tioga Road, in the Yosemite National Forest Reserve, Cal.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 82.

H. R. 127—To amend an act approved Feb. 24, 1905, for the protection of persons furnishing labor, materials, plant, and supplies for the construction of public works.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 82.

H. R. 128—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a national sanitarium by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 82.

H. R. 129—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a sanitarium by the Order of Owls.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 82.

H. R. 130—To repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 82.

H. R. 131—Concerning taxable costs in suits at law.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 82.

H. R. 132—Providing that question of negligence and contributory negligence shall be submitted to the jury.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 82.

H. R. 133—To authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 82.

H. R. 134—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 82.

H. R. 135—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 82.

H. R. 136—To revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on War Claims, 82.

H. R. 137—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Alabama.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 82.

H. R. 138—To provide for the refunding of cotton tax.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on War Claims, 82.

H. R. 139—To constitute Dothan, in the State of Alabama, a port of delivery.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on Ways and Means, 82.

H. R. 140—Authorizing A. R. Killebrew to erect a dam across the Choctawhatchee River in the State of Alabama.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 82.

H. R. 141—For the maintenance and improvement of the Choctawhatchee River.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 82.

H. R. 142—Giving powers to national banks in addition to the powers contained in section 5136 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on Banking and Currency, 82.

H. R. 143—To repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 82.

H. R. 144—To set apart certain lands in the State of Oregon as a public park, to be known as the Saddle Mountain National Park.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 82.

H. R. 145—To create a Tariff Board.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Ways and Means, 82.

H. R. 146—To distribute the surplus in the Treasury of the United States to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia for the sole purpose of improving the roads therein.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Ways and Means, 82.

H. R. 147—To construct a highway from the station in the town of Appomattox, Va., to the battle field of Appomattox and other points of interest near said battle field.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 82.

H. R. 148—To provide for the improvement of Willis River, in Virginia.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 82.

H. R. 149—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 82.

H. R. 150—To provide for the improvement of Appomattox River, in Virginia.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 82.

H. R. 151—To repair a portion of the roadway to the national cemetery at Staunton, Va., and to keep said portion of said road in repair.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 82.

H. R. 152—To authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of apples.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 82.

H. R. 153—To amend an act for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on the Territories, 82.

H. R. 154—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cumberland, Va., two cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 83.

H. R. 155—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Buckingham, Va., two cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 83.

H. R. 156—To establish agricultural extension departments in connection with the agricultural colleges and high schools in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Agriculture, 83.

H. R. 157—Authorizing the Secretary of War to denote to the town of Fincastle, Va., two cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 83.

H. R. 158—For the relief of the Virginia Military Institute, of Lexington, Va.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 83.

H. R. 159—To provide for the bringing of suits against the United States by Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on the Judiciary, 83.

H. R. 160—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Buena Vista, Va.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 83.

H. R. 161—Providing for the disposal of certain lands containing coal and other minerals within portions of Indian reservations heretofore opened to settlement and entry in the State of South Dakota.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 83.

H. R. 162—Providing for the disposal of certain lands containing coal and other minerals within portions of Indian reservations heretofore opened to settlement and entry.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 83.

H. R. 163—To amend section 2291 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended June 6, 1912.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 83.

H. R. 164—To repeal section 3 of an act providing for second and additional homestead entries, and for other purposes, approved Apr. 28, 1904.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 83.

H. R. 165—Excepting certain lands in Pennington County, S. Dak., from the operation of the provisions of section 4 of an act approved June 11, 1906, entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves."
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 83.

H. R. 166—Providing for the issuance of patents to owners of town lots purchased from the United States at auction sales in certain cases.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 83.

H. R. 167—To amend section 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 83.

H. R. 168—Providing an appropriation to enable the Sioux Indians to employ a competent attorney to make certain investigations and report.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on Indian Affairs, 83.

H. R. 169—To establish mining experiment stations, to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on Mines and Mining, 83.

H. R. 170—To amend an act approved May 30, 1910, entitled "An act to authorize the sale and disposition of a portion of the surplus and unallotted lands in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties in the Rosebud Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect."
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on Indian Affairs, 83.

H. R. 171—To authorize the sale and disposition of the surplus and unallotted lands in Washabaugh County, in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on Indian Affairs, 83.

H. R. 172—To regulate corporations engaging in interstate and foreign commerce, to create an industrial commission in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 83.

H. R. 173—Requiring railway common carriers to receive and transport all express parcels and packages and to transact all express business in interstate commerce at reasonable rates, and for other purposes.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 83.

H. R. 174—To provide an enlarged homestead.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 83.

H. R. 175—To provide for the erection of a public building at Barbourville, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 83.

H. R. 176—Making an appropriation for rebuilding the Old Wilderness Road, to be known as "The Boone Way," from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to Boonesboro, Ky.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Appropriations, 83.

H. R. 177—To provide for the erection of a public building at Barbourville, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 83.

H. R. 178—To authorize the Secretary of War to construct a lock and dam on Cumberland River, Ky., and for other purposes.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 83.

H. R. 179—Granting a pension to certain battalions of Kentucky State Militia.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 83.

H. R. 180—To establish a fish hatchery at Ittabena, Miss.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 83.

H. R. 181—To prevent payment of special tax on retail liquor dealers under assumed or fictitious name, etc.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on Ways and Means, 83.

H. R. 182—To increase the tax on beer and playing cards.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on Ways and Means, 83.

H. R. 183—Supplementary to the act of June 2, 1890, known as the antitrust act.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Judiciary, 83.

H. R. 184—To provide for a survey and estimate of cost of a ship canal connecting the navigable waters of Niagara River.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 83.

H. R. 185—To amend an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes."
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 83.

H. R. 186—To amend the copyright law passed Mar. 4, 1909.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Patents, 83.

H. R. 187—To protect owners of trade-marks, labels, and similar property.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Patents, 83.

H. R. 188—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 83.

H. R. 189—To appoint Bradley Winslow as colonel on the retired list of the United States Army.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 83.

H. R. 190—To amend section 2 of public law No. 336, approved Aug. 24, 1912, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes."
Mr. Mott; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 83.

H. R. 191—To do justice to the Home Guards of Scott County, Tenn., and to grant honorable discharges and pensions under existing pension laws.
Mr. Austin; Committee on War Claims, 83.

H. R. 192—Declaring such persons as were engaged in the operation and construction of the United States military railroads during the War of the Rebellion to have been a part of the Army of the United States and having a pensionable status in accordance therewith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 83.

H. R. 193—To amend an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved Apr. 12, 1900.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Ways and Means, 83.

H. R. 194—To authorize the Postmaster General to establish a station, substation, or branch post office in certain communities.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 83.

H. R. 195—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Warham Easley.
Mr. Austin; Committee on War Claims, 83.

H. R. 196—For increasing the salaries and for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 83.

H. R. 197—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John G. Henson, guardian of Catherine J. Gilson (insane), and administrator of estate of Samuel L. Gilson, deceased.
Mr. Austin; Committee on War Claims, 83.

H. R. 198—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Clarissa H. Tipton, administratrix of Isaac Tipton, deceased.
Mr. Austin; Committee on War Claims, 84.

H. R. 199—To incorporate the Colored Association of Railway Employees.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Judiciary, 84.

H. R. 200—To provide for the inspection of gas water heaters, gas ranges, gas radiators, gas lighting fixtures, and other gas appliances in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the District of Columbia, 84.

H. R. 201—To further amend an act approved Aug. 13, 1894, entitled "An act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works," and for other purposes.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Judiciary, 84.

H. R. 202—Authorizing and permitting M. C. McCanless, W. C. Hale, W. H. Mullins, John Loop, and E. M. Grant, their successors and assigns, to build and maintain dams and water-power development in and across Clinch River, in Grainger, Claiborne, and Hancock Counties, State of Tennessee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 84.

H. R. 203—To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make and enforce regulations governing the installation of gas appliances in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the District of Columbia, 84.

H. R. 204—To amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Judiciary, 84.

H. R. 205—To make certain funds applicable in the payment of expenses of encampments of the Organized Militia.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 84.

H. R. 206—To pension the National Guards of East Tennessee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 84.

H. R. 207—To grant an honorable discharge to the members of Capt. William Bingham's company, National Guard of Tennessee, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to grant pensions to the members and widows and minor children of the members of said company.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 84.

H. R. 208—To grant an honorable discharge to the members of the late Union County company, National Guard of Tennessee, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to grant pensions to the members and widows and minor children of the members of said company.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 84.

H. R. 209—To fix the compensation of the surveyor of customs at Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 84.

H. R. 210—To increase the pensions of certain persons now on the pension roll under the general laws.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 84.

H. R. 211—To provide for the erection of a building for the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 84.

H. R. 212—To prohibit interstate carriers from transporting products of any factory or mine in which convicts are worked.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 84.

H. R. 213—For the benefit of Federal soldiers and State militiamen who were confined in Confederate military prisons during the Civil War of 1861 to 1865.
Mr. Austin; Committee on War Claims, 84.

H. R. 214—To amend the act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1907, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico."
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 84.

H. R. 215—Requiring the flag of the United States to be displayed at educational institutions to which officers of Army or Navy are assigned, at agricultural colleges or experiment stations receiving Government aid, and at ambassadors', ministers', consuls', and consular agents' offices.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 84.

H. R. 216—To amend an act entitled "An act to increase the pensions of widows, minor children, etc., of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War."
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 84.

H. R. 217—To create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Civil War officers' annuity honor roll," to authorize placing thereon with pay certain surviving officers who served in the Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War and who are not now on the retired list of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and for other purposes.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 84.

H. R. 218—To prevent the pollution of navigable rivers or other bodies of water under the control of the United States.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 84.

H. R. 219—To further amend an act approved Aug. 13, 1894, entitled "An act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works," and for other purposes.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 84.

H. R. 220—To protect honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines employed under the civil service who are rated as "good" from discharge or reduction from said service.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 84.

H. R. 221—Authorizing and permitting M. C. McCanless, W. C. Hale, W. H. Mullins, John Loop, and E. M. Grant, their successors and assigns, to build and maintain dams and water-power development in and across Clinch River, in Grainger, Claiborne, and Hancock Counties, State of Tennessee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 84.

H. R. 222—To reimburse depositors of the late Freedman's Savings & Trust Co.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Banking and Currency, 84.

H. R. 223—Giving rural mail carriers holiday on the 25th day of December of each year.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 84.

H. R. 224—For the relief of soldiers of the War with Spain.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 84.

H. R. 225—To provide for the erection of an Army and Navy hospital at Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 84.

H. R. 226—For the relief of Allen Place.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 94.

H. R. 227—For the relief of Henry Benson.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 94.

H. R. 228—For the relief of William Roney.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 94.

H. R. 229—Granting a pension to Henry C. Poe.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 94.

H. R. 230—Granting a pension to Elmer B. Pool.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 94.

H. R. 231—Granting a pension to George Baxter.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 94.

H. R. 232—Granting an increase of pension to J. M. Dunham.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 94.

H. R. 233—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Warren.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 94.

H. R. 234—Granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Clark.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 94.

H. R. 235—Granting an increase of pension to Richard P. Wardell.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Pensions, 94.

H. R. 236—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Wilson.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 237—Granting an increase of pension to William Blackstone.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 238—Granting an increase of pension to Chester Heiner, alias Justus Hahner.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 239—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander M. Rainey.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 240—Granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Wishon.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 241—For the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church at Missouri City, Clay County, Mo.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 95.

H. R. 242—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and adjust the accounts of William R. Little, or his heirs, with the Sac and Fox Indians.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Indian Affairs, 95.

H. R. 243—Granting a pension to Frank Newman.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Pensions, 95.

H. R. 244—Granting a pension to Jonathan Budd.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 245—Granting a pension to Catharine Crockett.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Pensions, 95.

H. R. 246—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Fronfield.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 247—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Sanford F. Timmons.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 248—Granting a pension to Thomas West.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 95.

H. R. 249—Granting a penison to Mary C. Kaiser.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

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Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 251—Granting a pension to Harry Adelbert Nichols.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 252—Granting a pension to Mary Tagg.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

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Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

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Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

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H. R. 257—Granting an increase of pension to Simon Fockler.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 95.

H. R. 258—Granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Johnston.
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H. R. 263—For the relief of David H. Marney.
Mr. Austin; Committee on War Claims, 95.

H. R. 264—For the relief of William P. Douglass.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

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H. R. 266—For the relief of Joe S. Shipe.
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Mr. Austin; Committee on Claims, 95.

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H. R. 277—For the relief of Joseph Black.
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Mr. Austin; Committee on War Claims, 95.

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H. R. 280—For the relief of Frank B. Smith.
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H. R. 376—Granting a pension to Lewis Adkin.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 96.

H. R. 377—Granting a pension to Edward Goings.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 96.

H. R. 378—Granting a pension to Andrew Baird.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 96.

H. R. 379—Granting a pension to Othello T. Atkinson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 96.

H. R. 380—Granting a pension to Sue C. Barton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 96.

H. R. 381—Granting a pension to Frank Romines.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 96.

H. R. 382—Granting a pension to Sarah Duncan.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 96.

H. R. 383—Granting a pension to Nancy Ann Ray.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 96.

H. R. 384—Granting a pension to Serelda Day.
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H. R. 385—Granting a pension to Henry Kline.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 386—Granting a pension to Ada G. Northern.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 387—Granting a pension to James M. Keeton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 388—Granting a pension to D. W. Crawford.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 389—Granting a pension to Anna Hill.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 390—Granting a pension to Thomas E. Duncan.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 391—Granting a pension to John H. Baker.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 392—Granting a pension to James W. Mitchell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 393—Granting a pension to Sallie Baker.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 394—Granting a pension to Cynthia A. Hill.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 395—Granting a pension to Mary E. Witt.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 396—Granting a pension to Daniel Cahill.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 397—Granting a pension to Martha Smithers.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 398—Granting a pension to George Wells.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 399—Granting a pension to Thomas Cheatham.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 400—Granting a pension to Polly Nelson.
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H. R. 401—Granting a pension to Benjamin Phillips.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 402—Granting a pension to Joseph A. Bray.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 403—Granting a pension to Malissa C. Hall.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 404—Granting a pension to Frank Medlin.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 405—Granting a pension to Alonzo Shootman.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 406—Granting a pension to Daniel Best.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 407—Granting a pension to Helen Grant.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 408—Granting a pension to Francis M. Oglesby.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 409—Granting a pension to Jane Henry.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 410—Granting a pension to Polly A. Blair.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 411—Granting a pension to Jennie M. Dye.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 412—Granting a pension to R. H. Welch.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 413—Granting a pension to James C. Neil.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 414—Granting a pension to Samuel H. Thacker.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 415—Granting a pension to Martha Talley.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 416—Granting a pension to Samuel Green.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 417—Granting a pension to David M. Bates.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 418—Granting a pension to E. L. Watkins.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 419—Granting a pension to Martha Patterson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 420—Granting a pension to John Green.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 421—Granting a pension to Albert S. Kearney.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 422—Granting a pension to Addie Jones.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 423—Granting a pension to James Henson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 424—Granting a pension to Mary A. Bronson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 425—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 426—Granting a pension to Lou E. Grill.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 427—Granting a pension to Katherine Vines.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 428—Granting a pension to Margaret Jane Leonard.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 429—Granting a pension to John McGhee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 430—Granting a pension to Burrell F. Badget.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 431—Granting a pension to Flem B. Duncan.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 432—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 433—Granting a pension to Alice Robertson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 434—Granting a pension to Swanzy N. Kennedy.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 435—Granting a pension to William H. Shillings.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 436—Granting a pension to James F. Pryor.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 437—Granting a pension to James C. Claxton.
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H. R. 438—Granting a pension to Thomas Kehoe.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 439—Granting a pension to J. S. Grubb.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 440—Granting a pension to M. Belle Houk.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 441—Granting a pension to William Cooper.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 442—Granting a pension to Sabra Shootman.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 443—Granting a pension to John L. Johnson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 444—Granting a pension to William Hutcheson, alias William King.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 445—Granting a pension to Frank C. Griffith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 446—Granting a pension to Sarah Brimer.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 447—Granting a pension to George W. Edwards.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 448—Granting a pension to Jesse L. Riggs.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 449—Granting a pension to George Graham.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 450—Granting a pension to John Metler.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 451—Granting a pension to Wilson W. Duncan.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 452—Granting a pension to Masina Goodman.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 453—Granting a pension to George W. Russell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 454—Granting a pension to William G. Blanton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 455—Granting a pension to Henry Dillard.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 456—Granting a pension to Louisa C. Chesney.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 457—Granting a pension to William May.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 458—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Blair.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 459—Granting a pension to John R. Kerley.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 460—Granting a pension to Cleopatra Henshaw.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 461—Granting a pension to Mary Meltabarger.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 462—Granting a pension to John W. Phillips.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 463—Granting a pension to Daniel R. Johnson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 464—Granting a pension to George W. Hatcher.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 97.

H. R. 465—Granting a pension to Harriet J. Knight.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 466—Granting a pension to Isaac Price.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 467—Granting a pension to Robert G. Tindle.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 97.

H. R. 468—Granting a pension to Mitchell Fritts.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 469—Granting a pension to Jane Roberts.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 470—Granting a pension to Mollie Carmichael.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 471—Granting a pension to John T. Mockabee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 472—Granting a pension to William R. Phillips.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 473—Granting a pension to Thomas Swallow.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 474—Granting a pension to James Perkins.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 475—Granting a pension to George R. Weight.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 476—Granting a pension to Jennie Adkins.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 477—Granting a pension to James C. Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 478—Granting a pension to William H. Thomas.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 479—Granting a pension to Jane Taylor.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 480—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah Norwood.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 481—Granting a pension to James C. Lynch.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 482—Granting a pension to Charles N. Peters.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 483—Granting a pension to James C. Tedford.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 484—Granting a pension to Mrs. D. C. Russell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 485—Granting a pension to Susan King.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 486—Granting a pension to Frank Tucker.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 487—Granting a pension to John H. Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 488—Granting a pension to Leatie Wilson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 489—Granting a pension to Eliza Early.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 490—Granting a pension to William Jasper McGhee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 491—Granting a pension to Jane Turner.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 492—Granting a pension to Henrietta E. Davis.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 493—Granting a pension to Rachel Baird.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 494—Granting a pension to Sampson McGee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 495—Granting a pension to Catherine Hartly.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 496—Granting a pension to Daniel Burkett.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 497—Granting a pension to Loyd Reynolds.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 498—Granting a pension to Alfred McCarter.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 499—Granting a pension to Addie Carmichael.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 500—Granting a pension to Charles W. Donnelly.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 501—Granting a pension to Harrison Henny.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 502—Granting a pension to Harrison Henny.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 503—Granting a pension to Mary Keith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 504—Granting a pension to Harry Harwell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 505—Granting a pension to Emma McDaniel.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 506—Granting a pension to Laura Housley.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 507—Granting a pension to Frank Wright.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 508—Granting a pension to George A. Boring.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 509—Granting a pension to James P. McLain.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 510—Granting a pension to Mary E. Cox.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 511—Granting a pension to Nancy Lay.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 512—Granting a pension to Nancy A. Bumgardner.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 513—Granting a pension to George M. D. Miser.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 514—Granting a pension to Sarah Donahoo.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 515—Granting a pension to Nancy E. Devault.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 516—Granting a pension to Jane Gentry.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 517—Granting a pension to James M. Thompson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 518—Granting a pension to Pearl Jones.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 519—Granting a pension to Lawson J. Myers.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 520—Granting a pension to Victoria Blanton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 521—Granting a pension to George A. Walker.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 522—Granting a pension to Thomas Baker.
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H. R. 523—Granting a pension to George A. Walker.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 524—Granting a pension to Mike Cattarine.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 98.

H. R. 525—Granting a pension to Tirza E. B. Hendricks.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 526—Granting a pension to Rachel M. McNeilly.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 527—Granting a pension to Benjamin Wardell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 528—Granting a pension to Isaac B. Price.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 529—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Cox.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 530—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Goddard.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 531—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Fielden.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 532—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Davis.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 533—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Ford.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 534—Granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel T. Gourley.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 535—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. Thompson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 536—Granting an increase of pension to Fletcher Lawson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 537—Granting an increase of pension to John Ridge.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 538—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Foster.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 539—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis T. Custer.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 540—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Squibb.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 541—Granting an increase of pension to Moses R. Myers.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 542—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew G. Kitts.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 543—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Sexton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 544—Granting an increase of pension to James C. McConnell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 545—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hughett.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 546—Granting an increase of pension to Absalom P. Thompson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 547—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Arnold.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 548—Granting an increase of pension to James Richey.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 549—Granting an increase of pension to Louise Meyers.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 550—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Luttrell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 551—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Porterfield.
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H. R. 552—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Hill.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 553—Granting an increase of pension to Matthew Bunch.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 98.

H. R. 554—Granting an increase of pension to James Ivy.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 555—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander R. Long.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 99.

H. R. 556—Granting an increase of pension to Elisha Disney.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 557—Granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Popejoy.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 558—Granting an increase of pension to Fannie S. Cross.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 559—Granting an increase of pension to James Finley Patterson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 560—Granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Cooper.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 561—Granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Pollard.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 562—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Carter.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 563—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Seaton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 564—Granting an increase of pension to Rufus Conger.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 99.

H. R. 565—Granting an increase of pension to John Bullock.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 566—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Kidd.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 567—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Fielden.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 568—Granting an increase of pension to John H. King.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 569—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Edens.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 570—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Weaver.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 571—Granting an increase of pension to James Shelby.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 572—Granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Patterson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 573—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen Hooks.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 574—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Squibb.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 575—Granting an increase of pension to A. J. Pedigo.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 576—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Hall.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 577—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Keeble.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 578—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hamilton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 579—Granting an increase of pension to Christain Schaick.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 580—Granting an increase of pension to Maggie E. Atkinson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 581—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Freeman.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 582—Granting an increase of pension to James D. Roberts.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 583—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Davis, alias Charles Russell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 584—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Harris.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 585—Granting an increase of pension to Johniker L. Mynatt.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 586—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Byerley.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 587—Granting an increase of pension to Ferguson Fox.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 588—Granting an increase of pension to Alex B. Tadlock.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 589—Granting an increase of pension to Orlin L. Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99

H. R. 590—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. King.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 591—Granting an increase of pension to Abner Brooks.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 592—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Dupes.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 593—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome Johnson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H R. 594—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Davis.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 595—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Boles.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 596—Granting an increase of pension to John Marney.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 597—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Cannon.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 598—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah Cates.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 599—Granting an increase of pension to William Martin.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 600—Granting an increase of pension to George Hutchinson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 601—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Cross.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 602—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Brooks.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 99.

H. R. 603—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Letsinger.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 604—Granting an increase of pension to Hilery Humphery, alias Umphus.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 605—Granting an increase of pension to John Farmer.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 606—Granting an increase of pension to William A. McClure.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 607—Granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Netherway.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 608—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Baker.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 609—Granting an increase of pension to Joel Dotson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 610—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Hendricks.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 99.

H. R. 611—Granting an increase of pension to Julian Barger.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 612—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Duff.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 613—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Hall.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 614—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Duncan.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 615—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy C. Kirk.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 616—Granting an increase of pension to Eli B. Miner.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 617—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin H. Keith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 618—Granting an increase of pension to Hazlewood A. C. Bradfute.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 619—Granting an increase of pension to John Dunahoo.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 620—Granting an increase of pension to Luvernia Newport.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 621—Granting an increase of pension to Calvin Patterson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 99.

H. R. 622—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Kidd.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 623—Granting an increase of pension to Gilbert Zachary.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 624—Granting an increase of pension to Linsey H. Fields.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 625—Granting an increase of pension to Thurman H. Rodeheaver.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 626—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Woods.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 627—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Bales.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 628—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Devaney.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 629—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Whitson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 99.

H. R. 630—Granting an increase of pension to Walter Moore.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 99.

H. R. 631—Granting an increase of pension to Silas Arthur.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 632—Granting an increase of pension to William G. Selvidge.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 633—Granting an increase of pension to Barnard J. Irwin.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 99.

H. R. 634—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Chandler.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 635—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Greer.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 636—Granting an increase of pension to Lycurgus Peltier.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 99.

H. R. 637—Granting an increase of pension to George Lawson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 638—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Sims.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 639—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Brashears.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 640—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Livsey.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 641—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Carney.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 642—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 643—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Varnell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 644—Granting an increase of pension to Richard N. Salomon.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 645—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah Richardson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 646—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Edington.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 647—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Alexander.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 648—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Thompson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 649—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Wester.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 650—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. King.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 651—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Blevins.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 652—Granting an increase of pension to Peter O. Benham.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 653—Granting an increase of pension to William Roach.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 654—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Letsinger.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 655—Granting an increase of pension to James McCulley.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 656—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Bright.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 657—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Richardson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 658—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Liggett.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 659—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Martin.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 660—Granting an increase of pension to James Key.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 661—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Collier.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 662—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. W. Keller.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 663—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Medlin.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 100.

H. R. 664—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Murrin.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 665—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Pierce.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 666—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben Hurtt.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 667—Granting an increase of pension to Celina Wilhite.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 668—Granting an increase of pension to William G. Russell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 669—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Warner.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 670—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Gentry.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 671—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Brown.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 672—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Northern.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 673—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thompson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 674—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Cheatham.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 675—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Spangle.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 676—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Covington.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 677—Granting an increase of pension to Christian Shores.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 678—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hill.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 679—Granting an increase of pension to Spencer H. Henry.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 680—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Rigsby.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 100.

H. R. 681—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Roe.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 682—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Cox.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 683—Granting an increase of pension to Robert N. Baker.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 684—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Conway.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 100.

H. R. 685—Granting an increase of pension to John A. McKelvey, alias Jackson Burk.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 686—Granting an increase of pension to Bruce Clifton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 100.

H. R. 687—Granting an increase of pension to Annie Miller.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 688—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Summay.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 689—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Prosise.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 690—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Blevins.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 691—Granting an increase of pension to John Lobach.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 692—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Sanders.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 693—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Kennedy.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 694—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie P. Gage.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 695—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Pardue.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 696—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Osborn.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 697—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Carter.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 698—Granting an increase of pension to George R. West.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 699—Granting an increase of pension to John Patrick.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 700—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Tutterow.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 701—Granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Angel.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 702—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Taylor.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 703—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore S. Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 704—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Montgomery.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 705—Granting an increase of pension to Joel Thomason.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 100.

H. R. 706—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Hutcheson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 707—Granting an increase of pension to G. W. Blakley.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 100.

H. R. 708—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Eckel.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 709—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse J. Riggs.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 710—Granting an increase of pension to A. Kilen Graves.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 711—Granting an increase of pension to Alford Baker.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 712—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Shields.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 713—Granting an increase of pension to W. A. Herrell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 714—Granting an increase of pension to James Vandergriff.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 715—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Lawson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 716—Granting an increase of pension to William N. Sexton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 717—Granting an increase of pension to Benjman Ellison.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 718—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Simmons.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 719—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore S. Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 720—Granting an increase of pension to William McLane.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 721—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Henry.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 722—Granting an increase of pension to Delos Odell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 723—Granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Main.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 101.

H. R. 724—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew L. Cassady.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 725—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Bell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 726—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 727—Granting an increase of pension to Adam T. Cottrell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 728—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Hall.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 729—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Finger.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 730—Granting an increase of pension to George H. S. Messer.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 731—Granting an increase of pension to Hugh L. Cox.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 732—Granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Gibbs.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 733—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Hubble.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 101.

H. R. 734—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Wyrick.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 735—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah D. Mater.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 736—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew T. Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 737—Granting an increase of pension to John V. Mays.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 738—Granting an increase of pension to Luther Lively.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 739—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Carroll.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 740—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Fox.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 741—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Arms.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 742—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Leinart.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 743—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander McNabb.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 744—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Bumgardner.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 745—Granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 746—Granting an increase of pension to Henry McMahan.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 747—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin St. Clair.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 748—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Smith.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 749—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hamilton.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 750—Granting an increase of pension to Godfrey D. Sanders.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 751—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Washam.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 752—Granting an increase of pension to James Eldridge.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 753—Granting an increase of pension to John Hayden.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 101.

H. R. 754—Granting an increase of pension to William Mooney.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 755—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah Richardson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 756—Granting an increase of pension to John Daugherty, jr.
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H. R. 757—Granting an increase of pension to Cyrena M. Evans.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 758—Granting an increase of pension to David C. Sparks.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 759—Granting an increase of pension to James S. Yarnell.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 760—Granting an increase of pension to William N. Mabry.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 761—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley Owens.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 762—Granting an increase of pension to Caswell Seamore
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 763—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Houston.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 764—Granting an increase of pension to Howell E. Freeland.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 765—Granting an increase of pension to William Lanallen.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 766—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Aldridge.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 767—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben Bean.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 768—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Rankin.
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H. R. 769—Granting an increase of pension to Robert N. Johnston.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 770—Granting an increase of pension to James Adams.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 771—Granting an increase of pension to John N. Fagan.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

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Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 773—Granting an increase of pension to J. R. Doty.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 774—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Dunn.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 775—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Cox.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 776—Granting an increase of pension to Hugh Hubbs.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 777—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Galbreath.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 778—Granting an increase of pension to John Kennedy.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 779—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen Banks.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 780—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Crudgington.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

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Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 782—Granting an increase of pension to Charlotte J. Triplett Lewis.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 101.

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Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 784—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Beals.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 785—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Moses.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 786—Granting an increase of pension to V. G. Farnham.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 787—Granting an increase of pension to Selena Brewer.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 788—Granting an increase of pension to David Hannam.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 789—Granting an increase of pension to Wyley Oglesby.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 790—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Ivans.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 791—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Clawson.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

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Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

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Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 101.

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Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 796—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred M. Cox.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 797—Granting an increase of pension to John Farmer.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

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Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1088—For the relief of Park B. Chase.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1089—For the relief of Amanda Honert.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Claims, 105.

H. R. 1090—For the relief of Alonzo D. Cadwallader.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1091—Granting a pension to Wesley H. Crockett.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1092—Granting a pension to George W. Bannan.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1093—Granting a pension to Emilia Granger.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1094—Granting a pension to Frank Mead.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1095—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Shook.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1096—Granting an increase of pension to Ova O. Nutting.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1097—Granting an increase of pension to J. W. Linsley.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1098—Granting an increase of pension to Clara P. Schnader.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1099—To correct the muster of Herman Haupt, late colonel and brigadier general of Volunteers.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1100—Granting a pension to Jenette Babcock.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1101—Granting a pension to Albert C. Sheldon.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1102—Granting a pension to Nettie J. Smith.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1103—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Noble.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1104—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Haus.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1105—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron Woodruff.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1106—For the relief of John R. Bailey.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1107—For the relief of Alonzo Lewis.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1108—For the relief of Preston B. C. Lucas.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 105.

H. R. 1109—For the relief of Peter Kenney.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1109—For the relief of Peter Kenney.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1110—For the relief of Pris R. Winslow.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1111—For the relief of Daniel D. May.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1112—For the relief of Henry N. Penfield.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1113—For the relief of Henry M. Roberts.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1114—For the relief of J. W. La Bare.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1115—To reimburse E. S. Abbott, the postmaster at Seaside Oreg., for the loss by fire of postal savings cards and stamps.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 105.

H. R. 1116—For the relief of Amos Dahuff.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1117—Granting a pension to Anna E. Furgeson.
Mr. Hinebaugh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1118—Granting a pension to Sarah B. Scott.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1119—Granting a pension to John McElroy.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1120—Granting a pension to Elza L. Ross.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1121—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Cheek.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1122—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Steele.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1123—Granting an increase of pension to Neil Hughes.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1124—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Hord.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1125—Granting a pension to Aaron B. Davis.
Mr. Houston; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1126—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Pugh.
Mr. Houston; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1127—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Vandergrift.
Mr. Houston; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1128—For the relief of Hiram B. Crowell and William H. Jones.
Mr. Houston; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1129—For the reinstatement of Lieut. Col Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1130—For the relief of Bernard Campbell.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1131—For the relief of Edward S. Salomon.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1132—For the relief of George W. Bell.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1133—For the relief of Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1134—For the relief of H. Liebes & Co.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1135—For the relief of Arthur G. Fisk.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1136—For the relief of Frank Klein.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1137—For the relief of the American Biscuit Co.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1138—For the relief of Helen Wakefield.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1139—For the relief of John Rothchild & Co.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1140—For the relief of Piper, Aden, Goodall Co.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1141—For the relief of the legal representatives of Owen Thorne, deceased.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1142—For the relief of Mary Jordan, widow of Dennis Jordan.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1143—For the relief of the Wilmerding-Loewe Co., of San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1144—Granting a pension to Harry Hall.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1145—Granting a pension to Isabelle C. Woodward.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1146—Granting a pension to Katherine S. Neeland.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1147—Granting a pension to Althea J. Boyd.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1148—Granting an increase of pension to James J. Walsh.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1149—Granting an increase of pension to James Mitchell.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1150—For the relief of former occupants of the present military reservation at Point San Jose, in the city of San Francisco, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to refer the claim of Jessie Benton Fremont to certain lands and improvements thereon in San Francisco, Cal., to the Court of Claims," approved Feb. 10, 1893.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Public Lands, 106.

H. R. 1151—Granting a pension to Arrietta Newbert.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1152—Granting a pension to Ella Whiteside.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1153—Granting a pension to Ella M. Gaines.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1154—Granting a pension to James Ross.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1155—Granting a pension to Julius Oppenheimer.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1156—Granting a pension to Katherine M. McCarthy.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1157—Granting a pension to Ellen Murphy.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1158—Granting a pension to Lillian P. Beaudin.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1159—Granting a pension to Shepherd Plummer.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1160—Granting a pension to Mary Burnet.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1161—Granting a pension to Mary A. Brown.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1162—Granting a pension to Mary English.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1163—Granting a pension to Anna M. Spaulding.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1164—Granting a pension to Josiah George Swinney.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1165—Granting a pension to Mary E. Morrison.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1166—Granting a pension to Raymond J. Blakiston.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1167—Granting a pension to Hattie G. Parnell.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1168—Granting a pension to William Deable.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1169—Granting a pension to Susan E. Cline.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1170—Granting a pension to Rose Butcher.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1171—Granting a pension to Catherine J. Asmussen.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1172—Granting a pension to Samuel R. Thurston.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1173—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Skahan.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1174—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Harvey.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1175—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie W. Dibble.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1176—Granting an increase of pension to Fredericka B. Trilley.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1177—Granting an increase of pension to Fanny M. Smedberg.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1178—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Carr.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1179—Granting an increase of pension to Moses Frankel.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1180—Granting an increase of pension to Ida M. Fiala.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1181—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Hummel.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1182—For the relief of John Brodie.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1183—For the relief of Robert A. Malloy.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on War Claims, 106.

H. R. 1184—For the relief of Richard H. Grey.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1185—For the relief of Ellen B. Monahan.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1186—For the relief of Luke Rattigan.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 106.

H. R. 1187—For the relief of Joseph L. Donovan.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1188—For the relief of the estate of Julius Jacobs.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1189—For the relief of the legal heirs of A. R. Holzheid.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1190—For the relief of the legal heirs of Hector M. McDonald.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1191—Authorizing the President to appoint Weldon B. Page a second lieutenant in the United States Army.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1192—Authorizing the President to appoint Alexander Shiras Gassaway a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 106.

H. R. 1193—For the relief of Drenzy A. Jones and John G. Hopper, joint contractors, for surveying Yosemite Park boundary and for damages for illegal arrest while making said survey.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1194—Authorizing the Secretary of War to issue a certificate of discharge in the true name of Herbert Horrell Webster, who enlisted in the Army under the name of Herbert Horrell.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1195—For the relief of the Western Grain & Sugar Products Co. of California.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1196—Granting a pension to Melvin Miller.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1197—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Slackford.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1198—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Holland.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1199—Granting an increase of pension to William Brady.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1200—Granting an increase of pension to William Hill.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1201—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Rogers.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1202—Granting an increase of pension to Julius Weddigen.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1203—For the relief of Amberson G. Shaw, a white man, providing for his enrollment and allotment of land with the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Indian Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1204—To correct the hospital record of Robert McFarland.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Naval Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1205—Granting a pension to John Klemann.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1206—Granting a pension to Frank Lovewell.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1207—Granting a pension to George Uhl.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1208—Granting a pension to Sophia F. C. Mather.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1209—Granting a pension to Emily J. Walton.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1210—Granting a pension to William L. Judkins.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1211—Granting a pension to John Phillips.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1212—Granting a pension to Charlotte A. Hanna.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1213—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Sageser.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1214—Granting an increase of pension to Jessie W. Bilyeu.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1215—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben S. Manning.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1216—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Buckner.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1217—Granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer D. Harris.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1218—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Jennings.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1219—Granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Crawford.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1220—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Widdoes.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1221—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Miller.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1222—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Thompson, alias Wallace Thompson.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1223—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Dunn.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1224—For the relief of Lewis Montgomery.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 107.

H. R. 1225—For the relief of the Victor Land Co.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 107.

H. R. 1226—For the relief of Robert F. Scott.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Claims, 107.

H. R. 1227—To correct the military record of George W. Samson.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Military Affairs, 107.

H. R. 1228—To correct the military record of John S. Wampler.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Military Affairs, 107.

H. R. 1229—To correct the military record of John B. Buntin.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Military Affairs, 107.

H. R. 1230—To correct the military record of George F. De Maranville.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Military Affairs, 107.

H. R. 1231—To correct the military record of Fred W. Godfrey.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Military Affairs, 107.

H. R. 1232—To correct the military record of William Cameron.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Military Affairs, 107.

H. R. 1233—Granting a pension to Larkin Russell.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1234—Granting a pension to Nancy E. Tate.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1235—Granting a pension to Isaac McCumsey.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1236—Granting a pension to Lawrence F. Hickey.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1237—Granting a pension to Henry Lee.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1238—Granting a pension to William C. Hathaway.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1239—Granting a pension to Edward O. Tripp.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1240—Granting a pension to Henry A. Ridgway.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1241—Granting a pension to William E. Reed.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1242—Granting a pension to Mary E. Dager.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1243—Granting a pension to Rebecca Crawford.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1244—Granting a pension to Olive E. Rothrick.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1245—Granting a pension to Katherine Barger.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1246—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel I. Holloway.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1247—Granting an increase of pension to John Beazan.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1248—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Bishop.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1249—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. McLean.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1250—Granting an increase of pension to Robert D. Rector.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1251—Granting an increase of pension to Jen Rody Chauncey.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1252—Granting an increase of pension to Eleanor E. Garner.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1253—To adjust the claims of certain settlers in Sherman County, Oreg.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Claims, 107.

H. R. 1254—Granting a pension to Maria A. Ryburn.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1255—Granting a pension to Edward C. McDowell.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1256—Granting a pension to Edward C. McDowell.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1257—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Round.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 107.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5200.

H. R. 1258—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Cornell.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1259—For the relief of Frederick Grasser.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Military Affairs, 107.

H. R. 1260—Confirming titles of Deborah A. Griffin and Mary J. Griffin, and for other purposes.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Indian Affairs, 107.

H. R. 1261—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelius A. Enterline.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1262—For the relief of Hugh P. Strong.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on the Public Lands, 107.

H. R. 1263—For the relief of Frank Murray.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Claims, 107.

H. R. 1264—Granting an increase of pension to Gustav A. Haas.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1265—Granting an increase of pension to Adam Miller.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1266—Granting a pension to Rachel Ross Wilson.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1267—Granting a pension to James Lennon.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1268—Granting a pension to Hilda Furbom.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1269—Granting a pension to Joseph Jiles.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1270—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Evan Urner Rinehart.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Naval Affairs, 107.

H. R. 1271—Granting a pension to Augustus E. Oberton.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1272—Granting a pension to Anna Gewinner.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1273—Granting a pension to Mary Horran.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1274—Granting a pension to John Devine.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1275—Granting a pension to Mary Williamson.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1276—Granting a pension to Israel Wolf.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1277—Granting a pension to Erastus A. Buck.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1278—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Dennis.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1279—Granting an increase of pension to Anna A. Bolan.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1280—Granting an increase of pension to James Connelly.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1281—Granting an increase of pension to William Coyle.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1282—Granting an increase of pension to William Henry Wagenseller.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1283—Granting an increase of pension to Charles F. M. Morgan.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1284—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza Ann Eastman.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1285—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah B. Egan.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1286—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Burcham.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1287—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Britton.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1288—Granting an increase of pension to Barbara Wilkinson.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 107.

H. R. 1289—For the relief of Lavern Walker.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 108.

H. R. 1290—For the relief of Patrick Hughes.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 108.

H. R. 1291—For the relief of George Gardells.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 108.

H. R. 1292—For the relief of Edward Tighe.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 108.

H. R. 1293—To correct the military record of Hugh McCormick.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 108.

H. R. 1294—To correct the military record of Wade W. Barber.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 108.

H. R. 1295—Granting a pension to Walter E. Harris.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1296—Granting a pension to Rachel D. Barnes.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1297—Granting a pension to Jennette B. Jordan.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1298—Granting a pension to Joseph Delorme.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1299—Granting a pension to Edmund R. Stearns.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1300—Granting a pension to Charles F. Rollins.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1301—Granting a pension to Mary E. Bubier.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1302—Granting a pension to Samuel Willis.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1303—Granting a pension to Nina L. Eaton.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1304—Granting a pension to Rosie Scott.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1305—Granting a pension to Georgianna L. Peabody.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1306—Granting a pension to Alphonso Penley.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1307—Granting an increase of pension to Philip George.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1308—Granting an increase of pension to Corydon G. Crafts.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 108.

H. R. 1309—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. M. Black.
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H. R. 1541—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Lacey.
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H. R. 1542—Granting a pension to Verena Ray Hartman.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1543—Granting a pension to Charles Thomas.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1544—Granting a pension to Daniel A. Millard.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1545—Granting a pension to Charles Voos.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1546—Granting a pension to Elmie Byington.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1547—Granting a pension to Walter J. Hawthorne.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1548—Granting an increase of pension to Gould T. Hubbell.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1549—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Mitchell.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1550—Granting an increase of pension to George B. French.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1551—Granting an increase of pension to Mary T. Frank.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1552—Granting an increase of pension to Francis L. Lewis.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1553—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Carey.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Military Affairs, 111.

H. R. 1554—For the relief of the legal representatives or heirs of Paul Noyes, deceased.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on War Claims, 111.

H. R. 1555—Granting a pension to Edward Thompson.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1556—Granting a pension to Sara M. Johnson.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1557—Granting a pension to Mary E. Adams.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1558—Granting a pension to Isaac Griffith.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1559—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Colgate.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1560—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin B. Mason.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1561—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Green.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1562—To correct the military record of Albert S. Austin.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 111.

H. R. 1563—To provide for the repayment of the ransom of Ellen M. Stone.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 111.

H. R. 1564—For the relief of Passed Asst. Surg. Paul Tonnel Dessez, United States Navy.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Naval Affairs, 111.

H. R. 1565—Granting an increase of pension to John Thompson.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1566—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Peppard.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1567—Granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Snipes.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1568—Granting an increase of pension to Abel E. Thomas.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1569—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur Herrmann.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1570—For the payment of money to John H. Getter.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Claims, 111.

H. R. 1571—For the payment of money due Charles W. Hayden.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Claims, 111.

H. R. 1572—For the payment of wages due to Frank Girard.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Claims, 111.

H. R. 1573—Granting a pension to Charles H. Reed.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1574—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Owen.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1575—Granting a pension to Emma L. Wallace.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1576—Granting a pension to Adolph Lalonde.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1577—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Weller.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1578—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Smith.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1579—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Smith.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1580—For the relief of John R. Norris.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Public Lands, 111.

H. R. 1581—For the relief of Leo Müller.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Claims, 111.

H. R. 1582—Granting a pension to Markus Weiner.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1583—Granting a pension to Herman Hoffman.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1584—Granting a pension to Gilbert Van Vorce.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1585—Granting a pension to Harry E. Low.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1586—Granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Conkling.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1587—Granting an increase of pension to Walter Keefe.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1588—Granting an increase of pension to James Ferguson.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1589—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Eldridge.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1590—Granting an increase of pension to James E. Evans.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1591—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Boyle.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1592—Granting an increase of pension to John McDonald, alias John McHughes.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1593—Granting an increase of pension to James K. P. Vance.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1594—Granting an increase of pension to Ralph E. Wands.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1595—Granting an increase of pension to Salome A. Nelson.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1596—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Hatfield.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1597—Granting an increase of pension to Laura Hill.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1598—Granting an increase of pension to Cyrena M. Hatfield.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1599—Granting an increase of pension to David Y. Hale.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1600—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Jay.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1601—Granting a pension to James M. Pauley.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1602—Granting an increase of pension to Tamma A. Lloyd.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1603—Granting an increase of pension to Frisby D. Hutchinson.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1604—For the relief of Francis A. Land.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 111.

H. R. 1605—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Gilman.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1606—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen J. Merritt.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1607—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Stebbins.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1608—Granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Raper.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1609—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Briggs.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1610—Granting a pension to Sophronia E. Whipple.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1611—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Tripp.
Mr. Thacher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 111.

H. R. 1612—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Nazworthy.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1613—Granting a pension to Elmer Wilson.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1614—Granting a pension to Amanda Perkins.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1615—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Reynolds.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1616—Granting a pension to Mary Bullard.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1617—Granting a pension to Mary A. Millsap.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1618—Granting a pension to Harriet A. Walker.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1619—Granting a pension to Clara S. Ickis.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1620—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Jenkins.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1621—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley J. Banks.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1622—Granting an increase of pension to George Ingram.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1623—For the relief of Washington M. Knight.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Claims, 112.

H. R. 1624—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Jaques.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Military Affairs, 112.

H. R. 1625—For the relief of Oscar Frommel & Bro.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 112.

H. R. 1626—Granting a pension to Richard M. Johnson.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1627—Granting a pension to Emma B. Showalter.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1628—Granting a pension to Arminta Lary.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1629—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan H. Snyder.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1630—Granting an increase of pension to Lemuel H. Mahan.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 112.

H. R. 1631—To adjust the claims of certain settlers in Sherman County, Oreg.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Claims, 112.

H. R. 1632—Granting cities and incorporated towns coal lands for municipal purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 84.

H. R. 1633—Granting certain coal lands to the city of Grand Junction, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 84.

H. R. 1634—To establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 84.

H. R. 1635—Ceding to the city and county of Denver, Colo., certain lands for park purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 84.

H. R. 1636—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Montrose, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 84.

H. R. 1637—To acquire a site for a public building at Delta, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 84.

H. R. 1638—To increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at Durango, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 84.

H. R. 1639—To increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at Grand Junction, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 84.

H. R. 1640—To acquire a site for a public building at Salida, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 84.

H. R. 1641—To establish and maintain a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in Garfield County, State of Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 84.

H. R. 1642—To establish and maintain a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in La Plata County, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 84.

H. R. 1643—For the construction of a national road from Grand Junction, Colo., to and through the Colorado National Monument.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Appropriations, 84.

H. R. 1644—To establish a mine rescue station and an experiment station for analyzing and testing coals, lignite, and mineral substances in western Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Mines and Mining, 84.

H. R. 1645—To establish an agricultural experiment station on the western slope of Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Agriculture, 84.

H. R. 1646—To establish a mining experiment station at Silverton, San Juan County, Colo., to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Mines and Mining, 84.

H. R. 1647—For investigations into the economical treatment of metalliferous ores, 84.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Appropriations, 84.

H. R. 1648—Granting to the city of Black Hawk, Colo., the right to purchase certain lands for the protection of water supply.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 84.

H. R. 1649—Concerning the mineral springs of Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Appropriations, 84.

H. R. 1650—Granting to various States public lands to be sold under certain restrictions and the proceeds thereof used for the construction and improving of public highways.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1651—To authorize the issuance of absolute and unqualified patents to public lands in certain cases.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1652—Establishing the Lincoln Memorial Highway from Boston, Mass., to San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Agriculture, 85.

H. R. 1653—Granting pensions to the surviving members and widows of members of the Forsythe Scouts.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Pensions, 85.

H. R. 1654—Authorizing certain national banking institutions to make loans on real estate in certain cases.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Banking and Currency, 85.

H. R. 1655—Relating to rights of way over public lands, forest and other reservations of the United States.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1656—Allowing a second homestead entry in certain cases.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1657—To authorize the allowance of second homestead and desert entries.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1658—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead."
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1659—To declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Judiciary, 85.

H. R. 1660—To make Oct. 12 in each year a public holiday, to be called Columbus Day.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Judiciary, 85.

H. R. 1661—To make the second Sunday in May of each year a public holiday, to be called "Mothers' Day."
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Judiciary, 85.

H. R. 1662—Providing for appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Interior to the Federal district court, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Judiciary, 85.

H. R. 1663—For the benefit of railway postal clerks.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 85.

H. R. 1664—To increase the compensation of rural letter carriers and granting them 30 days' leave per annum.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 85.

H. R. 1665—To authorize popular subscriptions at all post offices for the Congressional Record, and for publishing and mailing the same.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 85.

H. R. 1666—To authorize and direct the Postmaster General to procure postal cars and contract for hauling them, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 85.

H. R. 1667—Providing for the expenditure of 25 per cent of the receipts from the national forests on road and trail construction.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Agriculture, 85.

H. R. 1668—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes," approved Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 502).
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1669—Providing that any person who has heretofore made a homestead entry or entries and has failed from any cause to perfect his title to any lands embraced in such entry or entries may make a further homestead entry.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1670—For the relief of the White River Utes, the Southern Utes, the Uncompahgre Utes, the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta Bands of Ute Indians, known as the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, of Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Indian Affairs, 85.

H. R. 1671—Granting to the State of Colorado 1,000,000 acres of public land within the State for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian disturbances from 1865 to 1888, including the Ute War of 1887.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1672—Pensioning the survivors of certain Indian wars from the year 1865 to Jan., 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Pensions, 85.

H. R. 1673—To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of diseases of potatoes known as black scab and wart disease, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Agriculture, 85.

H. R. 1674—To amend sections 5136 and 5137 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, permitting national banking associations to make loans on real-estate security and limiting amounts thereof.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Banking and Currency, 85.

H. R. 1675—For the relief of the State of Florida.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on War Claims, 85.

H. R. 1676—Amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 85.

H. R. 1677—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads," approved June 6, 1912.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1678—To define and regulate investment companies authorized to use the mail.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 85.

H. R. 1679—For a postal employees' compensation act.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 85.

H. R. 1680—To repeal an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Ways and Means, 85.

H. R. 1681—To extend the time for constructing a bridge across the Red Lake River in township 153 north, range 40 west, in Red Lake County, Minn.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 85.—Reported back (H. Rept. 49), 3421.—Passed House, 3527, 3528.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3566.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5299.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 21], 5637.

H. R. 1682—For the relief of settlers who purchased land under the act of Feb. 20, 1904.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1683—For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of imitated or misbranded articles of commerce, and regulating the traffic therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 85.

H. R. 1684—For the support and education of the Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, Cal., for repairs and improvements, to purchase and provide grounds, erect buildings and furnish the same, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Indian Affairs, 85.

H. R. 1685—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands for school sections within an Indian, military, national forest, or other reservation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1686—Providing for the selection of postmasters of first, second, and third class offices by post-office primary election.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 85.

H. R. 1687—Providing for presidential primaries.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 85.

H. R. 1688—For the erection of a residence for the Vice President of the United States.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 85.

H. R. 1689—Relative to the rebuilding of levees on the Wabash River.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 85.

H. R. 1690—Providing for second homestead and desert-land entries.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1691—To regulate press associations engaged in interstate commerce.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 85.

H. R. 1692—To establish agricultural extension departments in connection with agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Agriculture, 85.

H. R. 1693—To provide for the expression by the qualified electors of the several political parties of the United States of their choice for nomination by their party for President of the United States, and to provide for the election of the delegates of said political parties to their respective national conventions.
Mr. Hinebaugh; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 85.

H. R. 1694—To amend an act approved Oct. 1, 1890, entitled "An act to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations."
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 85.

H. R. 1695—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish one condemned cannon to Bartleson Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, at Joliet, Ill.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Military Affairs, 85.

H. R. 1696—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of condemned cannon and cannon balls.
Mr. French; Committee on Military Affairs, 86.

H. R. 1697—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Weiser, Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 86.

H. R. 1698—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead."
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 86.

H. R. 1699—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to farmers and taking certain securities therefor.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Ways and Means, 86.

H. R. 1700—To revise and amend the laws relating to patents.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Patents, 86.

H. R. 1701—Providing for publicity of contributions and expenditures for the purpose of influencing or securing the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 86.

H. R. 1702—Increasing the limit of cost fixed by act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, for enlargement, extension, etc., of Federal building at Bath, Me.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 86.

H. R. 1703—For the relief of flood sufferers of Indiana.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Appropriations, 86.

H. R. 1704—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 86.

H. R. 1705—To prevent common carriers from transporting the products of the labor of children under the age of 14 years.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 86.

H. R. 1706—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Caldwell, Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 86.

H. R. 1707—To amend section 16 of "An act to amend the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to promote commerce," approved Dec. 21, 1898.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 86.

H. R. 1708—To extend the provisions of the act approved June 27, 1890, providing pensions for widows of officers and enlisted men who served in the United States Army and Navy during the Civil War.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 86.

H. R. 1709—To pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Pensions, 86.

H. R. 1710—To prohibit the intermarriage of persons of the white and negro races within the District of Columbia; to declare such contracts of marriage null and void; to prescribe punishments for violations and attempts to violate its provisions.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 86.

H. R. 1711—To credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the acts of Congress approved, respectively, July 1, 1862; Mar. 7, 1864; July 13, 1866; and Mar. 2, 1867.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on War Claims, 86.

H. R. 1712—Providing for the levying and collection of an inheritance tax.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Ways and Means, 86.

H. R. 1713—To place on the free list cotton bagging and all fibers and fabrics used in the manufacture of cotton bagging, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on Ways and Means, 86.

H. R. 1714—To amend an act approved Apr. 19, 1908, entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War."
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 86.

H. R. 1715—Granting restoration of pensions to certain remarried widows.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 86.

H. R. 1716—To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 86.

H. R. 1717—To provide for participation by the Government of the United States in the National Conservation Exposition to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., in the fall of 1913.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, 86.

H. R. 1718—To require all transportation companies, firms, and persons within the District of Columbia to provide separate accommodations for the white and negro races and to prescribe punishments and penalities for violating its provisions.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 86.

H. R. 1719—For the erection of a public building at Woodland, Cal.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 86.

H. R. 1720—To amend the national banking laws.
Mr. Stephens of Mississippi; Committee on Banking and Currency, 86.

H. R. 1721—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. French; Committee on the Judiciary, 86.

H. R. 1722—Providing for the leasing and purchasing of suitable official residences for ambassadors and ministers in foreign countries, and for furnishing and equipping the same.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 86.

H. R. 1723—For the permanent improvement of the Consular and Diplomatic Service.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 86.

H. R. 1724—To provide for purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Carson City, Nev.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 86.

H. R. 1725—To amend the act of June 27, 1890, the act of Apr. 19, 1908, and other acts.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Pensions, 86.

H. R. 1726—Appropriating the sum of $50,000 for the purpose of drilling and testing wells in Clark, Lincoln, and Nye Counties, Nev.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Appropriations, 86.

H. R. 1727—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of all public officers by the qualified electors of the several States and the respective districts thereof, other than the members of the President's Cabinet, ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls, and fixing their terms of office.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on the Judiciary, 86.

H. R. 1728—To authorize the use of ordinary postage stamps on parcel-post packages.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 86.

H. R. 1729—For the relief of postal employees injured in the line of duty.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 86.

H. R. 1730—For a specially designed postage stamp in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 86.

H. R. 1731—To extend the penny-postage rate on local delivery first-class mail matter to post offices where the system of free delivery is established.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 86.

H. R. 1732—To provide for the erection of a memorial to Robert Fulton.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Library, 86.

H. R. 1733—To declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Judiciary, 86.

H. R. 1734—For the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 86.

H. R. 1735—To provide for the perpetuation of Memorial Day.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Military Affairs, 86.

H. R. 1736—Granting pensions to Army teamsters of the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 86.

H. R. 1737—To provide for the monthly payment of pensions.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Pensions, 86.

H. R. 1738—Amending section 2 of the act of April 19, 1908, increasing the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant pensions to certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 86.

H. R. 1739—To authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wickersham; Committee on the Territories, 86.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 92), 6038.

H. R. 1740—To provide an appropriation of $400 for the paving of certain alleys adjoining the United States post-office site at Watertown, Wis.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 86.

H. R. 1741—To construct a Lincoln memorial highway from the White House, Washington, D. C., to the battle field of Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Library, 87.

H. R. 1742—For the erection of a memorial amphitheater in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Library, 87.

H. R. 1743—Providing for the deposit of the funds of the United States.
Mr. Goeke; Committee on Banking and Currency, 87.

H. R. 1744—To give the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and adjudge the claims for accrued and unpaid interest on those judgments heretofore rendered by the Courts of the United States for claims arising under and provided for under the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain, and for other purposes.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the Judiciary, 87.

H. R. 1745—Granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 87.

H. R. 1746—To revive and amend an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States and acts amendatory thereof.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the Judiciary, 87.

H. R. 1747—To extend to the veterans of the several Seminole Indian wars and to the widows of veterans of the several Seminole Indian wars the benefits of the act of Congress of February 6, 1907, and acts amendatory thereof.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Pensions, 87.

H. R. 1748—To make October 12 in each year a public holiday, to be called "Columbus day."
Mr. Goeke; Committee on the Judiciary, 87.

H. R. 1749—To prevent floods on the Mississippi River and improve navigation thereon.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 87.

H. R. 1750—Providing for a graduated tax upon all incomes over and above $3,000 annually.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Ways and Means, 87.

H. R. 1751—Providing for the establishment of a national leprosarium.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 87.

H. R. 1752—Providing for the establishment of a Weather Bureau station at Las Vegas, Nev.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Agriculture, 87.

H. R. 1753—Granting additional compensation to rural mail carriers.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 87.

H. R. 1754—To pension widows and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Pensions, 87.

H. R. 1755—For the purchase of a site and to begin the construction thereon of a customhouse in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Logue; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 87.

H. R. 1756—To establish, equip, and maintain an agricultural experiment station near the town of Dorris, Siskiyou County, Cal., and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 87.

H. R. 1757—To amend the national banking laws.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Banking and Currency, 87.

H. R. 1758—To increase pension for total deafness.
Mr. Goeke; Committee on Pensions, 87.

H. R. 1759—Creating Port Washington, Wis., in the district of Milwaukee, a subport of entry.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Ways and Means, 87.

H. R. 1760—Amending section 932 of chapter 89 of Title II of the Alaskan Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Territories, 87.

H. R. 1761—Granting pensions to ex-prisoners of war.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Pensions, 87.

H. R. 1762—Authorizing the Tennessee Hydro Electric Co., its successors and assigns, to build, maintain, and operate dams across Clinch and Powell Rivers, in the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 87.

H. R. 1763—To compensate and suitably recognize the services of Serg. Maj. John Champe to the United States of America.
Mr. Morrison; Committee on the Public Lands, 87.

H. R. 1764—To establish a fish-cultural station in the county of Lincoln, in the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Houston; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 87.

H. R. 1765—Amending section 1 of the act of May 11, 1912, relating to pension of Civil War soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 87.

H. R. 1766—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Ways and Means, 87.

H. R. 1767—To provide for the importation of cotton ties of iron or steel for the bailing of cotton free of duty.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on Ways and Means, 87.

H. R. 1768—To confer on the Supreme Court of the United States appellate jurisdiction to review the decisions of the supreme court of the Canal Zone.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on the Judiciary, 87.

H. R. 1769—To provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a bridge as a memorial of peace and union, to be known as the Grant-Lee Bridge, and to be constructed across the Potomac River from a point in the city of Washington near the site selected by law for a memorial to Abraham Lincoln to the national cemetery at Arlington, in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 87.

H. R. 1770—To appropriate $10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of the Cushing brothers—Alonzo Hersford Cushing, late of the Fourth United States Artillery; William Barker Cushing, late of the United States Navy; and Howard Bass Cushing, late of the Fourth United States Cavalry.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on the Library, 87.

H. R. 1771—To reestablish the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the Navy of the United States.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Naval Affairs, 87.

H. R. 1772—To pay the balance due depositors in the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Appropriations, 87.

H. R. 1773—To provide for the formation and regulation of corporations engaged in any form of interstate commerce.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 87.

H. R. 1774—Authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who were the first fully equipped soldiers to arrive, on Apr. 19, 1861, for the defense of the city of Washington.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 87.

H. R. 1775—To provide suitable medals for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in certain engagements of the Civil War.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Naval Affairs, 87.

H. R. 1776—Providing that the statute of limitations shall not be interposed in any suit brought by any laborer, workmen, or mechanic in the Court of Claims against the United States to recover wages claimed to be due him under the national eight-hour law.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on the Judiciary, 87.

H. R. 1777—For the recognition of services of a military nature rendered by certain civilians in the late War with Spain.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 87.

H. R. 1778—To provide for pensions to widows and minor children of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the War with Spain.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Pensions, 87.

H. R. 1779—Providing that one competent officer of the United States Navy, who shall be nominated by the Secretary of the Navy for the approval of the President, with two other competent persons appointed by the President, shall constitute a commission to be known as the Labrador Current and Gulf Stream Commission, defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation for its expenses.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Naval Affairs, 87.

H. R. 1780—Authorizing 15 days' leave of absence with pay to per diem employees of the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 87.

H. R. 1781—Providing for the refund of certain duties incorrectly collected on wild-celery seed.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 87.

H. R. 1782—To establish a fish-cultural station on Long Island, in the State of New York.
Mr. Calder; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 87.

H. R. 1783—To provide for the disposition of the surface of phosphate lands.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 87.

H. R. 1784—Providing for the granting of certain lands to the various public-land States and Territories of the United States for the purpose of building roads and highways.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1785—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 2291 and section 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads."
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1786—Reserving from the public lands in Idaho as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States, and for the protection and preservation of the game, fish, timber, and all all other natural objects therein, a tract of land herein described.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1787—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Grangeville, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 88.

H. R. 1788—To amend an act to provide for an enlarged homestead, approved June 17, 1910.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1789—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Nampa, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 88.

H. R. 1790—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Payette, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 88.

H. R. 1791—To establish land courts of the United States and an appellate land court of the United States.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Judiciary, 88.

H. R. 1792—To amend an act entitled "An act for the sale of timberlands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington Territory," approved June 3, 1878.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1793—To provide for the conveyance of the forest reserves in the several States to the States wherein they are situated, in trust, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1794—Providing for the appropriation of $100,000 for the completion of the surveys of public lands in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Appropriations, 88.

H. R. 1795—To amend section 2301 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1796—To establish an assay office at Portland, Oreg.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 88.

H. R. 1797—To authorize the establishment of fish-cultural stations on the Columbia River or its tributaries in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Fisheries, 88.

H. R. 1798—To enlarge the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission by giving to that body the power to fix reasonable rates, based upon physical valuations, to be charged by all common carriers, subject to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, in the transaction of interstate business, and also giving to said commission the power to fix reasonable prices to be charged by persons or corporations when found to be exercising a monopoly in the interstate sale of any commodity.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 88.

H. R. 1799—Extending the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads in Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1800—Providing for the validation of certain timber and stone entries.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1801—To authorize common carriers subject to the provisions of the act of June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," to issue free transportation to traveling secretaries of Young Women's Christian Associations.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 88.

H. R. 1802—Making it the duty of any common carrier or street railway company engaged in interstate traffic or traffic inside the District of Columbia to furnish to the plaintiff or his attorney in any action for damages for alleged negligence the names of witnesses taken by the carrier or street railway company at or near the time and place of the alleged act of negligence or accident upon which such action is based.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Judiciary, 88.

H. R. 1803—To create a minimum wage commission for the District of Columbia and to provide minimum wage schedules.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the District of Columbia, 88.

H. R. 1804—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 2291 and section 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads," approved June 6, 1912.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1805—To provide and regulate transportation and to establish a post road in Alaska and to furnish transportation and fuel for the Army and Navy, and for other purposes.
Mr Lafferty; Committee on the Territories, 88.

H. R. 1806—To create the Alaska Railway Commission, to construct a Government railroad in Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Territories, 88.

H. R. 1807—To amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide for determining the heirs of deceased Indians, for the disposition and sale of allotments of deceased Indians, for the leasing of allotments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Indian Affairs, 88.

H. R. 1808—To amend section 5 of an act of Congress approved Aug. 18, 1894, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," so as to provide for the regulation by the State or States in, through, or between which navigable rivers flow of the drawbridges now built or hereafter to be built across such rivers.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 88.

H. R. 1809—To amend section 1 of the act approved Mar. 26, 1908, providing for repayment of certain commissions, excess payments, and purchase moneys paid under public-land laws.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1810—To provide soldiers and sailors additional homesteads.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1811—Limiting the hours of labor of female employees in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the District of Columbia, 88.

H. R. 1812—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, within his discretion, to exchange desert lands for lands within national-forest limits.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1813—Limiting the hours of labor in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the District of Columbia, 88.

H. R. 1814—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads," approved June 6, 1912.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1815—For additional protection of the Bull Run Forest Reserve and the sources of the water supply of the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1816—To extend additional time to bona fide homestead entrymen to complete residence and cultivation of their lands.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 88.

H. R. 1817—Granting a pension to persons who are deaf or partially deaf from causes arising while in the military service of the United States.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 88.

H. R. 1818—To regulate the interstate transportation of immature calves.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 88.

H. R. 1819—Amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 88.

H. R. 1820—Providing for the erection of a monument at St. Joseph, Mich., commemorating the establishment of Fort Miami on the site of said city.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on the Library, 88.

H. R. 1821—To increase the pensions of those who have lost one eye or have become totally blind in one eye from causes occurring in the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 88.

H. R. 1822—To provide campaign badges for officers, enlisted men, sailors, or marines who served honorably in the Spanish, Philippine, or China campaigns, and who were not in the United States service on Jan. 11, 1905.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 88.

H. R. 1823—Providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Benton Harbor, Mich.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 88.

H. R. 1824—To pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection.
Mr. Aiken; Committee on Pensions, 88.

H. R. 1825—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay a cash reward for suggestions submitted by civilian employees of the Navy Department for improvement or economy in manufacturing processes or plant.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Naval Affairs, 89.

H. R. 1826—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make an examination of certain claims of the State of Missouri.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 89.

H. R. 1827—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at the city of Cameron, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 89.

H. R. 1828—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at the city of Richmond, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 89.

H. R. 1829—To provide for auxiliary vessels for the Navy.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 89.

H. R. 1830—To provide for an experiment in the improvement of certain highways by the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Postmaster General, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Agriculture, 89.

H. R. 1831—To encourage the development of the American merchant marine and to promote commerce and the national defense.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 89.

H. R. 1832—To reduce the rates of customs duties imposed upon imports into the United States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Ways and Means, 89.

H. R. 1833—To establish a council of national defense.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 89.

H. R. 1834—Providing for the construction, erection, maintenance, and operation of a dam across the Sipsey River, in Pickens County, Ala., for the purpose of the development of water power.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 89.

H. R. 1835—To promote the efficiency of the Marine Band.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 89.

H. R. 1836—To authorize the creation of a temporary commission to investigate and make recommendation as to the necessity or desirability of establishing a national aerodynamical laboratory, and prescribing the duties of said commission, and providing for the expenses thereof.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 89.

H. R. 1837—To provide for a preliminary survey and estimates for the cost of construction of a Clay-Jackson Memorial Highway from Niagara Falls, N. Y., to New Orleans, La.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Appropriations, 89.

H. R. 1838—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the Library, 89.

H. R. 1839—Providing for the better protection of the lives of crew and passengers on seagoing vessels.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 89.

H. R. 1840—To provide for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of post roads and rural delivery routes through the cooperation and joint action of the National Government and the several States in which such post roads or rural delivery routes may be established.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 89.

H. R. 1841—To provide for the survey of a highway from New Orleans to the Canadian border.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Agriculture, 89.

H. R. 1842—To provide for the establishment of a memorial in celebration of a century of peace with England, in the form of an elementary utilitarian school for the practical education of the Anglo-Saxon mountaineers of the Southern Appalachian States—a memorial to Andrew Jackson and the patriots of the Southern Appalachian Mountains, whose brave services and victory at New Orleans in 1815 strengthened the treaty of Ghent and marked the beginning of a hundred years of peace.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Appropriations, 89.

H. R. 1843—To promote the harmonious, coordinated development of the highways of the United States, with a minimum of waste, through the creation of the general highway board and of the general highway foundation.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Agriculture, 89.

H. R. 1844—To provide an education survey of the United States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Education, 89.

H. R. 1845—To provide for a highway survey of the United States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Agriculture, 89.

H. R. 1846—To incorporate the elementary education foundation.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Education, 89.

H. R. 1847—To amend section 3716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 89.

H. R. 1848—For the construction of a rostrum in the national cemetery in the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 89.

H. R. 1849—To confer jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of Paris and to render judgment thereon.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 89.

H. R. 1850—To amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act fixing the compensation of certain officials in the customs service, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1909.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Ways and Means, 89.

H. R. 1851—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "The Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 89.

H. R. 1852—To diminish the expense of proceedings on appeal and writ of error or of certiorari.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 89.

H. R. 1853—To provide for payment of interest on judgments rendered against the United States for money due on public work.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 89.

H. R. 1854—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States for destruction of private property."
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 89.

H. R. 1855—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Court of Claims," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, approved Feb. 24, 1855.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 89.

H. R. 1856—To amend section 4514 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 89.

H. R. 1857—To reimburse the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, for moneys paid by said city and county to various persons upon judgment claims recovered by them against said city and county for damages inflicted to their property by soldiers of the United States Army.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 89.

H. R. 1858—To provide for the transfer of criminal insane to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the District of Columbia, 89.

H. R. 1859—Authorizing insurance companies and fraternal beneficiary societies to file bills of interpleader.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 89.

H. R. 1860—To amend section 2746 of the Revised Statutes, relating to additional compensation to the appraisers, deputy collectors, etc., at the port of San Francisco.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Ways and Means, 89.

H. R. 1861—For the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the War with Spain and beyond the period of their enlistment.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on War Claims, 89.

H. R. 1862—To adjust the lineal and relative rank of certain officers of the United States Army, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 89.

H. R. 1863—To establish a fish-cultural station in the Nushagak region in Alaska.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 89.

H. R. 1864—To amend an act entitled "An act extending the benefits of the marine hospitals to the keepers and crews of life-saving stations."
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 89.

H. R. 1865—To authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing asbestos under the placer mining laws of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Public Lands, 89.

H. R. 1866—To purchase a suitable site on the Pacific coast to be used as a range for small-arms target practice by the United States Navy.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Naval Affairs, 89.

H. R. 1867—To amend an act entitled "An act to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service."
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 89.

H. R. 1868—To provide for admissions to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the District of Columbia, 89.

H. R. 1869—To amend section 3221 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by section 6 of the act of Mar. 1, 1879.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Ways and Means, 90.

H. R. 1870—To retire enlisted men, either in the Army or Marine Corps, after 25 years' service.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 90.

H. R. 1871—To regulate the trial of contempts of courts.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on the Judiciary, 90.

H. R. 1872—To admit, when imported into the United States, fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and venison free of duty, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on Ways and Means, 90.

H. R. 1873—To make lawful certain agreements between employees and laborers, and persons engaged in agricultural or horticulture, and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on the Judiciary, 90.

H. R. 1874—To amend section 5 of an act to authorize advances to the reclamation fund and for the use and disposition of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes, approved June 25, 1910.
Mr. French; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 90.

H. R. 1875—To amend section 237 of an act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary.
Mr. French; Committee on the Judiciary, 90.

H. R. 1876—Extending the number of annual payments to entrymen and purchasers of water under reclamation projects.
Mr. French; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 90.

H. R. 1877—To amend an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906.
Mr. French; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 90.

H. R. 1878—To promote the safety of travelers and employees upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to adopt uniform rules for the operation of railroad trains and to use a uniform system of signals for authorizing the movement of railroad trains.
Mr. French; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 90.

H. R. 1879—To establish a mining experiment station at Moscow, Idaho, to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. French; Committee on Mines and Mining, 90.

H. R. 1880—To provide for the erection of a schoolhouse for the detached Indians living in the Kootenai Valley, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Indian Affairs, 90.

H. R. 1881—Authorizing the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the University of Idaho in investigating the methods of obtaining the greatest economic use of timber grown in Idaho and other Northwestern States, and for other purposes.
Mr. French; Committee on Agriculture, 90.

H. R. 1882—To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for the Members of the House of Representatives.
Mr. French; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 90.

H. R. 1883—Authorizing the compensation of rural mail carriers or their heirs for injuries received while on duty.
Mr. French; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 90.

H. R. 1884—Extending to the members of Capt. Henson's Company A, Stone County Missouri Militia, the provisions of the pension acts granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 90.

H. R. 1885—To authorize the coinage of 3-cent and ½-cent pieces, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bulkley; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 90.

H. R. 1886—To amend sections 4931 and 4934 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Bulkley; Committee on Patents, 90.

H. R. 1887—To authorize the coinage of 3-cent pieces, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bulkley; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 90.

H. R. 1888—For the establishment of a Bureau of Public Highways.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Agriculture, 90.

H. R. 1889—For the erection of a public building at Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 90.

H. R. 1890—To regulate the commerce of certain corporations, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on the Judiciary, 90.

H. R. 1891—Requiring the United States Government to own its own post-office building in every county seat in the United States.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 90.

H. R. 1892—To extend the franking privilege to the officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 90.

H. R. 1893—To provide for the erection of a statue or monument to the memory of Gen. John Sevier.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Library, 90.

H. R. 1894—To establish a fresh-water mussel hatchery on the banks of the Clinch River, in the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 90.

H. R. 1895—For the relief of the survivors of the shipwreck of the steamboat Sultana.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 90.

H. R. 1896—To create a board to correct military records.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 90.

H. R. 1897—To provide for the reduction of mileage to actual expenses of Representatives and Senators.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Appropriations, 90.

H. R. 1898—To amend section 4875 of the Revised Statutes, to provide a compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 90.

H. R. 1899—Providing for the marking and protection of the battle field known as Fort Sanders, in Knox County, Tenn., and for the erection of a monument thereon.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 90.

H. R. 1900—To provide for the collection, transcription, and publication of material relating to the history of the United States.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Library, 90.

H. R. 1901—Extending the benefits of the acts of June 27, 1890; May 9, 1900; and Feb. 6, 1907, to the officers and enlisted men of Capt. David Beaty's company of independent scouts, Civil War, and to their wives and minor children.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 90.

H. R. 1902—To authorize the location of a branch home for the widows of volunteer and regular soldiers and sailors at or near Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 90.

H. R. 1903—To provide for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of post roads and rural-delivery routes through the cooperation and joint action of the National Government and the several States in which such post roads or rural-delivery routes may be established.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Appropriations, 90.

H. R. 1904—To provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, to be used in researches in home economics, and regulating the expenditure thereof.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Agriculture, 90.

H. R. 1905—To apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mines and mining, and to regulate the expenditure thereof.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Mines and Mining, 90.

H. R. 1906—To amend sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, of an act providing for soldiers and sailors acquiring homesteads in public lands of the United States, and deductions of military and naval service from the time required generally to perfect title.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Public Lands, 90.

H. R. 1907—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint, by selection, an additional major general of the United States Army.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Military Affairs, 90.

H. R. 1908—To provide for the reconstruction and maintenance of the old National Road from Cumberland, Md., to St. Louis, Mo., and extensions to the same, making it a continuous trunk-line road, of macadam or other permanent material, from New York City to the Pacific coast.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Agriculture, 90.

H. R. 1909—Providing for an increase of salary of the United States district attorneys for the northern and southern districts of Ohio.
Mr. Allen; Committee on the Judiciary, 90.

H. R. 1910—Extending to the surviving officers and enlisted men, or their widows, who served in the Indian wars of the western frontiers of the several States and Territories the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and Feb. 6, 1907.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 90.

H. R. 1911—Extending to the members of the Forsyth Scouts the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and Feb. 6, 1907
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 90.

H. R. 1912—Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country at the time of the American Revolution.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 90.

H. R. 1913—To amend the act of Jan. 12, 1895, and the act of Jan. 30, 1903, relating to the sale and distribution of the Congressional Record.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Printing, 91.

H. R. 1914—To strike out books and pamphlets from the third class of mail matter and to include them as entitled to parcel-post rates, and for other purposes.
Mr. Towner; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 91.

H. R. 1915—To amend act of June 29, 1906 (ch. 3592, sec. 3, 34 Stat., p. 596).
Mr. Towner; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 91.

H. R. 1916—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Corning, in the State of Iowa.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 91.

H. R. 1917—Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Indian Affairs, 91.—Debated, 293–300, 319–321.—Passed House, 321.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 361.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 63), 1931.—Debated, 1931, 1932, 2000, 2026–2047, 2079–2098 [Appendix, 206].—Amended and passed Senate, 2097, 2098.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for a conference, 2103–2105.—Senate insists on its amendments and agrees to a conference, 2118.—Conference appointed, 2105, 2118.—Conference report made in Senate, 2174, 2218, 2220.—Conference report debated and agreed to in Senate, 2174–2176, 2218–2220.—Conference report (No. 28) made in House, 2187.—Conference report debated and agreed to in House, 2268–2271.—Examined and signed, 2274, 2276.—Presented to the President, 2297.—Approved [Public, No. 4], 2385.

H. R. 1918—Legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on the Judiciary, 91.

H. R. 1919—Granting 50,000 acres of timbered land in national forest reserves to the State of Idaho for the construction of public roads and bridges.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 91.

H. R. 1920—To regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on the District of Columbia, 91.

H. R. 1921—To abolish the Commerce Court, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 91.

H. R. 1922—To repeal that part of the act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade from tolls at the Panama Canal.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 91.

H. R. 1923—Authorizing an appropriation for a dry dock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Naval Affairs, 91.

H. R. 1924—To authorize further advances to the reclamation fund and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 91.

H. R. 1925—To establish land courts of the United States and an appellate land court of the United States.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 91.

H. R. 1926—To establish a fish-cultural station and mussel hatchery on the Wabash River, near Vincennes, Ind.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 91.

H. R. 1927—To authorize further advances to the reclamation fund and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 91.

H. R. 1928—Amending section 4132 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 5 of the act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 91.

H. R. 1929—To prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 91.

H. R. 1930—To encourage the American merchant marine and American commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 91.

H. R. 1931—For the protection of mail boxes and mail matter.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 91.

H. R. 1932—Making it criminal to accept or offer gratuities in connection with loans, overdrafts, and purchases of stocks, bonds, or other securities by national banks.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Banking and Currency, 91.

H. R. 1933—To limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Labor, 91.

H. R. 1934—To prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges.
Mr. Stephens of Mississippi; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 91.

H. R. 1935—To regulate commerce with foreign countries and between the States and to increase the facilities and efficiency of the Postal Service.
Mr. Goeke; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 91.

H. R. 1936—To regulate procedure in fraud-order cases.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 91.

H. R. 1937—To amend the national banking laws.
Mr. Levy; Committee on Banking and Currency, 91. Debated, 2138, 2139. (Appendix, 230.)

H. R. 1938—To provide that the heads of the executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. R. 1939—To remove the charge of desertion on the rolls against officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Military Affairs, 91.

H. R. 1940—To regulate the issue of securities by transportation, telegraph, and telephone companies engaged in interstate commerce, for the purpose of better protecting the people against unreasonable rates and charges.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 133.

H. R. 1941—Establishing a hospital to be known as Chippewa Hospital of Minnesota and creating a board of governors, and providing for the operation thereof.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Indian Affairs, 133.

H. R. 1942—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Bryan, in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 133.

H. R. 1943—Providing for the erection of a public building at Napoleon, in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 133.

H. R. 1944—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Sullivan, Ind.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 133.

H. R. 1945—To extend free-delivery mail service.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 133.

H. R. 1946—To amend section 1244, Revised Statutes.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 133.

H. R. 1947—Authorizing an appropriation for the Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 133.

H. R. 1948—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on the Library, 133.

H. R. 1949—To perfect the title to land belonging to the M. Forster Real Estate Co., of St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on the Public Lands, 133.

H. R. 1950—Providing for the acquisition of a site and the erection of an immigration exposition building at the city of St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 133.

H. R. 1951—For the purchase of the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 133.

H. R. 1952—To provide for the erection of a statue at the Panama Canal to be symbolic of universal peace, and to appropriate money therefor.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on the Library, 133.

H. R. 1953—To amend an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved February 2, 1901.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Military Affairs, 133.

H. R. 1954—Providing for the erection of a suitable memorial to Vasco Nuñez de Balboa in the Canal Zone.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on the Library, 133.

H. R. 1955—To create a board of river regulation and to provide a fund for the regulation and control of the flow of navigable rivers in aid of interstate commerce, and as a means to that end to provide for flood prevention and protection and for the beneficial use of flood waters and for water storage and for the protection of watersheds from denudation and erosion and from forest fires and for the cooperation of Government services and bureaus with each other and with States, municipalities, and other local agencies.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 133.

H. R. 1956—To extend the provisions of the act approved June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting transportation therein for immoral purposes of women and girls, and for other purposes."
Mr. J. R. Knowland; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 133.

H. R. 1957—To establish the Lake Tahoe National Park in the States of California and Nevada, and for other purposes.
Mr. J. R. Knowland; Committee on the Public Lands, 133.

H. R. 1958—To exclude undesirable aliens, further restrict undesirable immigration, improve steerage conditions, deport objectionable aliens, and provide for the better enforcement of the immigration law.
Mr. Roddenbery; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 133.

H. R. 1959—To provide for purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Carson City, Nev.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 133.

H. R. 1960—Providing for the establishment of a Weather Bureau station at Las Vegas, Nev.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Agriculture, 133.

H. R. 1961—To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment with the cultivation of grasses and other vegetation upon the arid public lands of Nevada.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Agriculture, 133.

H. R. 1962—To authorize James A. Gordon, Mark Gordon, Otis Gordon, Harry Gordon, and Alex Gordon, copartners, doing business as Gordon Bros. & Co., to construct a dam across the Little Fork River in Koochiching County, Minn.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 133.

H. R. 1963—To acquire a site and construct a public building at International Falls, Minn.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 133.

H. R. 1964—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Marshall, Mich.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 133.

H. R. 1965—Making the 12th day of October in each year a legal holiday.
Mr. Harrison of New York; Committee on the Judiciary, 134.

H. R. 1966—To amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909.
Mr. Harrison of New York; Committee on Ways and Means, 134.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 24), 2151, 2169.—Debated, 2191–2201.—Amended and passed House, 2201.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 2221.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 132), 5962.

H. R. 1967—Regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Harrison of New York; Committee on Ways and Means, 134.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 22), 2142, 2143.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 2167–2169.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 2174.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 130), 5962.

H. R. 1968—To provide for the rental of premises in foreign countries for the use of the diplomatic establishments of the United States.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 134.

H. R. 1969—To impose a tax upon the production, manufacture, sale, and distribution of certain drugs, and providing for registration with the collectors of internal revenue of dealers in or producers of certain drugs.
Mr. Harrison of New York; Committee on Ways and Means, 134.

H. R. 1970—To amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, permitting national banking associations to make loans on farm lands as security, and limiting the amount of such loans.
Mr. Cline; Committee on Banking and Currency, 134.

H. R. 1971—To establish a fish hatchery in the State of Indiana.
Mr. Cline; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 134.

H. R. 1972—To regulate the shipping of live stock.
Mr. Cline; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 134.

H. R. 1973—To increase the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be constructed at York, Pa.
Mr. Rupley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 134.

H. R. 1974—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the old post-office building and the site thereof at York, Pa.
Mr. Rupley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 134.

H. R. 1975—For the restoration of annuities to the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Indian Affairs, 134.

H. R. 1976—Restoring to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for reservoir purposes at the headwaters of the Mississippi River and tributaries.
Mr. Miller; Committee on the Public Lands, 134.

H. R. 1977—To provide for the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Two Harbors, Minn.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 134.

H. R. 1978—To provide for the construction of a public building at Duluth, Minn.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 134.

H. R. 1979—To allot minor Indians of the Bois Fort Band of Chippewas, Minnesota.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Indian Affairs, 134.

H. R. 1980—For the establishment of a national park and acquiring national forests in the Mount Katahdin region of the State of Maine.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Agriculture, 134.

H. R. 1981—To prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbors and adjacent navigable waters of the city of Chicago, Ill., by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 134.

H. R. 1982—To establish a fish-cultural station at or near the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.
Mr. Mann; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 134.

H. R. 1983—To appropriate $10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of the Cushing brothers—Alonzo Hersford Cushing, late of the Fourth United States Artillery; William Barker Cushing, late of the United States Navy; and Howard Bass Cushing, late of the Fourth United States Cavalry.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on the Library, 134.

H. R. 1984—Providing for the revision of the banking, coinage, and currency laws.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Banking and Currency, 134.

H. R. 1985—To authorize the county of Aitkin, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River in Aitkin County, Minn.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 134.—Reported back (H. Rept. 52), 3421.—Passed House, 3529.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3566.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5299.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 22], 5637.

H. R. 1986—Providing for taxation of and fixing the rate of taxation on inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies, and gifts in the District of Columbia, and providing for the manner of payment as well as the manner of enforcing payment thereof.
Mr. Miller; Committee on the District of Columbia, 134.

H. R. 1987—To equalize the grant of lands to the State of Oklahoma for common schools with grants made to other States for such schools, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Appropriations, 134.

H. R. 1988—To except the ports of Bangor and Houlton, in the State of Maine, from the reorganization of customs-collection districts.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Ways and Means, 134.

H. R. 1989—Appropriating the sum of $50,000 for the purpose of drilling and testing wells in Clark, Lincoln, and Nye Counties, Nev.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Appropriations, 134.

H. R. 1990—To compensate the State of Oklahoma for loss of revenue from nontaxable Indian lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Indian Affairs, 134.

H. R. 1991—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad," approved March 2, 1907.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 134.

H. R. 1992—Prohibiting the issuance of permits, license, or receipts for special tax authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain cases.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on the Judiciary, 134.

H. R. 1993—To authorize the payment to the State of Oklahoma of an amount of money equal to 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within what was formerly Oklahoma Territory, on sales made between April 22, 1889, and November 16, 1907, inclusive, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Appropriations, 134.

H. R. 1994—For the construction of a breakwater at Nawiliwili Harbor, island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 134.

H. R. 1995—To establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 134.

H. R. 1996—For the protection and increase of State game preserves.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Agriculture, 134.

H. R. 1997—To establish a fish-cultural and biological station in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 134.

H. R. 1998—For the acquirement of private sea fisheries in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 134.

H. R. 1999—To provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for service in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 134.

H. R. 2000—For the establishment of a lighthouse on the island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 134.

H. R. 2001—Directing and authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to cause to be printed, signed, and ready for issue circulating notes for specified purposes.
Mr. Post; Committee on Banking and Currency, 134.

H. R. 2002—Providing aids to navigation in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 134.

H. R. 2003—To provide a lighthouse depot at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 134.

H. R. 2004—For the relief of Charles E. Shenk.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on War Claims, 136.

H. R. 2005—Granting a pension to Mary Gary.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2006—Granting a pension to Moses G. Coates.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2007—Granting an increase of pension to James Turner.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2008—Granting an increase of pension to Perry A. Wood.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2009—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Gump.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2010—For the relief of the heirs of Julius P. Garesché, lieutenant colonel, United States Army.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on War Claims, 136.

H. R. 2011—Granting an increase of pension to Lyra C. Garber.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2012—Granting a pension to Thomas D. O'Shea.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2013—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. Harris.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2014—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Loomis.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2015—Authorizing the President to appoint Richard Hatton as pay inspector in the Navy.
Mr. Good; Committee on Naval Affairs, 136.

H. R. 2016—Granting a pension to Ellen Louise Tripp.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2017—For the relief of Leon Greenbaum.
Mr. Harrison of New York; Committee on Claims, 136.

H. R. 2018—For the relief of Sam Mana, owner of the schooner Moi Wahine, sunk in collision with a Government vessel.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Claims, 136.

H. R. 2019—For the relief of the owners of the cargo laden aboard the schooner Moi Wahine.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Claims, 136.

H. R. 2020—Granting a pension to Norman Devol.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5290.

H. R. 2021—Granting a pension to Frederick R. Merchant.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2022—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca M. Liening.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2023—For the relief of Joseph A. Stevenson.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2024—To correct the military record of James Burroes.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 136.

H. R. 2025—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Mount.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2026—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Vance.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2027—Granting an increase of pension to Anthony Lafor.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2028—Granting an increase of pension to Michael McLaughlin.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2029—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Nason.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2030—For the relief of the deacons of the Missionary Baptist Church of Toone, Tenn.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on War Claims, 136.

H. R. 2031—For the relief of the Court Avenue Presbyterian Church, incorporated as the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on War Claims, 136.

H. R. 2032—Granting an increase of pension to Dawson Drais.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2033—Granting a pension to Hattie E. Wallace.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2034—Granting a pension to Delila Peterman.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2035—For the relief of Barbara Edelbrock.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Claims, 136.

H. R. 2036—For the relief of William E. Silvernail.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Military Affairs, 136.

H. R. 2037—Granting a pension to Sarepta R. Durrell.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2038—Granting a pension to Emma J. Goodrich.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2039—Granting a pension to Kate Johnson.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2040—Granting a pension to Charles N. Ashford.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2041—Granting a pension to Edward Wilson.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2042—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Plummer.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2043—Granting a pension to Emma E. Clark.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2044—Granting an increase of pension to S. P. Marlette.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

H. R. 2045—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin B. Force.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 136.

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Mr. Gardner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 151.

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Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 152.

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Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on the Judiciary, 152.

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Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 152.

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Mr. Howell; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 176.

H. R. 2450—Providing for the establishment of a Weather Bureau station at Provo, Utah.
Mr. Howell; Committee on Agriculture, 176.

H. R. 2451—To extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk War, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole War,' approved July 27, 1892."
Mr. Howell; Committee on Pensions, 176.

H. R. 2452—To enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., post-office building at Battle Creek, Mich.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 176.

H. R. 2453—Making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of acts approved Mar. 3, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section 151 of the act approved Mar. 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 176.

H. R. 2454—Making appropriation for payment of certain claims of churches and fraternal organizations for property destroyed during the Civil War, in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the act approved Mar. 3, 1887, commonly known as the Tucker Act.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 176.

H. R. 2455—To amend the naturalization laws by providing for the naturalization of aliens who have served in the War of the Rebellion, War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or one regular enlistment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 176.

H. R. 2456—To provide a temporary home in the District of Columbia for ex-Union volunteer soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 176.

H. R. 2457—To give preference in the civil service to those persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval serice of the United States.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 176.

H. R. 2458—To provide for the appointment of an additional judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 176.

H. R. 2459—To provide campaign badges for officers and enlisted men of the Army who served honorably in the Spanish, Philippine, or China campaigns.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 176.

H. R. 2460—To require that the printing of records which is done under the supervision of the clerks of the United States courts shall be let annually upon competitive bids.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 176.

H. R. 2461—To provide for the examination, determination, and certification by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the competency of roadmasters, foremen, and other employees of common carriers by railroad subject to the act to regulate commerce.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 176.

H. R. 2462—Appropriating $30,000,000 for the purpose of maintaining, raising, and protecting against future floods the levees on the Mississippi River.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 176.

H. R. 2463—To appropriate $15,000 out of the funds in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Cherokee Indians, to pay Charles M. Rice, of St. Louis, and his associates for legal services.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Indian Affairs, 176.

H. R. 2464—For erecting a suitable memorial to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, United States Army.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Library, 176.

H. R. 2465—Providing for the appointment of a commission to be known as the commission on salaries and allowances of postal employees.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 176.

H. R. 2466—Amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 176.

H. R. 2467—To provide for preference relating to appointments in the civil service by giving preference to certain ex soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 177.

H. R. 2468—To pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Pensions, 177.

H. R. 2469—Relating to the money reserves of national banking associations, and to authorize such associations to make loans on real estate security in certain cases.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Banking and Currency, 177.

H. R. 2470—For purchasing a site for the erection of a public building at Red Cloud, Nebr.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 177.

H. R. 2471—For purchasing a site and erecting a public building at Superior, Nebr.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 177.

H. R. 2472—For purchasing a site for the erection of a public building at Minden, Nebr.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 177.

H. R. 2473—To construct and equip a light vessel for the South Pass entrances to the Mississippi River, La.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.

H. R. 2474—To repeal an act approved Mar. 2, 1895, entitled "An act to amend section 3 of an act entitled 'An act to regulate the liens of judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States,' approved Aug. 1, 1888."
Mr. Dupré; Committee on the Judiciary, 177.

H. R. 2475—Providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, fought on the field of Chalmette on Jan. 8, 1815, providing for the erection of a suitable memorial thereof, and making an appropriation for that purpose.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on the Library, 177.

H. R. 2476—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Purcell, Okla.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 177.

H. R. 2477—To amend proviso in meat-inspection law concerning products prepared according to directions of foreign purchasers.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Agriculture, 177.

H. R. 2478—To promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by requiring the use of the block system by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.

H. R. 2479—To promote the safety of travelers on railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to strengthen the construction of day or passenger coaches, mail cars, chair, smoking, and combination cars and tourist sleepers, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.

H. R. 2480—To amend an act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, approved June 29, 1906, as amended in section 4 by the act approved June 25, 1910.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 177.

H. R. 2481—To provide for the investigation of controversies affecting interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.

H. R. 2482—To establish a fish hatchery in the seventh congressional district in the State of Wisconsin.
Mr. Esch; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 177.

H. R. 2483—To declare Mill Slough, in the city of Marshfield, Oreg., a nonnavigable waterway of the United States.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.

H. R. 2484—Granting public lands to the city of Fallon, Churchill County, Nev., for municipal purposes.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on the Public Lands, 177.

H. R. 2485—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Washington.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 177.

H. R. 2486—To repair a Government levee at Jeffersonville, Ind.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 177.

H. R. 2487—To limit and define the powers of the judges of the district courts of the United States.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on the Judiciary, 177.

H. R. 2488—To prescribe the conditions under which corporations may engage in interstate commerce and to provide penalties for otherwise engaging in the same.
Mr. Smith of Texas; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.

H. R. 2489—To make it unlawful for certain Federal officeholders to serve as delegates in a convention called to nominate a President of the United States or other elective United States officers.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 177.

H. R. 2490—To amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved Mar. 4, 1907.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.

H. R. 2491—To provide for the selection and qualification of grand and petit jurors in the eastern division of the southern district of Georgia.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on the Judiciary, 177.

H. R. 2492—To make improvements of the aids to navigation and establish new aids on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, La., at a cost not to exceed $50,000.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.

H. R. 2493—Providing for the payment of certain claims of the State of California growing out of the Indian wars.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Claims, 177.

H. R. 2494—To investigate illiteracy among the adult population of the United States and the means of eliminating or reducing the same.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Education, 177.

H. R. 2495—To provide for the establishment and regulation of bonded districts at the ports of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Ways and Means, 177.

H. R. 2496—To amend section 15 of the act to regulate commerce as amended June 29, 1906, and June 18, 1910.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.

H. R. 2497—To provide water for the irrigable lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation, State of Washington.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Indian Affairs, 177.

H. R. 2498—For the control and regulation of the waters of the Niagara River above the Falls of Niagara, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cline; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 177.—Reference changed to Committee on Foreign Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2499—To regulate congressional caucuses, conferences, and similar party organizations, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on the Judiciary, 177.

H. R. 2500—Providing for the survey and commencement of construction of a road in the Olympic Forest Reserve.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Agriculture, 177.

H. R. 2501—Authorizing the Secretary of War to relieve the Washington-Oregon Corporation, as far as he may deem advisable in the public interests, from certain conditions in an act entitled "An act granting to the Washington-Oregon Corporation a right for an electric railroad, and for telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Military Reservation in the State of Washington," approved August 9, 1912.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 177.

H. R. 2502—Making it unlawful for any society, order, or association to send or receive through the United States mails, or to deposit in the United States mails, any written or printed matter representing such society, fraternal order, or association to be named or designated or entitled by any name hereafter adopted, any word or part of which title shall be the name of any bird or animal the name of which bird or animal is already being used as a part of its title or name by any other society, fraternal order, or association.
Mr. Carter; Committee on the Judiciary, 177.

H. R. 2503—To relinquish, release, remise, and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States of America to all lands entered by, or set apart to, certain Creek Indians, or their heirs or representatives, under certain private acts of Congress, and also all claims and demands on the part of the United States for the use and occupation of any of said lands, for any damage done thereto, and for timber taken therefrom.
Mr. Dent; Committee on the Public Lands, 177.

H. R. 2504—To amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."
Mr. FitzHenry; Committee on the Judiciary, 177.

H. R. 2505—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin Converse.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2506—Granting an increase of pension to Calvin M. Rogers.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2507—Granting an increase of pension to William Knight.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2508—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Rachley.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2509—Granting a pension to Richard H. Cutter.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2510—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Warren.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2511—Granting a pension to Virginia M. Mills.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2512—Granting a pension to Rebecca J. Billingslea.
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H. R. 2513—Granting a pension to Harvey Swanston.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2514—Granting a pension to Elizabeth McDowell.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2515—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Mahan.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2516—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew De Veau.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2517—Granting a pension to Avis C. Vail.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2518—Granting an increase of pension to Curtis A. Nichols.
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H. R. 2519—Granting a pension to Charles I. Trowbridge.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2520—Granting an increase of pension to John McWilliams.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2521—Granting a pension to William H. Mayo.
Mr. Buchanan; Committee on Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2522—For the relief of Robert Rogers and Augustus Mackenzie.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 178.

H. R. 2523—Granting a pension to Kate Lynch.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2524—Granting a pension to Patrick Harkin.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2525—Granting a pension to Thomas Kent.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2526—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Muller.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 178.

H. R. 2527—To place on the retired list the name of Aaron I. Comfort.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Military Affairs, 179.

H. R. 2528—Granting a pension to Annie Dougherty.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2529—For the relief of George Killeen.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 179.

H. R. 2530—Granting an increase of pension to Anna O. Stanton.
Mr. Cline; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2531—Granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Shaw.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2532—Granting a pension to John H. Bostick.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2533—Granting an increase of pension to George Baldey.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2534—For the relief of Mrs. John W. Austin.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 179.

H. R. 2535—For the relief of W. W. Lamberton.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 179.

H. R. 2536—For the relief of John Streckfus.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Claims, 179.

H. R. 2537—For the relief of heirs of Francis M. Fisk.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 179.

H. R. 2538—For the relief of the estate of John Carr, deceased.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 179.

H. R. 2539—For the relief of the estate of Hypolite Abadie, deceased.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 179.

H. R. 2540—For the relief of the estate of Philip Felix Herwig, deceased.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Claims, 179.

H. R. 2541—For the relief of legal representative of George E. Payne, deceased.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 179.

H. R. 2542—For the relief of the estate of John Pemberton, deceased.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 179.

H. R. 2543—To restore the endowment of the Judah Touro Almshouse, of New Orleans, La.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 179.

H. R. 2544—To remove the charge of desertion against Joseph Henry.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 179.

H. R. 2545—To remove the charge of desertion against Henry W. Ross.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 179.

H. R. 2546—To remove the charge of desertion against Joseph K. Haggett.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 179.

H. R. 2547—Granting a pension to Clarinda Pike.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2548—Granting a pension to Paul Heineman.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2549—Granting a pension to Cordelia Sullivan.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2550—Granting a pension to Anna Buhrman.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2551—Granting a pension to William Tepe, jr.
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H. R. 2552—Granting a pension to Caroline Watson.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2553—Granting a pension to Emilie S. Buder.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2554—Granting a pension to Patrick Burke.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2555—Granting a pension to Henry Briggs.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2556—Granting a pension to Elijah Morgan.
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H. R. 2557—Granting a pension to Freda Burow.
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H. R. 2558—Granting a pension to Margaret Cassidy.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5151.

H. R. 2559—Granting a pension to Horace Clive Gray.
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H. R. 2560—Granting a pension to John G. Hunt.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2561—Granting a pension to Josephine C. Nixon.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2562—Granting a pension to John J. Ledford.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2563—Granting a pension to Lincoln Mothersbaugh.
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H. R. 2564—Granting a pension to Tony Judd.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2565—Granting a pension to Wilbur K. Baker.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2566—Granting a pension to Oscar Grear.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2567—Granting a pension to Thomas Payne.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2568—Granting a pension to Joseph W. Blackburn.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2569—Granting a pension to Thomas F. Hassett.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2570—Granting a pension to Palmyra Sherman.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2571—Granting a pension to Fritz Wilbert.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

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Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2573—Granting a pension to Joseph Donnelly.
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H. R. 2574—Granting a pension to Jesse H. Wade.
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H. R. 2575—Granting a pension to Laura Hilgeman.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 2576—Granting a pension to Joseph Moore.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2577—Granting a pension to Celsus G. Gross.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2578—Granting a pension to Helen Mathews.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2579—Granting a pension to Mary A. Laurient.
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H. R. 2580—Granting a pension to Mary Gonter.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2581—Granting an increase of pension to C. L. Stevenson.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2582—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Thomas.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2583—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Schubert.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2584—Granting an increase of pension to Julius Bonger.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2585—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Nixon.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2586—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar Messick.
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H. R. 2587—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret M. Stone.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2588—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey S. Page.
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H. R. 2589—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Houlihan.
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H. R. 2590—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Frank.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2591—Granting an increase of pension to David F. Fox.
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H. R. 2593—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Westerfield.
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H. R. 2598—Granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Rice.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2599—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Edge.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2600—Granting an increase of pension to Alice W. T. Groesbeck.
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H. R. 2601—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Helser.
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H. R. 2602—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Spann.
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H. R. 2603—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Connor.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

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H. R. 2606—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Patterson.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 179.

H. R. 2607—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar Messick.
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Mr. Dyer; Committee on Claims, 180.

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H. R. 2625—To correct the military record of Patrick J. Carmody.
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H. R. 2627—To appoint James W. Keen master's mate in the Revenue-Cutter Service and to place him as such upon the retired list.
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H. R. 2630—For the relief of John Kelly.
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H. R. 2864—To be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution Old Trails Act, to provide a national ocean-to-ocean highway over the pioneer trails of the Nation, thus making a continuous trunk-line macadam road from the site of Jamestown, Va., and from the city of New York, N. Y., to the city of Washington, D. C.; thence by way of St. Louis, Mo., to Gardner, Kans., and there to branch, one branch leading through Santa Fe, N. Mex., the other branch leading from Gardner, Kans., through Kearney, Nebr., to Olympia, Wash.; also to aid the States through which the highway herein described as the National Old Trails Road shall run in extending, constructing, rebuilding, and repairing same.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Agriculture, 178.

H. R. 2865—To amend section 2 of an act approved Apr. 19, 1908, entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War."
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 225.

H. R. 2866—To provide for the condemnation, acquisition, and construction by the United States of America of telegraph lines, properties, and holdings in the several States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, and to provide for the operation of said telegraph lines and properties by the United States.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 225.

H. R. 2867—To provide for the condemnation, acquisition, and construction by the United States of America of telephone lines, properties, and holdings in the several States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, and to provide for the operation of said telephone lines and properties by the United States.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 225.

H. R. 2868—Providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy or Marine Corps, and for the efficiency of the enlisted personnel.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Naval Affairs, 225.

H. R. 2869—Relating to the naturalization of aliens.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 225.

H. R. 2870—To regulate the coming into and the residence within the United States of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Tartars, Malays, Afghans, East Indians, Lascars, Hindoos, and other persons of the Mongolian or Asiatic race, and persons of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tartar, Malayan, Afghan, East Indian, Hindoo, or other Mongolian extraction, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 225.

H. R. 2871—To promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by requiring the use of the block system by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 225.

H. R. 2872—To pension the widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 225.

H. R. 2873—To prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstruction thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Agriculture, 225.

H. R. 2874—To cooperate with the States in encouraging instruction in agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in secondary schools; in maintaining instruction in these vocational subjects in State normal schools; in maintaining extension departments in State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Agriculture, 225.

H. R. 2875—Concerning the issuance of permits or special-tax stamps for the sale of intoxicating liquors in communities where State or local laws forbid the sale thereof.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Ways and Means, 225.

H. R. 2876—To authorize the purchase or acquisition of an aviation field at Augusta, Ga., for aviation and other military purposes.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Military Affairs, 225.

H. R. 2877—To amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act to amend an act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 225.

H. R. 2878—Providing for the erection of monuments over the graves of Maj. Gen. Elijah Clark and Col. John Dooly in Lincoln County, Ga.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on the Library, 225.

H. R. 2879—To repeal the tax on oleomargarine.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Agriculture, 225.

H. R. 2880—To provide for the use of the block system for all trains engaged in interstate commerce, to provide for the examination and license of all telegraph operators engaged in handling block signals and telegraphic orders affecting the movement of trains on such railroads, and to provide for the hours of labor to be required of such telegraph operators and their compensation.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 225.

H. R. 2881—To limit the powers of certain courts of the United States.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on the Judiciary, 225.

H. R. 2882—To prohibit any person from taking, receiving, or agreeing to receive, directly or indirectly, giving or agreeing to give to any person any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, to procure, aid in procuring, or attempting to procure, appointment to Federal office, and to provide a punishment therefor.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on the Judiciary, 225.

H. R. 2883—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States."
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 225.

H. R. 2884—Increasing the cost of erecting a public building at Santa Barbara, Cal.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 225.

H. R. 2885—To place certain ex-acting assistant surgeons of the United States Army on the retired list of the United States Army.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Military Affairs, 225.

H. R. 2886—To further regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 225.

H. R. 2887—To amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved Feb. 6, 1907.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 225.

H. R. 2888—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States."
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 225.

H. R. 2889—Extending the limits of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 225.

H. R. 2890—To amend the act to regulate commerce.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 225.

H. R. 2891—To provide for the establishment of a life-saving station at Half Moon Bay, south of Point Montara and near Montara Reef, Cal.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 226.

H. R. 2892—To provide for the erection of a lighthouse on Pilar Point, at the entrance to Half Moon Bay, Cal.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 226.

H. R. 2893—To provide for the erection of a public building at Williamsburg, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 226.

H. R. 2894—To provide for the erection of a public building at Barbourville, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 226.

H. R. 2895—To regulate the hours of labor in continuous working plants of the United States.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Labor, 226.

H. R. 2896—To prevent ships in combines and conferences from passing through the Panama Canal.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 226.

H. R. 2897—To erect a public building at Blue Island, Ill.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 226.

H. R. 2898—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned cannon to Wilson Colwell Post, No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, at La Crosse, Wis.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Military Affairs, 226.

H. R. 2899—Providing for the preservation of the old fort at Matanzas Inlet, Fla., and making appropriation therefor.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Military Affairs, 226.

H. R. 2900—Granting pensions to the soldiers of the different Seminole Indian wars and their widows.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Pensions, 226.

H. R. 2901—To remove criminal insane from the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 226.

H. R. 2902—Providing for the repair and preservation of the sea wall at St. Augustine, Fla., and making appropriations therefor.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Appropriations, 226.

H. R. 2903—To further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 226.

H. R. 2904—To provide for a public building at New Decatur, Ala.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 226.

H. R. 2905—To provide for the establishment of a life-saving station at West End, Lake Pontchartrain, La.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 226.

H. R. 2906—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads."
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 226.

H. R. 2907—To define and punish lobbying.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Judiciary, 226.

H. R. 2908—To establish a primary election for the nomination by political parties of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to provide for primary and final election publicity pamphlets to be mailed to each registered voter, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 226.

H. R. 2909—To extend the privileges of the seventh section of immediate-transportation act to Bay City, Mich.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Ways and Means, 226.

H. R. 2910—Establishing in the District of Columbia a neurological hospital for the care and treatment of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 226.

H. R. 2911—To create a Territory of the District of Columbia by the name of the Territory of Columbia and to grant Territorial government to the same.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the District of Columbia, 226.

H. R. 2912—For the retirement of employees of the Government who served in the War with Mexico or the Civil War.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 226.

H. R. 2913—For the erection of a statue in memory of the heroes of the Titanic.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the Library, 226.

H. R. 2914—Permitting persons whose employment or business necessitates their absence from their respective States at presidential elections to vote for presidential electors in such other State as they may be on election day.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 226.

H. R. 2915—For the creation of the firemen's relief and retirement fund, to provide for the relief and retirement of members of the fire department, to establish a method of procedure for such relief and retirement, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 226.

H. R. 2916—To license chauffeurs, conductors, and motormen in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia 226.

H. R. 2917—To prevent the use of mails for certain purposes.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 226.

H. R. 2918—To amend H. R. 1339, Sixty-second Congress.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 226.

H. R. 2919—For the establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures in the United States.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 226.

H. R. 2920—To promote the production of domestic industrial alcohol, increase the productive value of the land, and maintain its fertile qualities through the establishment of small and scattered distilleries.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Ways and Means, 226.

H. R. 2921—To pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Pensions, 226.

H. R. 2922—To provide for the retirement of employees in the civil service.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 226.

H. R. 2923—To amend section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 226.

H. R. 2924—For the enlargement of the Federal building at San Jose, Cal.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 226.

H. R. 2925—Reserving from the public lands in Idaho as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States, and for the protection and preservation of the game, fish, timber, and all other natural objects therein, a tract of land herein described.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 226.

H. R. 2926—To provide for the payment of drainage assessments on Indian lands in Wagoner County, Okla.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 226.

H. R. 2927—Granting to all Indians or tribes the right to sue in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 226.

H. R. 2928—To establish public highways or roads along all section lines in the Seneca, Wyandotte, Ottawa, Eastern Shawnee, Peoria, West Miami, and Quapaw Tribes of Indians in the Quapaw Agency, in eastern Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 226.

H. R. 2929—Providing for the removal of restrictions from certain lands in the Cherokee Nation, Okla., and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 226.

H. R. 2930—Directing the Secretary of the Interior to deliver patents to Seminole allottees, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 226.

H. R. 2931—To provide for the expenditure of a portion of the reclamation fund in the States in which such fund originates.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 226.

H. R. 2932—To authorize diverting and use of the waters of the Arkansas River, in the State of Oklahoma, and the construction, maintenance, and operation of machinery, works, appliances, and structures in connection therewith for the purpose of creating and developing water power.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 226.

H. R. 2933—To provide for a public building at Tuscumbia, in the county of Colbert and State of Alabama.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 226.

H. R. 2934—To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 226.

H. R. 2935—To restrict the franking privilege.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 226.

H. R. 2936—To amend sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on the Public Lands, 226.

H. R. 2937—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station within the second congressional district, State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 226.

H. R. 2938—Allowing a second homestead entry in certain cases.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on the Public Lands, 227.

H. R. 2939—Authorizing two persons to unite in making a homestead entry, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on the Public Lands, 227.

H. R. 2940—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Alva, Okla.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 227.

H. R. 2941—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Anadarko, Okla.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 227.

H. R. 2942—Authorizing 15 days' leave of absence with pay to per diem employees of the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 227.

H. R. 2943—To increase the limit of cost for the new public building site for the west side, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Gallagher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 227.

H. R. 2944—To provide a system of compensation for injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees of common carriers subject to the regulative power of Congress, to civil employees of the United States Government, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 227.—Change of reference to the Committee on the Judiciary debated, 1869, 1870.

H. R. 2945—Granting a pension to widows of deceased soldiers.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 227.

H. R. 2946—To pay rural mail carriers the sum of 10 cents per mile per day for each mile and fraction of a mile on routes of over 24 miles.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 227.

H. R. 2947—To amend section 13 of the naturalization law.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 227.

H. R. 2948—Providing that the United States shall in certain cases make compensation for the use of highways for carrying free rural-delivery mail.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 227.

H. R. 2949—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Oak Bowery, Ala.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on War Claims, 227.

H. R. 2950—Making an appropriation to reimburse the Cherokee and Creek Indians in Oklahoma, formerly Indian Territory, for money deducted from the royalties from leased lands of the Cherokees and Creeks, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 227.

H. R. 2951—To reimburse certain Eastern Cherokees who removed themselves to the Cherokee Nation under the terms of the eighth article of the treaty of December 29, 1835.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 227.

H. R. 2952—To grant additional grade to officers and veterans.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 227.

H. R. 2953—To promote the safety of employees upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip all locomotives regularly engaged in switching service with footboards and headlights.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 227.

H. R. 2954—To regulate the transportation of habit-forming drugs in interstate and foreign commerce.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 227.

H. R. 2955—To provide a site and erect a public building at Chehalis, Wash.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 227.

H. R. 2956—To provide a site and erect a public building at Hoquiam, Wash.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 227.

H. R. 2957—To provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Centralia, Wash.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 227.

H. R. 2958—To amend the antitrust laws of the United States.
Mr. Henry; Committee on the Judiciary, 227.

H. R. 2959—Fixing the price for use of telephones at private residences within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 227.

H. R. 2960—To allow Saturday afternoon for rest to all Government employees.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Labor, 227.

H. R. 2961—To provide for the terms and places of holding the district court of the United States in the eastern district of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on the Judiciary, 227.

H. R. 2962—To remedy in the line of the Army the inequalities in rank due to the past system of regimental promotion.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Military Affairs, 227.

H. R. 2963—To relinquish, release, and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to certain lands in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Sisson; Committee on the Public Lands, 227.

H. R. 2964—To provide for the establishment of a Tariff Commission.
Mr. Whitacre; Committee on Ways and Means, 227.

H. R. 2965—To authorize James D. Markham and Chauncey A. Kelsey and others to construct a dam across the St. Croix River, between Minnesota and Wisconsin.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 227.

H. R. 2966—To authorize the Secretary of War to make an agreement with the Municipal Electric Co., a corporation, for the disposal of the hydroelectric power developed by the dam between St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 227.

H. R. 2967—To provide for the disbursement of pension money of inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 227.

H. R. 2968—To prohibit in the District of Columbia the intermarriage of whites with Ethiopians, Malays, or Mongolians.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on the District of Columbia, 227.

H. R. 2969—Providing for an increase of salary of the United States attorney for the district of Connecticut.
Mr. Baker; Committee on the Judiciary, 227.

H. R. 2970—Prohibiting fraud upon the public by requiring manufacturers to certify to the materials of which a manufactured product is composed, and to place their name upon manufactured articles or containers.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 227.

H. R. 2971—To prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 227.

H. R. 2972—Forbidding the importation, exportation, or the carriage in interstate commerce of watchcases made in whole or in part of an inferior metal having deposited or plated thereon, or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto, platings, coverings, or sheets composed of gold or of an alloy thereof bearing words or marks importing a guaranty or wear for a specified time, and of watchcases of less than 9 karat bearing the word "gold," and of watch movements not properly marked in respect to the number of their jewels and their adjustment, and for other purposes.
Mr. Goeke; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 227.

H. R. 2973—Making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Appropriations, 227.—Debated and passed House, 285–289.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 361.—Reported back (S. Rept. 19), 608.—Debated and passed Senate, 622–631.—Examined and signed, 865, 868.—Presented to the President, 955.—Approved [Public No. 1], 1245.

H. R. 2974—Granting an increase of pension to David Neveau.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2975—Granting an increase of pension to James R. Oldfield.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2976—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Spencer.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2977—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Craig.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2978—For the relief of the estate of Thomas F. Swafford, deceased, late of the State of Louisiana, for carrying United States mail on route No. 8263, in the State of Louisiana, during the period from Jan. 1, 1861, to May 31, 1861.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Claims, 228.

H. R. 2979—Granting a pension to Ada Hess.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2980—For the relief of the estate of James E. Morgan, deceased.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on War Claims, 228.

H. R. 2981—For the relief of the estate of William J. Sailing, deceased.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on War Claims, 228.

H. R. 2982—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Sells.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2983—Granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Henry.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2984—Granting a pension to Hans Hanson.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2985—For the relief of Axel Jacobson.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Indian Affairs, 228.

H. R. 2986—Granting a pension to James M. Ledbetter.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2987—Granting a pension to Mary Walls.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2988—Granting a pension to D. A. Hollind.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2989—Granting a pension to Lee Frazier.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2990—Granting a pension to Mary Coleman.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2991—Granting a pension to Nancy L. Kirby.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2992—Granting a pension to Andrew J. Hullett.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2993—Granting a pension to P. J. Smith.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2994—Granting a pension to W. K. Simpson.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2995—Granting a pension to Daniel T. Youngblood.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2996—Granting a pension to Seborn Fassett.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2997—Granting a pension to Daniel B. Norwood.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2998—Granting a pension to Lawson L. Moore.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 228.

H. R. 2999—Granting a pension to Posey Dobbs.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 228.

H. R. 3000—Granting a pension to Robert A. Burns.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 228.

H. R. 3001—Granting a pension to John H. Pepper.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 228.

H. R. 3002—Granting a pension to Samuel D. Minor.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 228.

H. R. 3003—Granting a pension to William F. Hass.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3004—Granting a pension to Alexander Johnson.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3005—Granting a pension to Henry C. Betz.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3006—Granting a pension to Jacob L. Kennamer.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3007—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Clark.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3008—Granting an increase of pension to William Wells.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3009—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Reid.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3010—Granting an increase of pension to Emma H. Cooper.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3011—Granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Russell.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3012—For the relief of Jesse J. Kennedy.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Claims, 229.

H. R. 3013—For the relief of Nathan Whitaker.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on War Claims, 229.

H. R. 3014—For the relief of the heirs of A. M. Harton.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on War Claims, 229.

H. R. 3015—For the relief of registers and receivers of the United States land offices in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on the Public Lands, 229.

H. R. 3016—For the relief of Morris S. Greenbaum and the firm of S. J. Greenbaum.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Claims, 229.

H. R. 3017—For the relief of the estate of James Sayre, deceased.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 229.

H. R. 3018—For the relief of the fiscal court of Bourbon County, Ky.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 229.

H. R. 3019—For the relief of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lexington, Ky., and the Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 229.

H. R. 3020—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the claim of George E. Johnson, administrator of the estate of Leo L. Johnson, deceased.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 229.

H. R. 3021—For the relief of the Milwaukee Structural Steel Co.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Claims, 229.

H. R. 3022—For the relief of William Mickler.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Claims, 229.

H. R. 3023—For the relief of J. R. Sandlin.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 3024—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James E. Dickerson and grant him an honorable discharge.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Military Affairs, 229.

H. R. 3025—Granting a pension to George W. Sanders.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3026—Granting a pension to George F. Sibert.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3027—Granting a pension to James A. Coyne.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3028—Granting a pension to John T. Rossee.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3029—Granting a pension to Susan Querry.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3030—Granting a pension to Mary E. Barber.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3031—Granting a pension to William Warner, alias Samuel Mee.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3032—Granting a pension to John W. Smith.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Pensions, 229.

H. R. 3033—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Wortman.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 229.

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H. R. 3275—Granting a pension to Albert M. Geiger.
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H. R. 3280—Granting an increase of pension to Christian C. Ellingson.
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H. R. 3282—For the relief of A. R. Butler.
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Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 232.

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Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 232.

H. R. 3287—Granting a pension to Mary Dowling.
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Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 232.

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Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 232.

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Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 232.

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Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 232.

H. R. 3302—For the relief of Lucius P. Ordway, trustee for the creditors of the Dwyer Plumbing & Heating Co.
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H. R. 3303—To correct the military record of Charles Kostohryz.
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Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 232.

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H. R. 3307—Granting a pension to Julia F. Roraback.
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Mr. Wingo; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 232.

H. R. 3311—Granting a pension to Martella M. George.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 232.

H. R. 3312—Granting a pension to Henry M. Forgay.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 232.

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Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 233.

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H. R. 3315—Granting a pension to James E. Hooks.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 233.

H. R. 3316—Granting an increase of pension to Clyde C. Elkins.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 233.

H. R. 3317—To correct the military record of James M. Wright.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

H. R. 3318—For the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Decatur, Miss.
Mr. Witherspoon; Committee on War Claims, 233.

H. R. 3319—For the relief of the trustees of the Sageville Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Sageville, Lauderdale County, Miss.
Mr. Witherspoon; Committee on War Claims, 233.

H. R. 3320—For the relief of the trustees of Evergreen Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, of Decatur, Miss.
Mr. Witherspoon; Committee on War Claims, 233.

H. R. 3321—To reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.
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H. R. 3322—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Oelwein, Iowa.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 304.

H. R. 3323—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Osage, Iowa.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 304.

H. R. 3324—To increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 304.

H. R. 3325—To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States.
Mr. Donohoe; Committee on the Judiciary, 304.

H. R. 3326—To create a tariff commission.
Mr. Payne; Committee on Ways and Means, 304.

H. R. 3327—To expedite the sale of ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 304.

H. R. 3328—To provide for the construction of four revenue cutters.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 305.

H. R. 3329—To prevent cruelty to poultry while being transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia by any railroad company, car company, company operating steam, sailing, or other vessels, or the masters or owners of same, or express companies, or any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 305.

H. R. 3330—To increase the pension of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who lost the sight of one eye or the sight of both eyes in the service of the United States, and to provide a rate of pension for those who have lost the sight of one eye and partial loss of sight of the other eye.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 305.

H. R. 3331—For the relief of the Kentucky drafted men.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on War Claims, 305.

H. R. 3332—To amend section 167 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 305.

H. R. 3333—To establish a fish-cultural station in the western part of the State of Massachusetts.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 305.

H. R. 3334—Authorizing the quitclaiming of the interest of the United States in certain land situated in Hampden County, Mass.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Military Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3335—To amend an act entitled "An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," approved May 30, 1908.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on the Judiciary, 305.

H. R. 3336—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 305.

H. R. 3337—To authorize the Connecticut River Co. to relocate and construct a dam across the Connecticut River above the village of Windsor Locks, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr Gillett; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 305.

H. R. 3338—To prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Agriculture, 305.

H. R. 3339—To prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Agriculture, 305.

H. R. 3340—Granting the public lands belonging to the United States and situated in the State of Arkansas to the State of Arkansas for the use and benefit of the common schools of that State.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on the Public Lands, 305.

H. R. 3341—Authorizing a resurvey of township 11 north, range 8 west, of the fifth principal meridian, in Arkansas.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on the Public Lands, 305.

H. R. 3342—To repeal section 1 of the act of Mar. 3, 1875, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on the Public Lands, 305.

H. R. 3343—To amend river and harbor act of Mar. 3, 1899, making appropriations for improvement of upper White River.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 305.

H. R. 3344—To provide for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of post roads and rural delivery routes through the cooperation and joint action of the National Government and the several States in which such post roads or rural delivery routes may be established.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Agriculture, 305.

H. R. 3345—To provide for the erection of a public building at Brinkley, Ark.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3346—To provide for the erection of a public building at Clarendon, Ark.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3347—To refund the cotton tax.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on War Claims, 305.

H. R. 3348—To remove the restrictions from certain allotted Indian lands in the Quapaw Agency, Okla., and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3349—Providing for ascertaining the competency of the Seneca Tribe and other tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and for issuing patents to those found competent, and removing the restrictions on their lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3350—Granting to all Indians or tribes the right to sue in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3351—To appropriate $500,000 to deepen the channel and remove the obstructions in the Arkansas River in the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 305.

H. R. 3352—To provide for the construction of a military road at the United States cemetery at Fort Gibson, Okla.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Military Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3353—To provide for the erection of a public building at Vinita, Okla.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3354—To provide for the erection of a public building at Wagoner, Okla.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3355—To provide for the erection of a public building at Bartlesville, Okla.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3356—To provide for the erection of a public building at Sapulpa, Okla.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3357—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station within Cherokee County, in the third congressional district, State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 305.

H. R. 3358—Authorizing all tribes or bands of Indians of Oklahoma to submit claims to the Court of Claims which have not heretofore been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3359—For the relief of the Miami Indians.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3360—To compensate the Delaware Indians for services rendered by them to the United States in various wars.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on the Public Lands, 305.

H. R. 3361—Granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 305.

H. R. 3362—Granting to the Inter-City Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, the right to construct, acquire, maintain, and operate a railway bridge across the Mississippi River.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 305.

H. R. 3363—To fix the mileage of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress.
Mr. Stephens of Mississippi; Committee on Mileage, 305.

H. R. 3364—To establish a school of aviation and meteorological research at the city of Lorain, Ohio.
Mr. Sharp; Committee on Military Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3365—To provide for the erection of a public building at Beckley, W. Va.
Mr. Hughes of West Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3366—Authorizing a survey of New River in Virginia and West Virginia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hughes of West Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 305.

H. R. 3367—To provide for the erection of a public building at Logan, W. Va.
Mr. Hughes of West Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3368—To regulate the collection of internal revenue.
Mr. Hughes of West Virginia; Committee on Ways and Means, 305.

H. R. 3369—To establish an agricultural experiment station in the fifth congressional district of West Virginia.
Mr. Hughes of West Virginia; Committee on Agriculture, 305.

H. R. 3370—For the relief of lock masters, lockmen, and other laborers and mechanics employed by the United States Government in the locks and dams of the Kanawha River, in West Virginia.
Mr. Hughes of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 305.

H. R. 3371—To promote the safety of employees and passengers upon railroads engaged in interstate traffic.
Mr. Hughes of West Virginia; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 305.

H. R. 3372—For the relief of West Virginia State troops.
Mr. Hughes of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 305.

H. R. 3373—To permit second homestead and desert-land entries in certain cases.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 305.

H. R. 3374—To promote the safety of passengers and others upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to use cars constructed of steel, and for other purposes.
Mr. Talcott of New York; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 305.

H. R. 3375—Granting an increase of compensation to bookbinders, machinists, printers, and pressmen in the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Printing, 305.

H. R. 3376—To prevent the sale or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of articles of food held in cold storage for more than the time herein specified, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Agriculture, 306.

H. R. 3377—To repeal part of an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Ways and Means, 306.

H. R. 3378—Creating a Panama Canal trade commission, and to enable the commercial, agricultural, and industrial interests of the United States to derive advantages from the Panama Canal.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 306.

H. R. 3379—To provide the method of electing United States Senators where no method is provided by State statute.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 306.—Debated, 2874.

H. R. 3380—Providing for the construction of a bridge across the Anacostia River in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 306.—Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds discharged, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, 2191.

H. R. 3381—To equalize the allowances of warrant officers with those of other officers in the Navy.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3382—For the relief of certain retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3383—To establish a light and fog signal in New York Bay at the southwesterly end of Governors Island.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 306.

H. R. 3384—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to certain cities and towns condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3385—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to certain cities and towns condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3386—To establish a fish hatchery in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Hay; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 306.

H. R. 3387—Prohibiting the importation of foreign meats which have not been inspected and passed in conformity with the provisions of the meat-inspection acts.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Agriculture, 306.

H. R. 3388—Authorizing one year's pay to widow or designated dependent relative upon the death of any Army aviator while on such duty.
Mr. Sharp; Committe on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3389—To expedite the final settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3390—To expedite the final settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3391—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Ways and Means, 306.

H. R. 3392—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Portage, Wis.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 306.

H. R. 3393—To authorize the carrying of mail by aeroplane or by any other similar device.
Mr. Sharp; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 306.

H. R. 3394—To create a tariff commission.
Mr. Good; Committee on Ways and Means, 306.

H. R. 3395—To provide for a public building at Herkimer, N. Y.
Mr. Talcott of New York; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 306.

H. R. 3396—To establish a legislative reference bureau in the Library of Congress.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Library, 306.

H. R. 3397—To amend the national banking laws.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Banking and Currency, 306.

H. R. 3398—Providing for the purchase and disposal of certain lands containing kaolin, kaolinite, fuller's earth, and other minerals within portions of Indian reservations heretofore opened to settlement and entry.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 306.

H. R. 3399—To establish a hospital for the treatment of trachoma, tuberculosis, and other diseases of the Indian, and making an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3400—To authorize the construction of a magazine and high-explosive shop to replace the inadequate, unsanitary, and unsafe buildings at the Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Rupley; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3401—To establish an aeronautical commission to gather information as to the development of aviation in the United States and foreign countries, reporting the facts and making its recommendations to Congress.
Mr. Sharp; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3402—Providing for the marking, tagging, or labeling of certain fabrics and articles of clothing; also defining the misbranding thereof, and providing penalties for its violation.
Mr. Johnson of Utah; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 306.

H. R. 3403—For the relief of tobacco growers.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Ways and Means, 306.

H. R. 3404—To levy a tax upon the issuance of coupons, prize tickets, and other devices, and on the redemption, payment, purchase, or exchange of coupons, prize tickets, tags, bands, or other devices, things, or parts of articles or things that shall have been attached to, packed in or with, or formed a part of, or encircling, or given with any manufactured tobacco, cigar or cigars, cigarette or cigarettes, or snuff, or any stamped package or receptacle thereof.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Ways and Means, 306.

H. R. 3405—To provide for the payment of assessments lawfully made by city or borough authorities upon property owned by the United States within said city or borough for the purpose of building sewers, sidewalks, curbs, and street pavements, etc.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 306.

H. R. 3406—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Sabine River at Orange, Tex.
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H. R. 3407—To provide payment for overtime to United States penitentiary guards.
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H. R. 3408—Providing for a military highway between Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kans.
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H. R. 3409—To place the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers under the administration of the War Department.
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H. R. 3410—To extend the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890 (as amended by the act of May 9, 1900), granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval forces of the United States, their widows, minor children, or dependent parents, and the act of Feb. 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico.
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H. R. 3886—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Jefferson McCollister.
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H. R. 3895—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant two coal leases of 960 acres each on the unleased segregated mineral lands of the Choctaw Nation in Oklahoma.
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H. R. 3896—Providing for a reappraisement of the addition to the town site of Wilburton, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 322.

H. R. 3897—To amend the act of June 30, 1906, wherein $3,000,000 was permanently set aside yearly to defray the expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the inspection of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats.
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Mr. Austin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 323.

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Mr. Cary; Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, 323.

H. R. 3918—Appropriating $30,000 for high-explosive shop for Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, and $11,350 for dredging Frankford Creek.
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Mr. Hamlin; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 356.

H. R. 3966—To amend sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 27, 1890, in relation to pensions, etc.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 356.

H. R. 3967—To amend an act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property, approved Mar. 3, 1863.
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H. R. 3968—To prohibit the interstate shipment or attempted shipment of convict-made goods or products of mines in which convict labor is employed.
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H. R. 3969—To amend section 291 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
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H. R. 3977—To regulate the operation of automobiles in the District of Columbia.
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H. R. 3983—To amend section 4488 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
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Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 357.

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H. R. 3994—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a sanitarium by the Loyal Order of Moose.
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H. R. 3995—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a sanitarium by the Order of Owls.
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H. R. 3996—To amend an act granting to the Siletz Power & Manufacturing Co. a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon.
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H. R. 3997—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay and to distribute the balance now in the Treasury to the credit of the Alsea and other Indians on the Siletz Reservation.
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H. R. 4209—To correct the military record of James Campbell.
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H. R. 4211—Granting an increase of pension to S. K. Lowman.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 360.

H. R. 4212—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Barthelman.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 360.

H. R. 4213—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Jansen Oltman, alias Henry Jansen.
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H. R. 4219—Granting an increase of pension to Alonzo F. Murden.
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H. R. 4222—Granting a pension to Theodore Harris.
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H. R. 4226—Granting a pension to Roxiana Wells.
Mr. Woods; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 360.

H. R. 4227—Granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Sargent.
Mr. Woods; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 360.

H. R. 4228—Granting an increase of pension to Milton H. Smith.
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H. R. 4229—To increase the compensation of rural mail carriers.
Mr. Stone; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 357.

H. R. 4230—To provide for admission of volunteer soldiers and sailors who served in the United States Army or Navy in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, and who are afflicted with tuberculosis, to the United States Public Health Service sanitorium at Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 357.

H. R. 4231—To make appropriation for the strengthening and construction of levees along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in the vicinity of Cairo and in Alexander and Pulaski Counties, Ill.
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H. R. 4232—To amend section 1440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Naval Affairs, 429.

H. R. 4233—Levying a tax on wines made of pomace or blended with pomace.
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H. R. 4234—Providing certain legislation for the Panama California Exposition to be held in San Diego, Cal., during the year 1915.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Ways and Means, 430.—Debated and passed House, 1451, 1465.—Referred to Senate Committee on Industrial Expositions, 1519.—Reported back (S. Rept. 45), 1628.—Debated and passed Senate, 1628, 1629.—Motion to reconsider vote in Senate, debated, and withdrawn, 1631, 1632.—Examined and signed, 1646, 1675, 1732.—Presented to the President, 1706.—Approved [Public, No. 2], 1828.

H. R. 4235—Authorizing the manufacture of cigars of imported tobaccos in bonded warehouses.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Ways and Means, 430.

H. R. 4236—Providing for an additional associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the Judiciary, 430.

H. R. 4237—To establish an agricultural experiment station at Overton, Clark County, Nev.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Agriculture, 430.

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H. R. 4239—Granting a pension to William C. Wittfelt.
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Mr. Allen; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4242—Granting an increase of pension to Jane Coleman.
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Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4247—For the relief of the estate of Ferdinand E. Kuhn.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 430.

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H. R. 4250—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Youngblood.
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Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

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H. R. 4253—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Blaney.
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H. R. 4254—Granting an increase of pension to William Hill.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

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H. R. 4256—To correct the military record of Frank Baldy.
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Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

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Mr. Winslow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5707.

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Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 430.

H. R. 4269—Providing for the discontinuance of the grade of post noncommissioned staff officer, and creating the grade of warrant officer in lieu thereof.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Military Affairs, 430.

H. R. 4270—For the erection of a Federal building for the United States post office at Warren, R. I.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 430.

H. R. 4271—To amend section 13 of an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes."
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Military Affairs, 430.

H. R. 4272—For the purchase of additional land and for repairing the Federal building at Bristol, R. I.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 430.

H. R. 4273—Referring the claim of the State of Rhode Island to the Court of Claims for adjudication.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on War Claims, 430.

H. R. 4274—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Kenyon.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4275—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Weaver.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4276—Granting an increase of pension to Emeline F. Vickery.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4277—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Denny.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4278—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Boylan.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4279—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Potter.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4280—Granting an increase of pension to Flora A. Williams.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4281—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Knowles.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4282—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Collins.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4283—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine J. Warren.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4284—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda S. Carr.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4285—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ella Fales.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4286—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Chase.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4287—For the relief of Frank M. Horton.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on War Claims, 431.

H. R. 4288—Granting an increase of pension to Johanna Smith.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4289—For the erection of a public building at Linton, Ind.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 497.

H. R. 4290—To provide an allowance for loss of distilled spirits deposited in internal-revenue warehouses.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Ways and Means, 497.

H. R. 4291—Providing for the erection of a public building at Marion, Iowa.
Mr. Good; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 497.

H. R. 4292—Providing for the registry of officers, clerks, and employees in the Federal service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Houston; Committee on the Census, 497.

H. R. 4293—To establish a botanical laboratory at Reno, Nev.
Mr. Roberts of Nevada; Committee on Agriculture, 497.

H. R. 4294—Providing for the erection of memorials to Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on the Library, 497.

H. R. 4295—To establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park, in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Jones; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

H. R. 4296—Providing for the creation of a commission to be known as the Mississippi Spillway Belt Commission, defining its power and duties, and making an appropriation for its expenses.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 497.

H. R. 4297—Authorizing additional desert-land entries.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 497.

H. R. 4298—Granting an increase of pension to widows of all soldiers of the Mexican War.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Pensions, 497.

H. R. 4299—To require all common carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce to collect, accept, receive, transmit, and deliver all express packages not exceeding in weight 50 pounds.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 497.

H. R. 4300—To prohibit interference with commerce among States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture, 497.

H. R. 4301—To amend section 57, subsection n, of the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on the Judiciary, 497.

H. R. 4302—To revive the right of action under the act of Mar. 12, 1863 (12 Stat. L., p. 820).
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on War Claims, 497.

H. R. 4303—To establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Agriculture, 604.

H. R. 4304—Granting an increase of pension to Herbert Thayer.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Pensions, 498.

H. R. 4305—Granting a pension to Dora Dee Walker.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Pensions, 498.

H. R. 4306—Granting a pension to Ernest Holmes.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Pensions, 498.

H. R. 4307—Granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Grice.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 498.

H. R. 4308—Granting a pension to Jane F. Taylor.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Pensions, 498.

H. R. 4309—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of J. Lucius Bell.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

H. R. 4310—Concerning certain moneys collected from Bernard Citroen as customs duties and declared by the United States Supreme Court to have been illegally exacted.
Mr. Goldfogle; Committee on Ways and Means, 498.

H. R. 4311—To authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin to the grade of major general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list.
Mr. Hamilton of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

H. R. 4312—Granting a pension to Gertrude V. Ross.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Pensions, 498.

H. R. 4313—For the relief of Josie Myer Reynolds.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Claims, 498.

H. R. 4314—For the relief of the trustees of the Zion Methodist Church, of York County, Va.
Mr. Jones; Committee on War Claims, 498.

H. R. 4315—For the relief of Charles E. Boltz.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 498.

H. R. 4316—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Hale.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 498.

H. R. 4317—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Chase.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 498.

H. R. 4318—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cause patent to issue to Erik J. Aanrud upon his homestead entry for the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 159 north, range 73 west, in the Devils Lake land district, N. Dak.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 498.

H. R. 4319—Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 497.—Debated, 1825 (H. R. 7207).

H. R. 4320—Granting a pension to Charles Wedeke.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 498.

H. R. 4321—For the relief of Warren E. Day.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 498.

H. R. 4322—For the reduction of postage rates on first-class matter.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 604.

H. R. 4323—To define and punish perjury in oaths used in the land offices of the United States of America.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on the Judiciary, 604.

H. R. 4324—To establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the fourth congressional district of the State of Alabama at or near Currys Station, in the county of Talladega, Ala.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 604.

H. R. 4325—To amend section 19 of an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1913.
Mr. McCoy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 604.

H. R. 4326—To protect legitimate competition.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 604.

H. R. 4327—Conferring upon tribes or bands of Indians the right of nomination of their agents or superintendents, to inspire them to interest themselves in their own affairs, and for other purposes.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Indian Affairs, 604.

H. R. 4328—To prevent common carriers from leasing, subletting, or permitting other persons, firms, companies, or corporations to carry for hire packages, parcels, or merchandise of any character, and requiring common carriers to furnish facilities and promulgate schedules of rates for carrying such parcels, packages, or merchandise on passenger, mail, or express trains, and providing for penalties.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 604.

H. R. 4329—Granting a pension to John G. O'Neil.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4330—Granting a pension to Joel S. Hopkins.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4331—Granting a pension to Henry C. P. Roebling.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4332—Granting a pension to George C. Dale.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4333—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Smith.
Mr. Copley; Commitee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4334—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4335—Granting a pension to Claud Hawkins.
Mr. Houston; Committee on Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4336—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Dennis.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4337—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Redfern.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4338—Granting an increase of pension to Adaline Norton.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4339—Granting an increase of pension to William Updegraff.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4340—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Fry.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4341—Granting an increase of pension to William O. Bulger.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4342—To correct the military record of Charles Creager.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 604.

H. R. 4343—Granting an increase of pension to Emeline Baldwin.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4344—Granting an honorable discharge to William Alexander.
Mr. Murray of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 604.

H. R. 4345—For the relief of the legal representatives of James M. Weatherly, deceased.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 604.

H. R. 4346—To correct the military record of Abraham Collinsworth.
Mr. Wilson of Florida; Committee on Military Affairs, 604.

H. R. 4347—Granting a pension to Curtin Kresge.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Pensions, 604.

H. R. 4348—To establish a school of agriculture at the Chilocco Indian School, in Oklahoma.
dian School, in Oklahoma.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Indian Affairs, 745.

H. R. 4349—To amend the laws relating to patents for designs.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Patents, 745.

H. R. 4350—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare designs and estimates for and report cost of a national archives building in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 745.

H. R. 4351—To regulate detached service in the line of the Army.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Military Affairs, 745.

H. R. 4352—To provide old-age pensions.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 745.—Debated, 1960.

H. R. 4353—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extensions of time within which to make final proof on desert-land entries in the county of Grant, State of Washington.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on the Public Lands, 745.

H. R. 4354—To authorize the board of county commissioners of Okanogan County, Wash., to construct and maintain a bridge across the Okanogan River at or near the town of Malott.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 745.

H. R. 4355—Relating to entries on the public lands.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 745.

H. R. 4356—To authorize the coinage of 3-cent pieces, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 745.

H. R. 4357—To provide for the inspection of any parcel sent by mail which contains fruit, plants, trees, shrubs, nursery stock, grafts, scions, peach, plum, almond, or the pits of other fruits, cotton seed, or vegetables at point of delivery in any post office of the United States that requests such inspection and where the requisite inspectors are provided by the States to perform such service.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 745.—Debated, 1780.

H. R. 4358—To define the true intent and meaning of section 48 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894, and for other purposes.
Mr. Beall of Texas; Committee on Ways and Means, 745.

H. R. 4359—To prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States of America.
Mr. Witherspoon; Committee on the Judiciary, 745.

H. R. 4360—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the present post office and site thereof in Jersey City.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 745.

H. R. 4361—Granting a pension to Herbert Montgomery.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4362—Granting a pension to Thomas Glynn.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4363—Granting a pension to Lucy A. Wharton.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4364—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Wilkinson.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4365—Granting a pension to John H. Opperman.
Mr Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4414.

H. R. 4366—Granting a pension to Sarah Hought.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4367—For the relief of Benjamin R. Buffington.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 745.

H. R. 4368—For the relief of Henry E. Thomas.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 745.

H. R. 4369—Granting a pension to George L. Mickle.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4370—Granting a pension to Emma Holland.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4371—Granting a pension to Henry Neff.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4372—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Boetticher.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4373—Granting a pension to Mary McGregor.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4374—Granting a pension to Annie E. Farber.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4375—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Gish.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4376—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Douglass.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4377—Granting an increase of pension to Rufus H. Slaymaker.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4378—Granting an increase of pension to John Herndon.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4379—Granting an increase of pension to Phebe A. Deming.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 745.

H. R. 4380—Granting an increase of pension to Edward D. Hamilton.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 746.

H. R. 4381—Granting an increase of pension to James Marshall.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 746.

H. R. 4382—Granting a pension to Odillon C. Shupp.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Pensions, 746.

H. R. 4383—Granting an increase of pension to John Reynolds.
Mr. Wallin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 746.

H. R. 4384—To create an Interstate Trade Commission, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 745.

H. R. 4385—To increase the tax on distilled spirits and the tax on beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors produced in the United States to equal the customs tax levied on such liquors imported, to produce revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.
Mr. Vaughan; Committee on Ways and Means, 799.

H. R. 4386—Providing for a survey of Lake Champlain at Rouses Point, N. Y., and vicinity.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 799.

H. R. 4387—Making appropriations for irrigation investigations and experiments in the humid regions of the United States.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Appropriations, 799.

H. R. 4388—For the erection of a public building at Manchester, Conn.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 799.

H. R. 4389—To pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Pensions, 799.

H. R. 4390—To amend an act entitled "An act providing for second homestead and desert-land entries," approved Feb. 3, 1911 (Public, numbered 340).
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on the Public Lands, 799.

H. R. 4391—Granting homestead entryman six months within which to begin improvements and establish residence, and authorizing registers and receivers to grant additional time.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on the Public Lands, 799.

H. R. 4392—To constitute the District of Columbia a judicial district of the United States and to reorganize the courts in the said District.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the Judiciary, 799.

H. R. 4393—To repeal an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize and require an extension of the street railway lines of the Washington Railway & Electric Co., and for other purposes," approved Feb. 25, 1913.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 799.

H. R. 4394—Allowing credit in computing the pay of any officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps for service while in the Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Naval Affairs, 799.

H. R. 4395—To amend section 177 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on the Judiciary, 799.

H. R. 4396—To class mates in the Navy as warrant officers.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Naval Affairs, 799.

H. R. 4397—To provide that petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Naval Affairs, 799.

H. R. 4398—To provide that petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Naval Affairs, 800.

H. R. 4399—To credit certain officers of the Medical Department, United States Army, with services rendered as acting assistant surgeons during the Civil War.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Military Affairs, 800.

H. R. 4400—To incorporate the Virginia Terminal Co.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 800.

H. R. 4401—To amend section 10 of an act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 29, 1906.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 800.

H. R. 4402—Appropriating money to enable the President to propose and invite foreign Governments to participate in an international conference to promote an international inquiry into the causes of the high cost of living throughout the world, and to enable the United States to participate in said conference.
Mr. Curley; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 800.

H. R. 4403—For the relief of Margaret F. Watson.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4404—For the relief of William Henry Hayden.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4405—For the relief of Frederick J. Ernst.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4406—For the relief of Capt. Frank B. Watson, United States Army.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4407—For the relief of Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, United States Army.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4408—For the relief of Lieut. S. M. Rock, United States Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4409—For the relief of Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, United States Army.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4410—For the relief of Capt. James Ronayne, United States Army.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4411—For the relief of the Snare and Triest Co.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4412—For the relief of Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, United States Army, and others.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4413—For the relief of Capt. W. W. Quinton, United States Army.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4414—For the relief of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4415—For the relief of Capt. W. W. Wright and Capt. Claude B. Sweezey, United States Army.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4416—For the relief of the heirs of Lieut. R. B. Calvert, deceased.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4417—For the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of Valentine Brasch and others.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4418—For the relief of the estate of Richard W. Meade, deceased.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4419—For the relief of the estate of John Stewart, deceased.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4420—For the relief of the legal representatives of Jennie M. Hunt, deceased.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4421—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to examine and settle the claim of the Wales Island Packing Co.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4422—Providing for the recognition of the heroic services of Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery, United States Navy.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Naval Affairs, 800.

H. R. 4423—For the relief of Bessie McAlister McQuirk.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, 800.

H. R. 4424—Granting a pension to Susanna Olewiler.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4425—Granting an increase of pension to Martin C. Gross.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4426—To correct the military record of Peter Gouker.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 800.

H. R. 4427—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Teed.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4428—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin O. Kimberley.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4429—Granting an increase of pension to Kate Somers.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4430—To reimburse Simon Caro.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 800.

H. R. 4431—Granting a pension to James W. Anderson.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4432—Granting an increase of pension to Frances E. L. Bayliss.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4433—Granting an increase of pension to John Rielly.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5652.

H. R. 4434—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. De Pue.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4435—Granting an increase of pension to Ann Stevens.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4436—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Sweet.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4437—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Bliss.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4438—Granting an increase of pension to Bruno Grummel.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4439—Granting an increase of pension to Curtis W. Lyday.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4440—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Baker.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4441—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Huff.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4442—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4443—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Taylor.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4444—For the relief of Edwin S. Metcalf.
Mr. Martin of South Dakota; Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4445—Granting a pension to Esther Neddo.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Pensions, 800.

H. R. 4446—Granting a pension to James H. Bartlett.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4447—Granting a pension to John Bresett.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4448—Granting an increase of pension to Orlando Burt.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4449—Granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Quinn.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4450—Granting a pension to Homer C. Putnam.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4451—Granting a pension to William H. Merchant.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4452—Granting a pension to Claude Clark.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4453—Granting a pension to Andrew J. Heatley.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4454—Granting a pension to Philip H. George.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4455—Granting a pension to Rufus H. Hickey.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4456—Granting a pension to Ulysses S. G. Maus.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4457—Granting a pension to Heinrich Branz.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4458—Granting a pension to Henry Herring.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4459—Granting a pension to Samuel T. Pribble.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4460—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Kennedy.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4461—Granting an increase of pension to Katharine Grant Jervey.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4462—Granting an increase of pension to Edmond S. Norris.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4463—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Balenti.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4464—Granting an increase of pension to James V. Chenoweth.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4465—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Grimm.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4466—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Cochran.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4467—Granting an increase of pension to Milton Laird.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4468—Granting an increase of pension to Norma E. McEnhill.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4469—Granting a pension to Ella M. Decker.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4470—Granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Jubitz.
Mr. O'Brien; Committee on Invalid Pension, 801.

H. R. 4471—Granting a pension to John A. McLaughlin.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801

H. R. 4472—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth E. Olson.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4473—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen Johnston.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4474—Granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Barlow.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4475—Restoring the name of Melina Day to the pension roll.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 801.

H. R. 4476—To correct the military record of James Shafer.
Mr. Switzer; Committee on Military Affairs, 801.

H. R. 4477—To grant compensation to letter carriers and post-office clerks injured in the performance of their duties.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 866.

H. R. 4478—To authorize the completion of the unfinished portion of the Government road between Hoopa Valley and Blue Lake, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Indian Affairs, 866.

H. R. 4479—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912, and also amending an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 866.

H. R. 4480—To reimburse certain fire insurance companies the amounts paid by them for property destroyed by fire in suppressing the bubonic plague in the Territory of Hawaii in the years 1899 and 1900.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Appropriations, 866.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 2049.

H. R. 4481—To create educational parental courts.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Education, 866.

H. R. 4482—To provide for the education of deficient children in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the District of Columbia, 866.

H. R. 4483—Providing compulsory education in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the District of Columbia, 866.

H. R. 4484—Granting a pension to Josephine W. Heap.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4485—Granting an increase of pension to Laura Hill.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4486—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles R. Stevens.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 866.

H. R. 4487—For the relief of George P. Plowman.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on War Claims, 866.

H. R. 4488—For the relief of the heirs of Philip S. Fulford, deceased.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on War Claims, 866.

H. R. 4489—For the relief of W. F. Crawford.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Claims, 866.

H. R. 4490—Granting a pension to Eveline H. Wheeler.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4491—Granting a pension to Myron Horton.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4492—To restore Capt. Harold L. Jackson, retired, to the active list of the Army.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Military Affairs, 866.

H. R. 4493—For the relief of Leo Metze.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Military Affairs, 866.

H. R. 4494—Granting a pension to Sadie M. Jungerman.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4495—Granting a pension to Mary C. Barnum.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4496—Granting a pension to Thomas J. Mullin.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4497—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Stallsmith.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4498—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Shrieves.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4499—Granting an increase of pension to Maria A. Sinclair.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4500—Granting an increase of pension to John Ricksecker.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4501—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Barrett.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4502—Granting an increase of pension to Gabriel B. Andrews.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4503—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Arntz.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4504—Granting an increase of pension to Adam J. Sherman.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4505—Granting a pension to Katherine Hempen.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4506—Granting an increase of pension to Joel Benjamin.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4507—Granting a pension to Willis Mollohan.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4508—Granting an increase of pension to George W. James.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4509—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine R. Johnson.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4510—Granting a pension to Jennie L. Tate.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4511—Granting an increase of pension to Abner H. Shaffer.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4512—Granting a pension to Gertrude Ballou.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4513—For the relief of William E. Farrell.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 866.

H. R. 4514—For the relief of Jaime W. Overton.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Claims, 866.

H. R. 4515—Granting a pension to Caroline Bast.
Mr. White; Committee on Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4516—Granting a pension to William A. Pfaff.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4517—Granting a pension to Rachel M. Diebold.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4518—Granting an increase of pension to Wilder E. Walling.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4519—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Crawford.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4520—Granting an increase of pension to William E. Beymer.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4521—Granting an increase of pension to Martin V. McKim.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4522—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Koons.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4523—Granting an increase of pension to Emma C. Kennedy.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4524—Granting an increase of pension to Phoebe Morrow.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4525—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved Mar. 3, 1891.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Indian Affairs, 866.

H. R. 4526—To regulate employment of substitute clerks and carriers in offices of the first and second class of the Post Office Department.
Mr. Curley; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 866.

H. R. 4527—Providing for the improvement of the Harlem River.
Mr. Bruckner; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 866.

H. R. 4528—For the relief of the estate of Perry P. Benson.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 866.

H. R. 4529—For the relief of Robert C. Schenck, late paymaster, United States Navy.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 866.

H. R. 4530—For the relief of the estate of Thomas Loker.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on War Claims, 866.

H. R. 4531—For the relief of the estate of George Lloyd Raley.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on War Claims, 866.

H. R. 4532—Granting a pension to Dana A. Smally.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4533—Granting an increase of pension to Jane Cramer.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 866.

H. R. 4534—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Brown.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 867.

H. R. 4535—For the relief of Erskine R. Hayes.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Claims, 867.

H. R. 4536—To reopen the rolls of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Tribe and to provide for the awarding of the rights secured to certain persons by the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of date Sept. 27, 1830.
Mr. Harrison of Mississippi; Committee on Indian Affairs, 955.

H. R. 4537—Prescribing offenses committed in the United States Army and fixing the punishment thereof.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 955.

H. R. 4538—Prescribing offenses committed in the United States Navy and fixing the punishment thereof.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 955.

H. R. 4539—Providing for a survey for a military and post road from the city of Washington, D. C., to the Naval Academy, at the city of Annapolis, Md.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 955.

H. R. 4540—Making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved Mar. 3, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the act approved Mar. 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 955.

H. R. 4541—To consolidate the veterinary service, United States Army, and to increase its efficiency.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Military Affairs, 955.

H. R. 4542—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the town of Ripley, State of West Virginia, for the use of the Carl Shatto Post, No. 28, Department of West Virginia, Grand Army of the Republic, two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 955.

H. R. 4543—To amend sections 4924 and 4927 of the Revised Statutes, relating to patents.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Patents, 955.

H. R. 4544—To reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Caribou National Forest Reserve.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 955.

H. R. 4545—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 955.

H. R. 4546—To abolish the Commerce Court, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 955.

H. R. 4547—For the preparation of a plan and the erection on ground belonging to the United States Government in the city of Washington of a memorial or statue, to be furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, of Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade.
Mr. Logue; Committee on the Library, 955.

H. R. 4548—To prevent a combination of firms or individuals from conspiring to raise, or raising, prices of supplies furnished the United States Government, or combining to put up prices for structural work, and providing penalties therefor.
Mr. Difenderfer; Committee on the Judiciary, 955.

H. R. 4549—Granting a pension to Edwin V. Butler.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4550—Granting an increase of pension to Augustus Fortney.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4551—To authorize the President to appoint Archy Wright Barnes an assistant paymaster in the United States Navy.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 956.

H. R. 4552—Granting a pension to Annie Neate.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4553—Granting an increase of pension to James Frank Sanderson.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4554—Granting an increase of pension to William V. Thompson.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4555—Granting a pension to John L. Churchill.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4556—For the relief of May Stanley.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Claims, 956.

H. R. 4557—Granting an increase of pension to John Graham.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4558—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah J. Brown.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4559—Granting an increase of pension to John Carley.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4560—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Tuckerman.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4561—Granting an increase of pension to John Herr.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4562—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Lewis.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4563—Granting an increase of pension to Harry L. Vance.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4564—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Ernst.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4565—Granting an increase of pension to Baker Woodruff.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4566—Granting an increase of pension to James Hackett.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4567—Granting a pension to William Feavel.
Mr. McLaughlin; Committee on Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4568—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Comstock.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4569—To amend section 4 of the interstate-commerce act.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 955.

H. R. 4570—Granting a pension to Margaret Bretney.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4571—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen G. Lindsey.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4572—Granting an increase of pension to Ludlow Walker.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4573—Authorizing the President to appoint an additional circuit judge for the fourth circuit.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on the Judiciary, 955.

H. R. 4574—Granting an increase of pension to Linda S. Anderson.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4575—For the relief of the heirs of Lewis E. Parsons, deceased.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on War Claims, 956.

H. R. 4576—For the relief of George A. Nowland.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on Claims, 956.

H. R. 4577—Granting a pension to Noah Smith.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 956.

H. R. 4578—Amending section 808 of the Criminal Code of the District of Columbia, providing punishment for rape, etc.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 4579—Making appropriation for the completion of jetties at the entrance to Humboldt Bay, Cal.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1020.

H. R. 4580—To authorize a survey of Bolinas Channel, Marin County, Cal.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1020.

H. R. 4581—Providing for the sale of certain remnant lands in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache ceded reservation in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1020.

H. R. 4582—To levy and collect an internal-revenue tax from manufacturers of tariff-protected articles who do not pay living wages and maintain certain labor conditions in their factories.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Ways and Means, 1020.

H. R. 4583—To furnish bronze medals of honor to surviving soldiers who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Military Affairs, 1020.

H. R. 4584—To protect our national food supply by the extermination of certain enemies of food fishes of the Atlantic coast.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1020.

H. R. 4585—To amend paragraph 1, section 24, of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 1020.

H. R. 4586—Granting a pension to Lent B. Gage.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4587—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Seeley.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4588—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Tiffany.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4589—Granting an increase of pension to William Roberts.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4590—Granting an increase of pension to Hebron B. Miller.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4591—Granting a pension to Ann Miller.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4592—Granting an increase of pension to Lloyd G. Harris.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4593—Granting an increase of pension to A. A. Rogers.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4594—Granting a pension to Albert C. Pringnitz.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4595—Granting a pension to W. S. Richey.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4596—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua Pryor.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4597—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Van Dusen.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4598—Granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Wallace.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4599—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Dilley.
Mr. Murdock; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1020.

H. R. 4600—For the relief of Mrs. Thomas S. Ferral.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on War Claims, 1020.

H. R. 4601—Granting a pension to Francelia Frost.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1021.

H. R. 4602—Granting an increase of pension to David Foley.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1021.

H. R. 4603—For the relief of A. R. Butler.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Claims, 1021.

H. R. 4604—To amend an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Marie J. Blaisdell," approved May 24, 1900.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Pensions, 1021.

H. R. 4605—Granting a pension to Zella Ruby Kilmer.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Pensions, 1021.
Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3023.

H. R. 4606—To provide for 1-cent postage.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1020.

H. R. 4607—Regulating trials by jury.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on the Judiciary, 1020.

H. R. 4608—Declaring that persons, firms, or corporations in any manner engaged in interstate commerce business who shall become engaged or concerned in the fixing of prices of any foodstuffs contrary to the rules of competition shall be guilty of a felony, and providing for their punishment.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Agriculture, 1020.

H. R. 4609—Granting a pension to Rosa Drumm Berry.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1021.

H. R. 4610—Granting a pension to Ellen Miller.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1021.

H. R. 4611—Granting a pension to Henry Fleig.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1021.

H. R. 4612—Granting a pension to Sarah Whidden.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1021.

H. R. 4613—Granting a pension to Mary S. Ryan.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1021.

H. R. 4614—Granting a pension to Luvinia Johnson.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1021.

H. R. 4615—To amend the general pension act of May 11, 1912, as amended by act approved Mar. 4, 1913.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4616—To promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States, to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto, and to promote safety at sea.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1085.
Reports ordered printed in Record, 5693.

H. R. 4617—For the relief of tobacco growers.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Ways and Means, 1085.

H. R. 4618—To increase the limit of cost for increased quarantine facilities at the port of Portland, Me.
Mr. Hinds; Committe on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1085.

H. R. 4619—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the old post-office building and the site thereof at York, Pa.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1085.

H. R. 4620—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at a point in or near the city of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Harrison of Mississippi; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1085.

H. R. 4621—For the erection of a military post at or near the city of Gulfport, in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Harrison of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 1085.

H. R. 4622—Providing for examination and survey of channel in Back Bay of Biloxi, Miss.
Mr. Harrison of Mississippi; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1085.

H. R. 4623—To establish an agricultural experiment station in the fifth congressional district of Oklahoma.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Agriculture, 1085.

H. R. 4624—For the distribution of the cotton-tax fund collected in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Claims, 1085.

H. R. 4625—Granting an increase of pension to John Brin.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4626—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Dickson.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4627—Granting a pension to Fred A. Hecker.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4628—For the relief of N. Ferro.
Mr. Harrison of Mississippi; Committee on Claims, 1085.

H. R. 4629—To reimburse Gaston R. Poitevin for property lost by him while assistant light keeper at East Pascagoula River (Miss.) Light Station, as recommended by the Lighthouse Board.
Mr. Harrison of Mississippi; Committee on Claims, 1085.

H. R. 4630—For the relief of Fred A. Emerson.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on Claims, 1085.

H. R. 4631—Granting a pension to Sarah Haynes.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4632—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Osborne.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4633—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia J. Ames.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4634—Granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Hawkins.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4635—Granting an increase of pension to Melvina Bottles.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4636—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca A. Clayton.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4637—Granting an increase of pension to Loretto Roland.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4638—To provide for the erection of a public building at Pineville, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1085.

H. R. 4639—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Marion, Ala.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1085.

H. R. 4640—Granting a pension to Mrs. A. H. Bryant.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1085.

H. R. 4641—To establish a mine-rescue station and an experiment station for analyzing and testing coals, lignite, and mineral substances at or near Norton, Va.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Mines and Mining, 1179.

H. R. 4642—To erect a monument to commemorate the Battle of Cloyd's Farm, Pulaski County, Va.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on the Library, 1179.

H. R. 4643—To provide for the improvement of the headwaters of Big Sandy River in Virginia.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1179.

H. R. 4644—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish the town of Wise, Va., with two condemned cannon and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Military Affairs, 1179.

H. R. 4645—Providing for the use of $2,000,000 of the money that would otherwise become a part of the reclamation fund for the drainage of certain lands in Virginia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1179.

H. R. 4646—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint shorthand reporters for the circuit and district courts of the United States, to fix their duties and compensation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on the Judiciary, 1179.

H. R. 4647—For the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of a sanitarium for disabled volunteer soldiers at New River, White Sulphur Springs, in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Military Affairs, 1179.

H. R. 4648—To divide the State of Virginia into three judicial districts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on the Judiciary, 1179.

H. R. 4649—To provide for enlarging the United States building at Houlton, Me.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1179.

H. R. 4650—Changing the name of Maine Avenue.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1179.

H. R. 4651—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain land to the trustees of the charity fund of Star in the East Lodge, of Old Town, Me.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1179.

H. R. 4652—To establish an agricultural experiment station at Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Agriculture, 1179.

H. R. 4653—To amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of the food and drugs act, approved June 30, 1906.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1179.

H. R. 4654—To provide for a struck jury in all civil actions triable by jury.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 1179.

H. R. 4655—To amend section 3716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 1179.

H. R. 4656—To amend the acts to regulate commerce so as to provide that interstate railroads may grant free or reduced transportation to agents and employees of the cooperative farm demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1179.

H. R. 4657—To provide for the improvement of Powell River, in Virginia.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1179.

H. R. 4658—To permit the Grand Army of the Republic to have its journal of each meeting of the national encampment and its stationery printed free of cost at the United States Government Printing Office.
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H. R. 4659—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
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H. R. 4660—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
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Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Military Affairs, 1179.

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H. R. 4665—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Kimball.
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H. R. 4666—Granting a pension to Eva J. Clarke.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1179.

H. R. 4667—For the relief of the Mag Brown.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 1179.

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Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1179.

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Mr. Doolittle; Committee on War Claims, 1179.

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H. R. 4678—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Beath.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1179.

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Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1179.

H. R. 4680—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Kimball.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1179.

H. R. 4681—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram E. Ward.
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Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4684—Granting a pension to Anna J. Sampson.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4685—For the relief of Lewis Myshrall.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1180.

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Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Claims, 1180.

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Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4696—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Fields.
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Mr. Oldfield; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4701—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Louthain.
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Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

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Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4715—Granting a pension to Henry T. Mason.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4716—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Brownlow.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4717—Granting an increase of pension to La Salle Corbell Pickett.
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H. R. 4718—Granting an increase of pension to May S. Bacon.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4719—Granting an increase of pension to Inez S. Bacon.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4720—Granting an increase of pension to Julia C. Barstow.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4721—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Bice.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4722—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Bliss.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4723—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Dash.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4724—Granting an increase of pension to William Hurt.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4725—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Lovin.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4726—Granting an increase of pension to Calvin Pace.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4727—Granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Parker.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4728—Granting an increase of pension to James Thomas.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4729—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Sloan.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4730—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Wilson.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4731—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Hudgens, alias Richard H. Bryant.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4732—For the relief of Almareen Owens, sr.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Claims, 1180.

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Mr. Slemp; Committee on Military Affairs, 1180.

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Mr. Slemp; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4735—For the relief of W. V. B. Tilson.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4736—For the relief of Swan Hamlen.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4737—For the relief of the heirs of Henry Sinon, deceased.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4738—For the relief of the heirs of R. Tilson, deceased.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4739—To correct the military record of William Doss, alias William D. Doss.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Military Affairs, 1180.

H. R. 4740—To correct the military record of James B. Franklin.
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H. R. 4741—Granting an honorable discharge to George W. Dutton.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Military Affairs, 1180.

H. R. 4742—Granting an honorable discharge to J. L. M. Wilcox.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Military Affairs, 1180.

H. R. 4743—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Campbell.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on the Library, 1180.

H. R. 4744—To authorize the appointment of John W. Hyatt to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Military Affairs, 1180.

H. R. 4745—To pay Isaac W. Airey for services rendered to the United States Army during the late Civil War.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4746—For the relief of Shelby Lodge, No. 162, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Bristol, Va.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4747—To authorize and direct the President of the United States to place upon the retired list of the United States Navy late Midshipman John Benton Ewald, with the rank of ensign.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1180.

H. R. 4748—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Wytheville, Va.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4749—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of Preston Lodge, No. 47, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Jonesville, Va.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on War Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4750—Granting an increase of pension to Albert B. Shirts.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4751—To correct the military record of Emery Thavenet.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 1180.

H. R. 4752—Granting a pension to Daniel B. Grant.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4753—Granting a pension to Albert Hahn.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4754—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Chapman.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1180.

H. R. 4755—For the relief of Alexander W. Hoffman.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Claims, 1180.

H. R. 4756—For the relief of Sidney G. Sherwood.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Claims, 1181.

H. R. 4757—For the relief of H. G. Britting.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Claims, 1181.

H. R. 4758—Granting restoration of pension to Eliza Steele, now Riehl.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1181.

H. R. 4759—Granting restoration of pension to Mary Wolbert, now Smith.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1181.

H. R. 4760—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. George Rogers Clark.
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H. R. 4761—To pay the wives and children a part of the salary of enlisted men in the Army and Navy, etc.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Military Affairs, 1264.

H. R. 4762—To amend the general pension act of May 11, 1912, as amended by act approved Mar. 4, 1913.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Pensions, 1264.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1869.

H. R. 4763—To extend to certain publications the privileges of second-class matter as to admission to the mails.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1264.

H. R. 4764—To authorize, empower, and direct the Secretary of Commerce to construct certain tidal indicators in Boston Harbor, Mass.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1264.

H. R. 4765—To amend and reenact an act of Congress entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911, and act of which said act is amendatory.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1264.

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Mr. Ainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1264.

H. R. 4767—For the relief of Loyal F. Russell.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1264.

H. R. 4768—Admitting to citizenship and fully naturalizing George Edward Lerrigo, of the city of Topeka, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1264.

H. R. 4769—Granting a pension to Thomas F. Martin.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1264.

H. R. 4770—For the relief of Frances C. Hoffman.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Claims, 1264.

H. R. 4771—For the relief of the estate of Robert Pruitt, deceased.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on War Claims, 1265.

H. R. 4772—To amend the military record of Richard Parke.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 1265.

H. R. 4773—Granting a pension to Cornelius W. Morrison.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4774—Granting an increase of pension to Jack Meissner.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Pensions, 1265.

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Mr. Cox; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4776—Granting a pension to Martha Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

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Mr. Cox; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4778—Granting an increase of pension William H. Knapp.
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H. R. 4779—Granting an increase of pension to Abraham Crist.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4780—For the relief of the estate of Louise Muelchl.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Claims, 1265.

H. R. 4781—For the relief of Francis Geenty.
Mr. Helm; Committee on War Claims, 1265.

H. R. 4782—Granting a pension to Alexander Bradley.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4783—Granting a pension to Barbara Heider-Bauman.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4784—Granting an increase of pension to Simon E. De Wolfe.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

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Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

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H. R. 4787—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Thomasson.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4788—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Krieger.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4789—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Barnd.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4790—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Miller.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4791—Granting an increase of pension to George Mundary.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4792—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah P. Deem.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4793—For the relief of John H. Gatts.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1265.

H. R. 4794—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Martin.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4795—Granting a pension to Catherine Mann.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4796—Granting a pension to Margaret W. Nichol.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4797—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Brown.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4798—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Carter.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4799—Granting a pension to Edward F. Denny.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4800—Granting an increase of pension to Helen T. Byard.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4801—Granting a pension to Maurice Luby.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4802—Granting a pension to Augusta Wassom.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4803—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Leavitt.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4804—To correct the military record of Charles D. Pillar.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 1265.

H. R. 4805—To correct the military record of Silas Overmire.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 1265.

H. R. 4806—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Alonzo Williams.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 1265.

H. R. 4807—Granting a pension to Benjamin A. Lester.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4808—For the relief of W. R. McGuire.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on War Claims, 1265.

H. R. 4809—Granting a pension to May Thornton.
Mr. Tribble; Committee on Pensions. 1265.

H. R. 4810—For the relief of David Snow.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1265.

H. R. 4811—To institute a system of lending money to farmers on agricultural lands.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Ways and Means, 1264.

H. R. 4812—To create a revenue fund in the Crater Lake National Park.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 1264.

H. R. 4813—To create a tariff commission.
Mr. Murdock; Committee on Ways and Means, 1264.

H. R. 4814—Granting a pension to Minnie Nordyke.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4815—Granting a pension to Hannah Leverton.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4816—Granting a pension to Amanda Crawford.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4817—For the relief of James G. Work.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1265.

H. R. 4818—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin O. Getter.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4819—Granting a pension to Mary A. Lewis.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4820—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ella Fales.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4821—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Millikin.
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H. R. 4822—Granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Phelps.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4823—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Thomas.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4824—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Narmon.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1265.

H. R. 4825—Opening the surplus and unallotted lands in the Colorado River Indian Reservation to settlement and entry under the provisions of the Carey land acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1264.

H. R. 4826—For the enlargement of the Federal building at Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1370.

H. R. 4827—To amend section 113 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on the Judiciary, 1370.

H. R. 4828—To further regulate the leasing of land in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 1370.

H. R. 4829—To provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a Weather Bureau observatory building at Billings, Mont.
Mr. Evans; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1370.

H. R. 4830—To provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a Weather Bureau observatory building at or near the Montana State University, at Missoula, Mont.
Mr. Evans; Committee on Agriculture, 1370.

H. R. 4831—Amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Pensions, 1370.

H. R. 4832—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 1370.

H. R. 4833—To provide for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of a system of national interstate roads, and to provide funds for the same.
Mr. Falconer; Committee on Agriculture, 1370.

H. R. 4834—To repeal the apportionment clause of the civil-service act.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1370.

H. R. 4835—To suppress lobbying and to provide for registration of persons employed to advocate or oppose legislative measures and to regulate the method of such advocacy or opposition.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on the Judiciary, 1370.

H. R. 4836—To reclassify clerks at first and second class post offices and carriers in the City Delivery Service.
Mr. Lewis of Maryland; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1370.

H. R. 4837—Granting pensions to certain widows of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1370.

H. R. 4838—Granting a pension to Franc S. Hungerford.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4839—Granting a pension to Fannie Comfort.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4840—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Weber.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4841—Granting a pension to Isabel Clark.
Mr. Barnhart—Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4842—Granting a pension to Clay Brandenburg.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4843—For the relief of A. H. Sympson.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Military Affairs, 1371.

H. R. 4844—For the relief of Jacob T. Bradshaw.
Mr. Covington; Committee on Claims, 1371.

H. R. 4845—Granting an increase of pension to Jane Augusta Beasley.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4846—For the relief of Benjamin E. Jones.
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H. R. 4847—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Frankford.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4848—Granting a pension to Thomas Baxter.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4849—Granting a pension to Daniel Burkey.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4850—Granting a pension to Henrietta Bartlett.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4851—Granting a pension to Emaline Powell.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4852—Granting an increase of pension to James Cass.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4853—Granting an increase of pension to Conrad Stephan.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4854—Granting an increase of pension to Albert A. Root.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4855—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Bilsing.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4856—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4857—For the relief of the trustees of the Quinn African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Frederick, Md.
Mr. Lewis of Maryland; Committee on War Claims, 1371.

H. R. 4858—Granting a pension to Charles W. Cunningham.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4859—Granting an increase of pension to Philip Gavin.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4860—Granting a pension to Grant Van Horn.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4861—Granting an increase of pension to William Allender.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4862—For the relief of Mollie Richardson, heir of Stanford Mims, deceased.
Mr. Dies; Committee on War Claims, 1371.

H. R. 4863—Granting an increase of pension to Francis O. Nash.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4864—Granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Jones.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4865—For the relief of Paymaster Frederick G. Pyne, United States Navy.
Mr. Tuttle; Committee on Claims, 1371.

H. R. 4866—Giving a new right of homestead entry to former homesteaders.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 1370.

H. R. 4867—Defining procedure in case of protested or objected final proof on public lands.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 1370.

H. R. 4868—Extending the number of annual payments to entrymen upon reclamation projects.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1370.

H. R. 4869—Providing for the destruction of predatory wild animals upon the national forests and the lands adjacent thereto.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Agriculture, 1370.

H. R. 4870—Making an appropriation to prevent blight and to exterminate pests destructive of the potato and alfalfa.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Agriculture, 1371.

H. R. 4871—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 1371.

H. R. 4872—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grand Junction, Colo., two cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 1371.

H. R. 4873—Providing for the erection of a monument on the site of the Meeker massacre, in Rio Blanco County, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Library, 1371.

H. R. 4874—To prevent the employment of children in factories and mines.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Labor, 1371.

H. R. 4875—To prevent the employment of females in mills, factories, or manufacturing establishments for a longer period than eight hours.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Labor, 1371.

H. R. 4876—Authorizing national banks to loan money on real estate security.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1371.

H. R. 4877—To restore section 1 of the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, chapter 647, Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, to its original form as enacted, by striking out the words "unreasonable or undue" inserted therein by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1371.

H. R. 4878—Divesting goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured by convicts or by convict labor of their interstate character in certain cases.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1371.

H. R. 4879—Granting a pension to Floyd Thurman.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4880—Granting a pension to Sarah Catharine Williams.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4881—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Enderlin.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4882—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Mills.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4883—Granting a pension to John C. McIntire.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4884—Granting an increase of pension to Aries Butcher.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4885—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Wolf.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4886—Granting an increase of pension to Barnett A. Hook.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4887—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Wise.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4888—Granting an increase of pension to James Campbell.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4889—Granting an increase of pension to Milton W. Snyder.
Mr. Farr; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4890—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Doeg.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4891—Granting an increase of pension to Wright T. Ellison.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4892—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Gould.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4893—Granting an increase of pension to Matilda Fellows.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4894—Granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Snyder.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4895—Granting an increase of pension to Homer C. Brown.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1371.

H. R. 4896—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Military Affairs, 1389.

H. R. 4897—To provide that petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Army on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Military Affairs, 1389.

H. R. 4898—To provide for voluntary admissions to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for other purposes.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1389.

H. R. 4899—To fix the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities.
Mr. Tuttle; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 1389.

H. R. 4900—For the erection of a monument to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Georgetown, Ohio.
Mr. Fess; Committee on the Library, 1389.

H. R. 4901—Establishing a minimum wage and a minimum age for all Government employees.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Labor, 1389.

H. R. 4902—For the relief of Allen M. Hiller.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Military Affairs, 1390.

H. R. 4903—For the relief of the deacons of the Gethsemane Baptist Church of Davidson County, Tenn.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 1390.

H. R. 4904—For the relief of Mary McCullough.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 1390.

H. R. 4905—Granting a pension to Charles Woesner.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4906—Granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Schoener.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4907—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Teal.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4908—Granting an increase of pension to John Herndon.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4909—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Watt.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4910—Granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Kanzleiter.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4911—Granting an increase of pension to George Kross.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4912—Granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Irvine.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4913—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Ovens.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4914—Granting a pension to Paulina L. Klepper.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4915—Granting a pension to Hannah L. Carson.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4916—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Hendricks.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4917—Granting a pension to Frances R. Gray.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4918—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Robb.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4919—Granting a pension to Freelin Taylor.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4920—Granting a pension to Frank P. Collins.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4921—Granting a pension to Orville Fox.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5200.

H. R. 4922—Granting a pension to Anna L. Yachmann.
Mr. Rauch—Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4923—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Weaver.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4924—To remove the charge of desertion against William V. Molloy.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Military Affairs, 1390.

H. R. 4925—For the relief of E. W. Rohmeling.
Mr. Thacher; Committee on Claims, 1390.

H. R. 4926—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Winters.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1390.

H. R. 4927—For the relief of Isador Miller.
Mr. Tuttle; Committee on Claims, 1390.

H. R. 4928—For the relief of the Iowa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1459.

H. R. 4929—To promote the safety of travelers and employees upon railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1459.

H. R. 4930—To promote the safety of travelers and employees upon railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Interstate and Foreign commerce, 1459.

H. R. 4931—To prevent false advertising in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Dent; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1459.

H. R. 4932—Appropriating money for the improvement of the Raritan River, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1459.

H. R. 4933—Appropriating money for the improvement of the Shrewsbury River, N. J., up to Red Bank, on the North Branch, and to Branchport, on the South Branch.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1459.

H. R. 4934—Providing for the erection of a public building at Calumet, in the State of Michigan.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1459.

H. R. 4935—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hancock, in the State of Michigan.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1459.

H. R. 4936—To amend section 605 of subchapter 4 of the District of Columbia Code.
Mr. Levy; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1459.

H. R. 4937—Extending to the port of Dallas, Tex., the privileges of section 7 of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement.
Mr. Beall of Texas; Committee on Ways and Means, 1459.—Reported back (H. R. Rept. 62), 4115.—Debated and passed House, 4629.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4635.—Reported back and passed Senate, 4707, 4708.—Examined and signed, 4777, 4937.—Presented to the President, 4997.—Approved [Public, No. 13], 5219.

H. R. 4938—Providing for the issuance of patents to transferees of town lots purchased from the United States at public sale in certain cases.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 1459.

H. R. 4939—Providing method of filling vacancies of any register or receiver of any district land office until a proper successor can be appointed and qualified.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 1459.

H. R. 4940—To limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Labor, 1459.

H. R. 4941—Providing for new rates of duty on certain classes of cotton goods.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Ways and Means, 1459.

H. R. 4942—To fix the times and places of holding the district court for the district of Arizona, and creating divisions thereof.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Judiciary, 1459.

H. R. 4943—Granting a pension to Charlotte S. Manley.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1459.

H. R. 4944—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Quinlan.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1459.

H. R. 4945—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey G. Van Horn.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4946—For the relief of Charles A. Bess.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 1460.

H. R. 4947—To correct the military record of Thomas Amick.
Mr. Bailey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1460.

H. R. 4948—Granting a pension to Mary L. Miller.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4949—For the relief of Hiram Smith and John R. W. Smith.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 1460.

H. R. 4950—For the relief of the heirs of William Elliott.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 1460.

H. R. 4951—Granting an increase of pension to A. Yantis.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460

H. R. 4952—To refund to John B. Keating customs tax erroneously and illegally collected at Portland, Me., on cargo of coal Mar. 11, 1903.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on Claims, 1460.

H. R. 4953—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Bumgarner.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4954—Granting an increase of pension to George R. Moore.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4955—Granting an increase of pension to Matilda Fellows.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4956—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Stone.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4957—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Duggan.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4958—Granting an increase of pension to Tamma A. Lloyd.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4959—Granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Raper.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4960—Granting a pension to Fred W. Nisbett.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4961—Granting an increase of pension to Regina F. Palmer.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4962—For the relief of David R. B. Winniford.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Military Affairs, 1460.

H. R. 4963—Granting a pension to William Galvin.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4964—Granting an increase of pension to Amelia Walker.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4965—For the relief of Mrs. A. C. Budd and others, heirs at law of the late Elias Bryan.
Mr. Pou; Committee on War Claims, 1460.

H. R. 4966—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas B. Smith.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Military Affairs, 1460.

H. R. 4967—Granting an increase of pension to Charlotte S. Norton.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4968—Granting a pension to Daniel Lawlor.
Mr. Ten Eyck; Committee on Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4969—Granting a pension to Charles H. Haring.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4970—Granting a pension to Albert J. Pepin.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4971—Granting a pension to Charles H. Brown.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4972—Granting a pension George L. Steward, alias George Smith.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4973—Granting a pension to Fred Brassel.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4974—Granting a pension to Fred Hugoboom.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4975—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Laplante.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4976—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Van Skyhawk.
Mr. Young of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4977—Granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Grogan.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1460.

H. R. 4978—For the relief of A. H. Holloway.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Claims, 1460.

H. R. 4979—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Albert C. Raymond.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Military Affairs, 1460.

H. R. 4980—For the relief of Charles C. Serrin.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 1460.

H. R. 4981—Providing for the labeling, marking, and tagging of all fabrics and leather goods as hereinafter designated, and providing for the fumigation of same.
Mr. Lindquist; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; 1488.

H. R. 4982—Defining wine, imitation and carbonated wines; for preventing adulteration and misbranding of wines; for imposing a tax upon and regulating the sale of imitation wines; for regulating interstate commerce and foreign trade therein; and for other purposes.
Mr. Underhill; Committee on Ways and Means, 1488.

H. R. 4983—Granting an annuity equivalent to $50 per month to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have attained the age of 62 years and have been or may hereafter be awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Pensions, 1488.

H. R. 4984—Granting pensions to blind sons and daughters of ex-Union soldiers.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1488.

H. R. 4985—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Danielson, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1488.

H. R. 4986—Authorizing the sale of land within the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation to the University of Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 4987—To provide for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of post roads and rural delivery routes through the cooperation and joint action of the National Government and the several States in which such post roads or rural delivery routes may be established.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1489.

H. R. 4988—To provide for the disposal of certain lands in the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak.
Mr. Norton; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 4989—Granting a pension to David H. Gould.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 4990—Granting a pension to Tekla Grulkowski.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 4991—Granting a pension to John McManus.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 4992—Granting a pension to George McC. Foster.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 4993—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Edgman.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 4994—Granting a pension to Emily E. Marcher.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 4995—Directing the Secretary of War to muster in and muster out Newton Boughn.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 4996—Granting an increase of pension to William Woolf.
Mr. Morrison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 4997—For the relief of the county of Boone, State of Missouri.
Mr. Shackleford; Committee on War Claims, 1489.

H. R. 4998—Granting a pension to Thomas M. Carew Birmingham.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Pensions, 1489.—Reference changed to Committee on Indian Pensions, 3827.

H. R. 4999—Granting a pension to Rutherford B. H. Kinback.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5000—Granting a pension to Mark Powers.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5001—Granting a pension to William Kral.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5002—Granting a pension to Charles Simacek.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5003—Granting a pension to Andrew S. Gardner.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5004—Granting a pension to Catherine Leach.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5005—Granting a pension to Lydia A. Hibbard.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5006—Granting a pension to Charity Alward Jones.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5007—Granting a pension to Emma Hiles.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5008—Granting a pension to Susan J. Lewis.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5009—Granting a pension to Carrie Willett Yates.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5010—Granting a pension to Sarah I. Smith.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5011—Granting a pension to George Walters, sr.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5012—Granting a pension to Tabitha E. Goodrow.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5013—Granting a pension to Lucy B. Miller.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5014—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar E. Bartlett.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5015—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Erit.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5016—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Grewell.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5017—Granting an increase of pension to Casper Snider.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5018—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar W. Thornton.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5019—Granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Pembleton.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5020—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Allen.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5021—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Sponsler.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5022—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Hodgin.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5023—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Green.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5024—Granting an increase of pension to William I. Webster.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5025—Granting an increase of pension to Harlan Hadley.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5026—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Crane.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5027—Granting an increase of pension to Clayton Bargar.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5028—Granting an increase of pension to Nelson M. Ferguson.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5029—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Barnes.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5030—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Killean.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5031—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Goodwin.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5032—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Brown.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5033—Granting an increase of pension to William Cook.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5034—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver Freel.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5035—Granting an increase of pension to William Barker.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5036—Granting an increase of pension to Augustus A. Palmer.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.

H. R. 5037—For the relief of Charles G. Rouse.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on War Claims, 1489.

H. R. 5038—For the relief of Henry A. Greenawalt.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 5039—For the relief of Martin Hagarity.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 5040—For the relief of James M. Brown.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 5041—For the relief of Dudley Walton.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 5042—Granting an honorable discharge to Phillip Totten.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 5043—To correct the military record of James M. Wright.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 5044—To amend section 1244, Revised Statutes.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Military Affairs, 1490.

H. R. 5045—To amend an act fixing the compensation of certain officials in the customs service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 1490.

H. R. 5046—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to acquire for the Government of the United States, by condemnation proceedings, the gas works, plant, and equipment of the Washington Gas Light Co. now used, owned, and employed by said company in the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas for heat, light, and power, or for any public use, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Rothermel; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1490.

H. R. 5047—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to acquire for the Government of the United States, by condemnation proceedings, the gas works, plant, and equipment of the Georgetown Gas Light Co. now used, owned, and employed by said company in the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas for heat, light, and power, or for any public use, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Rothermel; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1490.

H. R. 5048—To amend section 4747 of the Revised Statutes relating to pensions.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 5049—Granting 30 working days' leave of absence in each year, without forfeiture of pay during such leave, to certain employees at United States arsenals, gun factories, proving grounds, supply stations, and navy yards.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1490.

H. R. 5050—Granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines who were confined in Confederate prisons.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 5051—Prohibiting threats, expressed or implied, by employers of labor intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of workmen or employees in presidential elections.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 1490.

H. R. 5052—Fixing the time for election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress and for the appointment of electors of President and Vice President of the United States.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 1490.

H. R. 5053—Granting to postal employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1490.

H. R. 5054—To regulate the method of directing the work of Government employees.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1490.

H. R. 5055—To authorize the Great Northern Development Co. to construct a dam across the Mississippi River from a point in Scott County, Iowa, to a point in Rock Island County, Ill.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1490.

H. R. 5056—To direct the Attorney General to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from a decree entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware in the suit of the United States against The E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and others and extend the time for taking such appeal, and for other purposes.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on the Judiciary, 1490.

H. R. 5057—Granting a pension to Gilbert Van Vorce.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Pensions, 1491.

H. R. 5058—For the relief of Gattleib Schlect and Maurice D. Higgins, and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William Bindhammer and Valentine Brasch.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on Claims, 1491.

H. R. 5059—Granting a pension to John J. Haley.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1491.

H. R. 5060—Granting a pension to Mary E. Johnson.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 1491.

H. R. 5061—Granting a pension to John L. Lutz.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1491.

H. R. 5062—For the relief of John Dennis.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5063—For the relief of Andrew Wurster.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5064—For the relief of William Minor.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5065—For the relief of George J. Shaffer.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5066—For the relief of Edward Shufeldt.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5067—For the relief of John C. Davis.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5068—For the relief of Oliver Lewis.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5069—For the relief of George Humphrey.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5070—For the relief of Charles W. Tappan.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5071—For the relief of John D. Moon.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5072—For the relief of Charles Christian Melchert.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5073—For the relief of Michael H. Morrin.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5074—For the relief of Ella G. Richter, daughter of Henry W. Richter.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1491.

H. R. 5075—For the relief of George A. Smith.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 1491.

H. R. 5076—For the relief of James F. Gorman.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 1491.

H. R. 5077—For the relief of Benjamin F. Dyer.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 1491.

H. R. 5078—For the relief of Charles C. Baumann.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 1491.

H. R. 5079—For the relief of Mary Abel.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 1491.

H. R. 5080—For the relief of A. D. Gaston.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 1491.

H. R. 5081—For the relief of the heirs of Jacob Thomas.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 1491.

H R. 5082—To pay Charles Max Wittig $500 back bounty.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 1491.

H. R. 5083—Granting a pension to William M. Wilson.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1491.

H. R. 5084—Granting a pension to Mary A. Kile.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1491.

H. R. 5085—Granting a pension to Marie O. Burnett.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1491.

H. R. 5086—Granting a pension to George W. Bagley.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1491.

H. R. 5087—Granting a pension to Albert S. Allen.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1491.

H. R. 5088—Granting a pension to Phoebe A. Ludwick.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5089—Granting a pension to Mary Guldenzoph.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5090—Granting a pension to Michael McInery.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5091—Granting a pension to Rachel Thompson.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5092—Granting a pension to Susan F. Nelson.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5093—Granting a pension to Sophia W. Sterrett.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5094—Granting a pension to Amanda Fisher.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5095—Granting a pension to Amanda Grant.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5096—Granting a pension to Charlotte E. Coplan.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5097—Granting a pension to Pauline R. Wolf.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5098—Granting a pension to Jacob Shaffer.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5099—Granting a pension to Paul Kempter.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5100—Granting a pension to Julia M. Ashby.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5857.

H. R. 5101—Granting a pension to J. A. McLoskey.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5102—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah Kelley.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5103—Granting an increase of pension to Gottlieb Strahle.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5104—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah M. Brewer.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5105—Granting an increase of pension to Martin McLaughlin.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5106—Granting an increase of pension to Abraham Miller.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5107—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Reed.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5108—Granting an increase of pension to Moses Erwin.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5109—Granting an increase of pension to Arabella L. McElravy.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5110—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Notley James.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5111—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Anderson.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5112—Granting an increase of pension to William H. McCune.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5113—Granting an increase of pension to Herman F. Bonorden.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5114—Granting an increase of pension to Jeanette Owen.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5115—Granting an increase of pension to William Ernst.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5116—Granting an increase of pension to C. F. Regnier.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5117—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Rowan.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5118—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Runyan.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5119—Granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Butler.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5120—Granting an increase of pension to Columbus C. Bigbee.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5121—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. O'Neil.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5122—Granting an increase of pension to Rufus W. Rosenberger.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5123—Granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5124—Granting an increase of pension to Calvin W. Mathis.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5125—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Wilson.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5126—Granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Bodman.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5127—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Cook.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5128—Granting a pension to A. A. Robinson.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5129—Granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Franklin.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5130—Granting an increase of pension to Orion P. Howe.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5131—Granting an increase of pension to Laura D. Sternberg.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1492.

H. R. 5132—To correct the military record of Erastus Coyle.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 1492.

H. R. 5133—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Waupaca, Wis.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1573.

H. R. 5134—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Shawano, Wis.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1573.

H. R. 5135—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Marshfield, Wis.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1573.

H. R. 5136—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Grand Rapids, Wis.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1573.

H. R. 5137—To promote instruction in forestry in States and Territories which contain national forests.
Mr. Evans; Committee on Agriculture, 1573.

H. R. 5138—To amend and reenact section 113 of chapter 5 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Avis; Committee on the Judiciary, 1573.

H. R. 5139—To provide for the retirement of employees in the civil service.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1573.

H. R. 5140—To improve the Postal Service and to fix the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1573.

H. R. 5141—To except the ports of Machias and Eastport, in the State of Maine, from the reorganization of customs-collection districts.
Mr. Goodwin of Maine; Committee on Ways and Means, 1573.

H. R. 5142—To permit homesteaders who have heretofore taken and acquired homestead of less than 160 acres within the limits of railway grants to take and acquire an additional tract sufficient to make the aggregate taking and acquirement not more than 160 acres.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on the Public Lands, 1573.

H. R. 5143—To prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication, between States and Territories and foreign nations.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Agriculture, 1573.

H. R. 5144—To establish a biological and fish-cultural station in the twenty-third congressional district of Illinois.
Mr. Foster; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1573.

H. R. 5145—To amend section 28 of the Judicial Code of the United States.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on the Judiciary, 1573.

H. R. 5146—To increase the limit of cost of the public building at Augusta, Ga.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1573.

H. R. 5147—To amend the laws relating to shippers' manifests of merchandise for exportation.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1573.

H. R. 5148—To amend section 4197 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1573.

H. R. 5149—To amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, as amended by the act approved Aug. 23, 1912.
Mr. French; Commitee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1573.

H. R. 5150—To establish a fish-cultural station at some suitable point on the Gulf coast of Florida.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1574.

H. R. 5151—To amend an act entitled "An act to create a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States and Territories," approved July 1, 1898.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on the Judiciary, 1574.

H. R. 5152—To provide the least number of men who must be assigned to each engine or locomotive engaged in handling cars used in interstate commerce and in switching cars in any railroad yard or on any railroad track in the States and Territories of the United States.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1574.

H. R. 5153—To authorize the construction of a bridge across San Francisco Bay to connect the cities of Oakland and San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1574.

H. R. 5154—Authorizing the President to appoint Alexander Shiras Gassaway a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1574.

H. R. 5155—To provide for a district judge in the northern and southern districts of the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes.
Mr. Collier; Committee on the Judiciary, 1574.

H. R. 5156—To establish a Federal rural credit system under the Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Agriculture, 1574.

H. R. 5157—Authorizing the Ottawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5158—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit exchanges of lands of Osage allottees, and for other purposes.
Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5159—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Osage Nation of Indians against the United States.
Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5160—To adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee and loyal Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians.
Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5161—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Ponca Tribe of Indians against the United States.
Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5162—For the relief of the heirs of Catherine Norris, deceased.
Mr. Aiken; Committee on War Claims, 1574.

H. R. 5163—For the relief of Archibald Nurss.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5164—For the relief of Edward Lane.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5165—Granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Adams.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5166—Granting an increase of pension to Horace L. Butler.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5167—Granting a pension to Edgar E. Cummings.
Mr. Avis; Committee on Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5168—Granting a pension to Mary A. Johnson.
Mr. Avis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5169—Granting a pension to Margaret Jane Racer.
Mr. Avis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5170—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Imboden.
Mr. Avis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5171—Granting a pension to William G. Parks.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5172—Granting a pension to John W. McKissick.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5173—To correct the military record of Orvis P. Smith.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Military Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5174—To provide for furnishing modern approved and efficient artificial limbs and apparatus for resection to persons injured in the United States service.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Military Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5175—Granting a pension to Emma J. Crocker.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5176—Granting a pension to Eva Prime.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5177—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Fister.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5178—For the relief of August Schultz.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5179—Granting an increase of pension to Pedro B. de G. Fernandez.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5180—For the relief of Alexander H. Allan and others.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 1574.

H. R. 5181—Granting a pension to Sallie Clark.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5182—To reimburse Minnie Dillon.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Claims, 1574.

H. R. 5183—For the relief of Mary L. Boehnert.
Mr. Evans; Committee on Claims, 1574.

H. R. 5184—Granting a pension to Anna Jacobs.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5185—Granting an increase of pension to Augusta A. Lellyett.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5186—For the relief of William Dorgan.
Mr. Foster; Committee on War Claims, 1574.

H. R. 5187—For the relief of Charles Snyder.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5188—Granting a pension to Jacob Heffler.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5760.

H. R. 5189—Granting an increase of pension to J. C. Judy.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5190—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of L. N. Mansfield.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5191—Granting a pension to Frank N. Curtis.
Mr. Goodwin of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5192—Granting a pension to Ellen H. Russell.
Mr. Goodwin of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5193—Granting a pension to George C. Goodhue.
Mr. Goodwin of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5194—Granting a pension to Joseph Morgan.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5195—For the relief of the Atlantic Canning Co.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Claims, 1574.

H. R. 5196—Granting an increase of pension to Julius Vogt, sr.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5197—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the city of Glasgow, Mo.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on War Claims, 1574.

H. R. 5198—For the relief of Albert Edgerton Buckman and others.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 1574.

H. R. 5199—Granting an increase of pension to Electa B. Merrill.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5200—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Sullivan.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5201—For the relief of William J. Beard.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5202—For the relief of Edward Johnston.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5203—For the relief of Catherine Kenealy.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5204—For the relief of Thomas Reilly.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1574.

H. R. 5205—Granting a pension to John Kennedy.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Pensions, 1574.

H. R. 5206—Granting an increase of pension to George Van Orden.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5207—Granting an increase of pension to George Cort.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5208—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bush.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5209—To remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against John H. Melber.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5210—Granting a pension to Peter Dell.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5211—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin I. Kridelbaugh.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5212—Granting an increase of pension to Clara E. McRoberts.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5213—Granting a pension to Mary A. Moorman.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5214—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Small.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5215—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Blitz.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5216—Granting a pension to William H. Bennett.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3794.

H. R. 5217—Granting a pension to Caroline E. Mason.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5218—Granting a pension to Michael Kelly.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5219—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Morris.
Mr. Morrison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5220—For the relief of Caleb Aber.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5221—For the relief of Elizabeth Williams.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5222—For the relief of Gertrude A. Dotterer.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5223—For the relief of Amos Teel.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5224—For the relief of William Shoenberger.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5225—For the relief of Theodore W. Kreamer.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5226—For the relief of Curtis C. Milliman.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5227—For the relief of Warren Van Vliet.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5228—For the relief of John S. Dorshimer.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5229—For the relief of Isaac Miller.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5230—For the relief of William H. Johnson.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5231—For the relief of James Heiney.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5232—For the relief of Alice O'Connor.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5233—For the relief of Philip D. Connelly.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5234—For the relief of Jefferson Fox.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1575.

H. R. 5235—Granting a pension to Rose Blackburn.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5236—Granting a pension to Louisa Drey.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5237—Granting a pension to Howard S. Gardner.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5238—Granting a pension to Edward J. Hart.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5239—Granting a pension to Catharine Butz.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5240—Granting a pension to Phoebe A. Dixon.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5241—Granting a pension to John B. Welch.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5242—Granting a pension to Jeremiah Brong.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5243—Granting a pension to Ezra R. Fuller.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5244—Granting a pension to John H. McCarty.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5245—Granting a pension to Sarah Werkheiser.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5246—Granting a pension to Catherine Jaich.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5247—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Ramsey.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5248—Granting an increase of pension to Elmer E. Frederick.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5249—Granting an increase of pension to James Riley.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5250—Granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Frutchey.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5251—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Brouch.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5252—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Mager.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5253—Granting an increase of pension to John Lattimore.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5254—Granting an increase of pension to Thompson Decker.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5255—Granting an increase of pension to Harrison Brecht.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5256—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mann.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5257—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Wildrick.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5258—Granting an increase of pension to Herman Alsover.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5259—Granting an increase of pension to George Starner.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5260—Granting an increase of pension to William Peltz.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5261—Granting an increase of pension to Urilla Helms Bates.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5262—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore Correll.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5263—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Padgett.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5264—Granting an increase of pension to James Bowman.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5265—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Staples.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5266—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron Henry.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5267—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Miller.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5268—Granting an increase of pension to George Setzer.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5269—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Gerhard.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5270—Granting an increase of pension to George L. Bradford.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5271—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob E. Dreibelbies.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5272—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Moore.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5273—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Itterly.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5274—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Henning.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5275—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Gibson.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5276—Granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Walton.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5277—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron Culberson.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5278—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Andrews.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5279—Granting an increase of pension to Alice King.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5280—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine Kistler.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5281—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Young.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5282—Granting an increase of pension to Frank B. Carey.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5283—Granting an increase of pension to Robert McDowell.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5284—Granting an increase of pension to William Custard.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5285—Granting an increase of pension to William Riehl.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5286—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Bunnell.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5287—Granting an increase of pension to William Geary.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5288—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore Strunk.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1575.

H. R. 5289—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Everitt.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5290—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Heim.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5291—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Ruth.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5292—Granting a pension to Israel Henno.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5293—Granting an increase of pension to Walter McDaniel.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5294—Granting a pension to Mrs. Ernest R. Schultz.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5295—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza T. Chase.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5296—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan L. Shamp.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5297—To correct the military record of John Carney.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Military Affairs, 1576.

H. R. 5298—Granting a pension to Martin W. Sewall.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5299—Granting an increase of pension to William Oliver.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5300—For the relief of Solomon Boyer.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on War Claims, 1576.

H. R. 5301—For the relief of Samuel Baker.
Mr. Tuttle; Committee on Military Affairs, 1576.

H. R. 5302—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Protzman.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1576.

H. R. 5303—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein," approved Oct. 1, 1890.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Military Affairs, 1622.

H. R. 5304—To increase the efficiency of the aviation service of the Army, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5305—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Luray, Va.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1623.

H. R. 5306—To erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Peter Gabriel Muhlenburg at Woodstock, Va.
Mr. Hay; Committee on the Library, 1623.

H. R. 5307—Providing for carrying in the mails reply letters and postal cards without prepaying of postage.
Mr. Lloyd; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1623.

H. R. 5308—To provide for a tax upon all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in interstate mail-order business, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hinebaugh; Committee on Ways and Means, 1623.—Debated, 2005.

H. R. 5309—For the erection of new buildings for the Golden Gate Life-Saving Station at San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. J. I. Nolan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1623.

H. R. 5310—Granting a pension to Mary Ellen Jones.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5311—Granting a pension to Margaret Price.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5312—Granting a pension to Bridget Moran.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5313—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Mason.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5314—Granting an increase of pension to Milton Trout.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5315—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Alles.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5316—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver Cromwell.
Mr. Barnhart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5317—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enroll Isabell Richter, née Bell Cook, and her son, Charles H. Richter, as Cherokee Indians.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5318—Granting a pension to W. T. Mobley.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5319—Granting a pension to Julia A. Gorman.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5320—Granting a pension to Albert Ramey.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5321—Granting a pension to Charles A. Ward.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5322—Granting a pension to Henderson Ramey.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5323—Granting a pension to William Praterer.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5324—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Vansant.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5325—Granting an increase of pension to Newton Ridgway.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5326—Granting an increase of pension to James Hunter.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5327—Granting an increase of pension to William N. Perry.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5328—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Gallagher.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5329—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Coyle.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5330—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Marion Sanders.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5331—Granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Hicks.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5332—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Hughes.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5333—Granting an increase of pension to Levi H. Colburn.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5334—Granting an increase of pension to David A. Tipton.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5335—Granting an increase of pension to James Seaton.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5336—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Woods.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5337—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Braden.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5338—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Patton.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5339—Granting an increase of pension to George M. Adkins.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5340—Granting an increase of pension to Brice Vance.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5341—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Willis.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5919.

H. R. 5342—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Yates.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5343—For the relief of the heirs of William D. Jones, deceased.
Mr. Fields; Commitee on War Claims, 1623.

H. R. 5344—For the relief of John W. Kincaid.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5345—For the relief of Eli F. Prather.
Mr. Fields; Committe on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5346—For the relief of Ben P. Nicholson.
Mr. Fields; Commitee on War Claims, 1623.

H. R. 5347—For the relief of John A. Gribble.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5348—For the relief of Jeremiah Hunt.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5349—For the relief of Carlos Sharpe.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5350—For the relief of Townley H. Bellomy.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5351—For the relief of John Moore.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5352—For the relief of William G. Anderson.
Mr. Fields; Committee on War Claims, 1623.

H. R. 5353—For the relief of James Black.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5354—For the relief of Isaac Musser.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5355—For the relief of Solomon Lunsford.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5356—For the relief of Allen Conley.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5357—For the relief of W. J. Flannery, jr.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5358—For the relief of W. S. Adams.
Mr. Fields; Committee on War Claims, 1623.

H. R. 5359—For the relief of William Woodmansee.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5360—For the relief of Overton Turner.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5361—For the relief of the estate of Ann S. Jackson.
Mr. Fields; Committee on War Claims, 1623.

H. R. 5362—For the relief of the legal representatives of H. Mack Whitaker, deceased.
Mr. Fields; Committee on War Claims, 1623.

H. R. 5363—Granting a pension to Charles W. Reeves.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5364—For the relief of Pierre C. Stevens.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Claims, 1623.

H. R. 5365—To correct the military record of George Moran.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5366—Granting an increase of pension to Emory J. Millard.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1623.

H. R. 5367—For the relief of Francis A. Goodenow.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5368—To remove the charge of desertion against James Halloran.
Mr. Kennedy of Conecticut; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5369—To remove the charge of desertion against Michael Houlihan.
Mr. Kennedy of Conecticut; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. R. 5370—Granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Daniel.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5371—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin McDaniel.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5372—For the relief of S. J. Miller.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 1624.

H. R. 5373—For the relief of the heirs of Drew Gwin.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 1624.

H. R. 5374—Granting a pension to Grant W. Berry.
Mr. Lloyd; Committee on Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5375—For the relief of O. P. Phillips.
Mr. Lloyd; Committee on War Claims, 1624.

H. R. 5376—Granting an increase of pension to John Flood.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5377—Granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Konollman.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5378—Providing for the relief of the Garden City (Kans.) Water Users' Association, and for other purposes.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1624.

H. R. 5379—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret F. Boyle.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5380—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Tarbell.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5381—Granting an increase of pension to John D. Traft.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5382—Granting a pension to Roy Bruner.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5383—Providing for the presentation of a medal of honor to William M. De Hart.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Military Affairs, 1624.

H. R. 5384—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Casler.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1624.

H. R. 5385—For the erection of a public building at Cheraw, S. C.
Mr. Finley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1675.

H. R. 5386—To authorize the entry of lands chiefly valuable for sand, gravel, or brick clay under the placer mining laws.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Agriculture, 1675.

H. R. 5387—Granting increase of pension to widows of the Civil War.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1675.

H. R. 5388—To amend the provisions of existing law relating to the award of medals of honor to officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates of the Army, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Military Affairs, 1675.

H. R. 5389—For the reduction of postage on first-class mail matter.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1675.

H. R. 5390—For the erection of a public building at Winnsboro, S. C.
Mr. Finley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1675.

H. R. 5391—For the erection of a public building at Yorkville, S. C.
Mr. Finley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1675.

H. R. 5392—Providing for the erection of a monument at Cowpens battle ground, Cherokee County, S. C., commemorative of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated in the Battle of Cowpens on the 17th day of January, 1781.
Mr. Finley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1675.

H. R. 5393—For the further regulation of insurance companies organized in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1675.

H. R. 5394—Appropriating money to enable the Commissioner General of Immigration to gather information regarding the resources, products, etc., of the States and Territories, and for other purposes.
Mr. Stout; Committee on Appropriations, 1675.

H. R. 5395—Appropriating $2,500 for the transportation of soldiers of the Civil War to the celebration of the Gettysburg anniversary.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Appropriations, 1675.

H. R. 5396—To confer upon the United States Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate claims against the United States for damages arising out of the construction, use, and management of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Claims, 1676.

H. R. 5397—Waiving the age limit for appointment as cadet engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States in the case of John S. McKinney.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1676.

H. R. 5398—For the relief of Oscar Samuelson.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Claims, 1676.

H. R. 5399—For the relief of the widow and children of Edward Edmonds.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Claims, 1676.

H. R. 5400—Granting an increase of pension to Sylvester P. Warner.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5401—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar J. Kempinsky.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5402—For the relief of the legal representatives of James W. Brabston and Roche H. Brabston.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 1676.

H. R. 5403—Granting a pension to Eleanor Bartels.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5404—For the relief of the heirs of Mahaly Fields, deceased.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on War Claims, 1676.

H. R. 5405—Granting a pension to Henry Langley.
Mr. Finley; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5406—Granting a pension to George H. Naylor.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5407—Granting an increase of pension to William Stoehr.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5408—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah Green.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5409—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Chase.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5410—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Moan.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5411—Granting an increase of pension to Johanna Scully.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5412—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah Simms.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5413—Granting an increase of pension to Mark Clark.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5414—For the relief of James Duncan.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Military Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5415—For the relief of Prof. E. J. McCaustland and engineering department, University of Washington.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Claims, 1676.

H. R. 5416—For the relief of Eugene A. Freund and Alfred F. Roemmich.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1676.

H. R. 5417—To indemnify Susan Sanders for expenses incurred and services rendered in behalf of the Cherokee Indians.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5418—Providing for the payment of additional per diems to certain witnesses in the case of The United States *v.* A. L. Wisner & Co.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 1676.

H. R. 5419—Granting an increase of pension to William Woodhouse.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5420—To correct the military record of John S. Miller.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5421—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Davis.
Mr. Lloyd; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5422—Granting a pension to Anna A. Yule.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5423—Granting a pension to Aaron P. Essex.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5424—Granting a pension to Floyd L. Green.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5425—Granting an increase of pension to Miller Stocking.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5426—Granting an increase of pension to Ambrose A. Stevens.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5427—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Spring.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5428—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Eding.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5429—Granting an increase of pension to John McIntosh.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5430—For the relief of William Finn.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5431—For the relief of Gerhard Heyboer.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5432—For the relief of Medad Spencer.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5433—To remove the charge of desertion against Peter Duchane.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5434—Granting a pension to John W. Alexander.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5435—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Fossit.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5436—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben B. Taylor.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5437—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Piggott.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5438—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Berry.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5439—Granting an increase of pension to George T. Caltrider.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5440—To correct the military record of William B. Lane.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5441—Granting a pension to Mary J. Hennessey.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5442—Granting a pension to Patrick Hannifan.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5443—Granting an increase of pension to George A. Allen.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5444—For the relief of Martin Wilt.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Military Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5445—For the relief of the legal representatives of Jonathan Morris, deceased.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on Claims, 1676.

H. R. 5446—Granting a pension to Thornton Bailey.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5447—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Jenkins.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5448—For the relief of Erastus Coyle.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 1676.

H. R. 5449—For the relief of the estate of Lucy C. White.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on War Claims, 1676.

H. R. 5450—Granting an increase of pension to Luthera J. Douglas.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5451—Granting a pension to Prude Buswell.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5452—Granting an increase of pension to John Johnson.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5453—Granting a pension to David J. Woodward.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5454—Granting an increase of pension to John Johnson.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5455—Granting an increase of pension to William Foltz.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1676.

H. R. 5456—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Marshall.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5457—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Briggs.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5458—Granting an increase of pension to David M. Wedding.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5459—Making an appropriation to execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John O'Neill.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Appropriations, 1677.

H. R. 5460—Granting a pension to Robert Berry.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5461—Granting a pension to Perry L. Crowl.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5462—Granting a pension to Clark W. Hines.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5463—Granting a pension to Jennie C. Rathbun.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5464—Granting a pension to Nathan J. Lewis.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5465—Granting a pension to Rachel Jackson.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5466—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. White.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5467—Granting a pension to James F. Brennan.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5468—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Lamunyon.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5469—Granting an increase of pension to David W. Wright.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5470—Granting an increase of pension to James K. Proudfit.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5471—Granting an increase of pension to Sylvania Collins.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5472—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Ryan.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5473—For the relief of Malinda Johnson.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on War Claims, 1677.

H. R. 5474—To correct the military record of Patrick McGee, alias Patrick Gallagher.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Military Affairs, 1677.

H. R. 5475—To correct the military record of Thomas J. Temple.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Military Affairs, 1677.

H. R. 5476—To reimburse T. W. Dare for money expended for post office at Gardner, Kans.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Claims, 1677.

H. R. 5477—To extend the provisions of the pension laws to include the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5478—To correct the military record of Jesse Dotts.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Military Affairs, 1677.

H. R. 5479—Validating the leases for oil and gas purposes made by the Osage National Council, May 25, 1912, to The Uncle Sam Oil Co. and to Wesley M. Dial and his assigns, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to approve the transfer of said lease from Wesley M. Dial to The Uncle Sam Oil Co.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1677.

H. R. 5480—Granting a pension to Osmond Ames.
Mr. Thacher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1677.

H. R. 5481—For the condemnation of land in the interior of square No. 449, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1730.

H. R. 5482—For the condemnation of land in the interior of square No. 28, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1730.

H. R. 5483—To create a revenue fund for Crater Lake National Park, and to provide for the disbursement of the same.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 1730.

H. R. 5484—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 1730.

H. R. 5485—Prescribing the procedure in the courts of the United States in actions at law.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on the Judiciary, 1730.

H. R. 5486—To amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stats., pp. 539–560, ch. 389), relating to publications admitted to the second class of mail matter.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1730.

H. R. 5487—To authorize an additional appropriation for the erection of the United States appraisers' stores building at Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Stafford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1730.

H. R. 5488—Providing for the establishing of a Weather Bureau station at Columbia, Mo.
Mr. Shackleford; Committee on Agriculture, 1730.

H. R. 5489—To confirm New Madrid location and survey No. 2880 and to provide for the issue of a patent therefor.
Mr. Shackleford; Committee on the Public Lands, 1730.

Hb. R. 5490—To reestablish and create the Redding land district and land office, at Redding, Shasta County, in the State of California.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 1730.

H. R. 5491—To prevent violent fluctuation in the price of construction materials and thereby aid in preventing industrial depressions.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Ways and Means, 1730.

H. R. 5492—Relating to Navy retirements.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1730.

H. R. 5493—To authorize the payment of pensions monthly.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1730.

H. R. 5494—To prevent the sale of boots and shoes as of leather construction when other material is substituted therefor in manufacture, and for other purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1730.

H. R. 5495—To provide for a site and public building at Dunnellon, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1730.

H. R. 5496—To amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters,' approved June 21, 1906," approved June 23, 1910, and to repeal said original section.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1730.

H. R. 5497—Providing for the filling in of the ponds and lowlands of the Fort Taylor Military Reservation, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1730.

H. R. 5498—To provide for a site and public building at Fort Myers, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1730.

H. R. 5499—To provide for a site and public building at Brooksville, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1730.

H. R. 5500—To provide for a site and public building at Arcadia, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Public Buildings and grounds, 1730.

H. R. 5501—In relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes, and to amend and revive the same.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on War Claims, 1730.

H. R. 5502—Providing for the marking and protection of the battle field known as Dade's massacre, in Sumter County, Fla., and for the erection of a monument thereon.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1730.

H. R. 5503—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grade and fill certain ponds and lowlands on the military reservation at or near Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., and to appropriate money therefor.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1730.

H. R. 5504—Granting a pension to Esther McKean.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1730.

H. R. 5505—Granting a pension to Isaiah E. Bossard.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1730.

H. R. 5506—Granting an increase of pension to Helen June.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1730.

H. R. 5507—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick A. Smith.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1730.

H. R. 5508—For the relief of Edwin Moyer.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1731.

H. R. 5509—Granting a pension to Annie Green.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5510—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Joseph Sivley, deceased.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 1731.

H. R. 5511—Granting a pension to Jerry Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5512—Granting an increase of pension to Worcester H. Morse.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5513—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Polston.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5514—Granting a pension to Annie Oleson.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5515—Granting an increase of pension to James Hurd.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5516—Granting a pension to James P. Johnson.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5517—Granting a pension to Mary Gannon.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5518—Granting a pension to Minerva J. Bastin.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5519—Granting a pension to Laura Ann Smith.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5520—Granting a pension to Rawlin P. McLean.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5521—Granting an increase of pension to Murray R. Marshall.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5522—For the relief of Bruno Nohle.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1731.

H. R. 5523—Granting an increase of pension to John Backoff.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5524—Granting an increase of pension to William Coleman.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5525—To correct the military record of William J. Ahern, alias James Ahern.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Military Affairs, 1731.

H. R. 5526—Granting an increase of pension to Dennis Sullivan.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5527—For the relief of Gilium Smith.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1731.

H. R. 5528—Granting a pension to William N. Ruggles.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5529—Granting a pension to R. J. Jamison.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5530—Granting a pension to Emily E. Marcher.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5531—Granting a pension to Deborah Nash.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5532—Granting an increase of pension to Emilie Eckert.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5533—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Campbell.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5534—For the relief of the estate of Israel Folsom.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1731.

H. R. 5535—Granting a pension to Eliza J. Gay.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5536—Granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Dollman.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5537—Granting a pension to Hugh A. Kelly.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5538—Granting an increase of pension to John Ferguson.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5539—Granting a pension to Joe Williams.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5540—Granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Garber.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5541—Granting an increase of pension to Geneva E. Gray.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5542—Granting a pension to Martha J. Watson.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5543—Granting a pension to Owen A. Black.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5544—For the relief of C. C. Logan.
Mr. Powers; Committee on War Claims, 1731.

H. R. 5545—For the relief of the heirs of Jesse Powers, deceased.
Mr. Powers; Committee on War Claims, 1731.

H. R. 5546—For the relief of the heirs of Lidda Goff, deceased.
Mr. Powers; Committee on War Claims, 1731.

H. R. 5547—For the relief of the heirs of John Asher, deceased.
Mr. Powers; Committee on War Claims, 1731.

H. R. 5548—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Roach.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5549—Granting an increase of pension to Martin R. Dutton.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5550—Granting a pension to Sarah Scott.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5551—Granting a pension to Robert Strong.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5552—For the relief of the heirs of Wash Well, deceased.
Mr. Powers; Committee on War Claims, 1731.

H. R. 5553—For the relief of the estate of James W. Tucker, deceased.
Mr. Powers; Committee on War Claims, 1731.

H. R. 5554—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Smith.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Military Affairs, 1731.

H. R. 5555—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of J. W. Hardwick.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Military Affairs, 1731.

H. R. 5556—To restore to the rolls in the War Department the name of Joel B. Ellis and to issue to him an honorable discharge.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Military Affairs, 1731.

H. R. 5557—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Shrack.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5558—Granting a pension to Cyrus R. Rand.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5559—Granting a pension to Charles J. Esty.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5560—For the relief of estate of John Y. Jackson.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on War Claims, 1731.

H. R. 5561—For the relief of estate of John M. Wright.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on War Claims, 1731.

H. R. 5562—For the relief of the heirs of Henry Tumy, deceased.
Mr. Shackleford; Committee on War Claims; 1731.

H. R. 5563—For the relief of the heirs of Thomas S. Sneed, deceased.
Mr. Shackleford; Committee on War Claims; 1731.

H. R. 5564—For the relief of Mount Zion Methodist Church, of Boone County, Mo.
Mr. Shackleford; Committee on War Claims; 1731.

H. R. 5565—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Christian Church of Sturgeon, Mo.
Mr. Shackleford: Committee on War Claims; 1731.

H. R. 5566—Granting a pension to William Miller.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5567—Granting a pension to Sarah Whidden.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5568—Granting a pension to Frank E. Saxon.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5569—Granting a pension to Bennett Whidden.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5570—Granting a pension to James Duff.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5571—Granting a pension to Herbert Green.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5572—Granting a pension to James E. Whitehead.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5573—Granting a pension to Artie M. E. Thomas.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5574—Granting a pension to John G. Buehler.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5575—Granting a pension to Sophia Hendry.
Mr. Sparkman: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5576—Granting a pension to Calvin Champlin.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5577—Granting a pension to John Barnes.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5578—Granting a pension to Mary S. Ryan.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5579—Granting a pension to Luvinia Johnson.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5580—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Hall.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5581—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Wood.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5582—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia A. Mobley.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

H. R. 5583—Granting an increase of pension to Deliah J. Johnson.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1732.

H. R. 5584—Granting an increase of pension to Susan T. Lisk.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1732.

H. R. 5585—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Hazzard.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1732.

H. R. 5586—For the relief of J. M. Crumpton.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5587—For the relief of Samuel B. Ried.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on War Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5588—For the relief of James D. Butler.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on War Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5589—For the relief of William R. Young.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5590—For the relief of Squire Simes.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on War Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5591—For the relief of C. W. Moffatt.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5592—For the relief of C. J. Chason.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5593—For the relief of Harvey W. Lane.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5594—For the relief of the legal representatives of J. Hill Jones.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5595—For the relief of the heirs of Adam L. Eichelberger.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on War Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5596—Providing for the payment to C. H. Jewett, of Tarpon Springs, Fla., for extra work performed by him for the United States on the Canal Zone, Panama.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 1732.

H. R. 5597—To provide small farm homes for worthy citizens of the United States.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on the Public Lands, 1793.

H. R. 5598—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved Feb. 20, 1907.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1793.—Debated [Appendix, 408].

H. R. 5599—To amend an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1793.

H. R. 5600—To pension remarried widows.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1793.

H. R. 5601—To amend section 985 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on the Judiciary, 1793.

H. R. 5602—To amend section 860 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on the Judiciary, 1793.

H. R. 5603—To regulate the interstate shipment of cream by railway.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1793.

H. R. 5604—Granting public lands to the city of Monte Vista, Colo., for public park purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 1794.

H. R. 5605—To repeal an act entitled "An act divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character in certain cases."
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on the Judiciary, 1794.

H. R. 5606—To amend the act of Mar. 4, 1913, relative to Tuberculosis Hospital, District of Columbia.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the District of Columbia. 1794.

H. R. 5607—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Concordia, Kans., two cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Military Affairs, 1794.

H. R. 5608—To provide for a commission to visit foreign countries.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Labor, 1794.

H. R. 5609—To amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," approved June 17, 1902.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1832.

H. R. 5610—For reduction of postage rates on first-class mail matter.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1794.

H. R. 5611—To abolish the Commerce Court, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1794.

H. R. 5612—For the relief of estate of Joseph Melancon, deceased.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on War Claims, 1794.

H. R. 5613—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Hartman.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5614—For the relief of Thomas B. Lawrence.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 1794.

H. R. 5615—For the relief of the heirs of Lewis Stephens.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 1794.

H. R. 5616—Granting an increase of pension to Eli J. Allen.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5617—Granting a pension to Elmer E. Dickey.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5618—Granting a pension to Lula L. Lee.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5619—For the relief of the legal representatives of John Shane, deceased.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on War Claims, 1794.

H. R. 5620—Granting an increase of pension to Delliah Beecher.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5621—Granting an increase of pension to Bertha Herder.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5622—For the relief of Robert O. Hilligoss.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1794.

H. R. 5623—For the relief of estates of Rebecca and Nathan Dungan.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 1794.

H. R. 5624—For the relief of estate of William Grant.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 1794.

H. R. 5625—For the relief of Tracey Edson.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1794.

H. R. 5626—Granting an increase of pension to George Clare.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5627—Granting a pension to Ellen Soule.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5628—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse H. Bond.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5629—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Hess.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5630—Granting a pension to A. J. Ward.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5631—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Clay.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5632—Granting an increase of pension to James Reddan.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5633—Granting a pension to Emma E. Steele.
Mr. Lloyd; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5634—For the relief of the heirs of John R. McKee, deceased.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on War Claims, 1794.

H. R. 5635—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Bowman.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5636—Granting an increase of pension to Rowena A. Bullock.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5637—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Smith.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5638—Granting a pension to Abbie E. Farr.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5639—Granting an increase of pension to James L. Swan.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5640—Granting an increase of pension to Harmon S. Allen.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5641—Granting an increase of pension to James Ennis.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5642—Granting an increase of pension to Ichabod Rowe.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5643—Granting a pension to Mary E. Carney.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5644—Granting a pension to Margaret Steadman.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5645—Granting an increase of pension to John Brown.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5646—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Williamson.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5647—To correct the military record of Joseph Elshire.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Military Affairs, 1794.

H. R. 5648—Granting a pension to Grant H. Hill.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5649—Granting an increase of pension to John Finegan.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5650—Granting a pension to James W. Alexander.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5651—Granting a pension to Thomas J. Campbell.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5652—Granting a pension to Mary V. Doyle.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5653—Granting a pension to Charles B. Marshall, alias Charles B. Andrus.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5654—Granting a pension to Mary E. Hart.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5655—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Manspeaker.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5656—Granting a pension to William H. Haight.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5657—Granting a pension to Mary H. Bisbey.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5658—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Walker.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5659—Granting an increase of pension to Sherman L. Abbott.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5660—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Abbott.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5661—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Smock.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5662—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Bailey.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5663—Granting an increase of pension to John Hiet.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 1794.

H. R. 5664—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. King.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1795.

H. R. 5665—Granting an increase of pension to Albert G. Ingraham.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1795.

H. R. 5666—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Guest.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1795.

H. R. 5667—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Hird.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1795.

H. R. 5668—For the relief of Frank Hodges.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Claims, 1795.

H. R. 5669—To correct the military record of James A. Church.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Military Affairs, 1795.

H. R. 5670—Granting a pension to James E. Larkin.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Pensions, 1795.

H. R. 5671—For the relief of heirs of James Thompson.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on War Claims, 1795.

H. R. 5672—Granting a pension to Catharine L. Welch.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1795.

H. R. 5673—Providing that the marriage of a homestead entryman to a homestead entrywoman shall not impair the right of either to a patent.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on the Public Lands, 1832.

H. R. 5674—To amend section 9 of the act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, approved June 29, 1906, to permit the taking of the depositions of witnesses residing a long distance from the court.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1832.

H. R. 5675—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of O'Neill, State of Nebraska.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1832.

H. R. 5676—To further protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on the Judiciary, 1832.

H. R. 5677—To authorize reduction of value of improvements required by act of Apr. 28, 1904, and acts amendatory thereof, providing for homestead entries of certain lands in Nebraska of not exceeding 640 acres.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on the Public Lands, 1832.

H. R. 5678—To amend the second clause of section 4 of chapter 784 of the United States Statutes at Large, volume 32, page 195.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Agriculture, 1832.

H. R. 5679—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Broken Bow, State of Nebraska.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1832.

H. R. 5680—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Lexington, State of Nebraska.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1832.

H. R. 5681—To refund the cotton tax realized to the Government under the various acts of Congress.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1832.

H. R. 5682—To amend section 15 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended June 29, 1906, and June 18, 1910.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1832.

H. R. 5683—To prevent the nullification of State antigambling laws by international or interstate transmission of race-gambling bets or of racing odds.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1832.

H. R. 5684—To repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the Judiciary, 1832.

H. R. 5685—To provide for a road to the Shiloh National Military Park.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Military Affairs, 1832.

H. R. 5686—Declaring the selling, exchanging, or giving away any pistol, bowie knife, dirk or dirk knife, blackjack, dagger, sword cane, slung shot, brass or other metal knuckle in the District of Columbia a misdemeanor.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1833.

H. R. 5687—Declaring the carrying openly or concealed about the person any pistol, bowie knife, dirk or dirk knife, blackjack, dagger, sword cane, slung shot, brass or other metal knuckle in the District of Columbia a felony.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1833.

H. R. 5688—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Scottsbluff, State of Nebraska.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1833.

H. R. 5689—To make it unlawful for certain public officials to own capital stock or bonds in any and all public-service corporations doing business in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the Judiciary, 1833.

H. R. 5690—Declaring all highways in the several States used for the purpose of transporting rural mail to be post roads, and authorizing the improvement of same.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1833.

H. R. 5691—To regulate the issuance of injunctions in suits instituted in court to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1833.

H. R. 5692—To erect a post-office building in the city of Huntingdon, State of Tennessee.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1833.

H. R. 5693—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1833.

H. R. 5694—To repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on the Judiciary, 1833.

H. R. 5695—To prevent the sale or transportation of articles of food which have been held in cold-storage or refrigerating warehouses beyond the periods of time fixed herein, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1833.

H. R. 5696—To create a Commission on Social Insurance.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Appropriations, 1833.

H. R. 5697—Authorizing a survey of Tradewater River, and for other purposes.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1833.

H. R. 5698—Providing for the construction of a dredge boat to be used upon the Ohio River.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1833.

H. R. 5699—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in Christian County, in southwestern Kentucky.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1833.

H. R. 5700—For the erection of a public building at Madisonville, Ky.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1833.

H. R. 5701—To admit free of duty certain articles manufactured in the United States of America.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Ways and Means, 1833.

H. R. 5702—For the erection of a cold-storage warehouse in Washington, D. C.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1833.

H. R. 5703—To prohibit persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of railroad cars, locomotives, railroad rails, and structural steel, or in the mining and sale of coal, from becoming directors or other officers or employees of railroads engaged in interstate commerce.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on the Judiciary, 1833.

H. R. 5704—Authorizing a survey of Pond River, Ky., and for other purposes.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1833.

H. R. 5705—For the relief of farmers, merchants, and other dealers in leaf tobacco.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Ways and Means, 1833.

H. R. 5706—To provide for the securing of plans for additional buildings for the Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1833.

H. R. 5707—To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct experiments and determine the practicability of making paper material out of cornstalks, and to erect buildings and purchase apparatus therefor.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Agriculture, 1833.

H. R. 5708—Relating to punishment for contempt in Federal courts.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on the Judiciary, 1833.

H. R. 5709—For the construction of a lock and dam in the Ohio River below the mouth of Green River.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1833.

H. R. 5710—For the relief of the drafted men of Henderson County, Ky., and other counties of Kentucky.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Military Affairs, 1833.

H. R. 5711—Relating to punishment for contempt in Federal courts.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on the Judiciary, 1833.

H. R. 5712—Requiring a more complete record of all unmanufactured tobaccos.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Ways and Means, 1833.

H. R. 5713—To give effect to the provisions of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries in waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada, signed at Washington on Apr. 1, 1908, and ratified by the United States Senate Apr. 13, 1908.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1833.

H. R. 5714—To amend the Revised Statutes of the United States by adding thereto section 4547a, to provide for a more efficient remedy for the collection of seamen's wages and to provide fees for officers issuing and serving process.
Mr. Gregg; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1833.

H. R. 5715—Providing that the director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be a practical plate printer.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Appropriations, 1833.

H. R. 5716—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended June 18, 1910."
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1833.

H. R. 5717—To prohibit holding companies from engaging in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on the Judiciary, 1833.

H. R. 5718—To regulate the ownership of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1833.

H. R. 5719—To place control of Columbia Institution for the Deaf entirely under the president and board of directors of the institution and Congress.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1833.

H. R. 5720—Granting a pension to Malissa Sands.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5721—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Mize.
Mr. Connelly of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5722—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Dunn.
Mr. Connelly of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5723—Granting a pension to Ebb Workman.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5724—Granting a pension to Edward H. Osmond.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5725—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Pierson.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5226—Granting a pension to Walter Zogg.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5727—Granting a pension to Foster Rine.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5728—Granting a pension to Josephine Mitchell.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5729—Granting an increase of pension to David R. Gardner.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5730—Granting an increase of pension to Anthony Headley.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5731—Granting an increase of pension to Azuba Burch.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5732—For the relief of J. Walter Duncan.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5733—For the relief of S. C. Gist.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5734—For the relief of Oakley Randall.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5735—For the relief of Charles L. Barnes.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5736—For the relief of James H. McGill.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 1834.

H. R. 5737—For the relief of E. H. Hoult.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5738—For the relief of J. Walter Duncan.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on the Judiciary, 1834.

H. R. 5739—For the relief of Henry Borman.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 1834.

H. R. 5740—For the relief of Samuel Harrison.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 1834.

H. R. 5741—For the relief of Frank Sheldon.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5742—For the relief of the heirs of Elijah M. Hart.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5743—For the relief of the heirs of James A. Cummins.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5744—For the relief of the heirs of E. C. Trimble.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5745—To execute the findings of the court of Claims in the case of William Erskine, administrator of John M. Doddridge, deceased.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5746—For the relief of Marcus L. Pelham.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1834.

H. R. 5747—Granting a pension to Polly R. Parker.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5748—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy for one year in the case of Paymaster's Clerk Joseph O'Reilly.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1834.

H. R. 5749—Granting a pension to Mary A. Frazier.
Mr. Hammond; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5750—For the relief of William Keough.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5751—For the relief of Grace Harris.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on the Public Lands, 1834.

H. R. 5752—For the relief of Uriah S. Town.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on the Public Lands, 1834.

H. R. 5753—To correct the military record of John Minahan, alias John Bagley.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 1834.

H. R. 5754—Granting a pension to Theodore T. Simon.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5755—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. McCormick.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5756—Granting certain land to the Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Mr. Miller; Committee on the Public Lands, 1834.

H. R. 5757—Granting an increase of pension to James Buchanan.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5758—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Allen.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5759—Granting an increase of pension to Abby M. Thompson.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5760—Granting a pension to Amy Day.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5761—Granting a pension to Addie M. Faff.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5762—Granting a pension to Rosa A. Abbott.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5763—Granting a pension to Marcia H. Russell.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5764—Granting a pension to Clara G. Branch.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5765—Granting a pension to Lizzie E. Kerr.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5766—Granting a pension to Alice Hammond.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5767—Granting a pension to Juliett Wentworth.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5768—To perfect the title of the heirs of James S. Rollins, deceased, to bounty land warrant No. 58,479, issued to George Hickum, teamster, United States Quartermaster Department, War with Mexico.
Mr. Shackleford; Committee on the Public Lands, 1834.

H. R. 5769—For the relief of Mildred J. Bray.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5770—For the relief of David W. Reed.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5771—For the relief of the heirs of W. H. Sneed.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5772—For the relief of the legal representatives of William Goad, deceased.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5773—For the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Roberson, deceased.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5774—For the relief of the legal representatives of John Green, deceased.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5775—For the relief of the legal representatives of V. B. Walker, deceased.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5776—For the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph R. Mathews, deceased.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5777—For the relief of Thomas Kennedy, executor of the estate of Margaret Kennedy, deceased.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5778—For the relief of Edwin Moore.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 1834.

H. R. 5779—Granting a pension to George Price.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5780—Granting a pension to Ulysses S. Davis.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1834.

H. R. 5781—Granting a pension to William B. Johnson.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5782—Granting a pension to Columbus Wise.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5783—Granting a pension to Stephen H. Harrel.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5784—Granting a pension to Mary S. Overby.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5785—Granting a pension to Sophia Goodman.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5786—Granting a pension to Escar Smith.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5787—Granting a pension to Robert S. Hill.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5788—Granting a pension to William H. Jones.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5789—Granting a pension to Emmett Puckett.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5790—Granting a pension to Elise G. Irving.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5791—Granting a pension to Edwin Cline.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5792—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine May.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5793—Granting an increase of pension to Marcus E. Cartwright.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5794—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Parker.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5795—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Pearce.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5796—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Jacobs.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5797—Granting an increase of pension to Perry Knox.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5798—Granting an increase of pension to John Coombs.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5799—Granting an increase of pension to S. G. Ragsdale.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5800—Granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel S. Green.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1835.

H. R. 5801—For the relief of George D. Blakey.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5802—For the relief of Frank W. Clark.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5803—For the relief of Francis M. Price.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5804—For the relief of Martha A. Troop.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Military Affairs, 1835.

H. R. 5805—For the relief of Walter Langley.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Military Affairs, 1835.

H. R. 5806—For the relief of George W. Lackey, surviving partner of the firm of William Lackey & Sons.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5807—For the relief of the estate of Ben Whitaker, sr., deceased.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5808—For the relief of the estate of Joel F. Yager, deceased.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5809—For the relief of the estate of Leopold Harth, deceased.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5810—For the relief of the estate of David O. Conn, deceased.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5811—For the relief of the estate of W. C. Russell, deceased.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5812—For the relief of the estate of John M. Higgins, deceased.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5813—For the relief of the estate or heirs of Philip P. Phillips, deceased.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5814—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of A. W. Richards, administrator of estate of Kinchen Bell, deceased.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on War Claims, 1835.

H. R. 5815—To amend section 108, chapter 5, of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Smith of Texas; Committee on the Judiciary, 1833.

H. R. 5816—Providing for a commission to settle certain claims between the United States Government and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians and the Sioux of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota Bands.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1868.

H. R. 5817—To provide for appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Interior to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 1868.

H. R. 5818—For the construction of new lookouts in the post office at Red Wing, Minn.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Appropriations, 1868.

H. R. 5819—To create a Commission on Naturalization.
Mr. Murdock; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1868.

H. R. 5820—To encourage American commerce with foreign nations.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1868.

H. R. 5821—Granting a pension to Mary A. Guild.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1868.

H. R. 5822—Granting a pension to Henry Dixon.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1868.

H. R. 5823—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Clark.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1868.

H. R. 5824—Granting a pension to Mary E. Brock.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1868.

H. R. 5825—For the relief of John McKeon.
Mr. Bremner; Committee on Military Affairs, 1868.

H. R. 5826—Granting a pension to William R. Claxton.
Mr. Bremner; Committee on Pensions, 1869.

H. R. 5827—Granting a pension to Rosana Wavell.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1869.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5888.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5957.

H. R. 5828—Granting a pension to Mary E. Lindsay.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1869.

H. R. 5829—Granting an increase of pension to William Lendemann.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1869.

H. R. 5830—Granting a pension to Ernest E. Gill.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Pensions, 1869.

H. R. 5831—To correct the military record of Patrick Moran.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Military Affairs, 1869.

H. R. 5832—For the relief of Edward William Bailey.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Claims, 1869.

H. R. 5833—For the relief of William R. Cherry.
Mr. Holland; Committee on War Claims, 1869.

H. R. 5834—For the relief of Washington Allman and others.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Claims, 1869.

H. R. 5835—For the relief of Bernhard Steuber.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1869.

H. R. 5836—Granting a pension to Mrs. L. V. Postelwait.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1869.

H. R. 5837—Granting a pension to Andrew J. Hasiam.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1869.

H. R. 5838—Granting a pension to Rose McDermott.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1869.

H. R. 5839—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Burr.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1869.

H. R. 5840—For the relief of estate of Thomas Daly.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on War Claims, 1869.

H. R. 5841—Granting a homestead patent to Joyce Ann Skidmore.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on the Public Lands, 1869.

H. R. 5842—Granting to the civilian employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on the Judiciary, 1895.

H. R. 5843—Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Civil War who are either totally disabled for labor or so disabled as to require the aid and attendance of another person.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5844—Providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibits.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Ways and Means; 1895.

H. R. 5845—Appropriating $11,500 for grading at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Military Affairs, 1895.

H. R. 5846—To provide for the survey of the Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1895.

H. R. 5847—To prevent monopoly in the coastwise trade between Atlantic and Pacific coast ports of the United States via the Panama Canal.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1895.

H. R. 5848—To provide for the erection of a monument on the battle field of Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the United States Signal Corps during the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Military Affairs, 1895.

H. R. 5849—To amend section 100 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Francis; Committee on the Judiciary, 1895.

H. R. 5850—To amend section 162 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Revision of the Laws, 1895.

H. R. 5851—To authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric light and power within the Lihue district and the Koloa district, county of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 1895.

H. R. 5852—For the further regulation of financial institutions doing business in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1895.

H. R. 5853—To create a legislative drafting and reference bureau.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on the Library, 1895.

H. R. 5854—Granting a pension to Sarah Ann Davis.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5855—Granting an increase of pension to George Bailey.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5856—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lowe.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5857—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. McIlvaine.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5858—Granting a pension to Nettie Metzgar.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5859—For the relief of Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co.
Mr. Chandler; Committee on Claims, 1895.

H. R. 5860—For the relief of Emma H. Ridley.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Claims, 1895.

H. R. 5861—Granting an increase of pension to George R. Conard.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5862—Granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Crowl.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5863—For the relief of Frank H. Church, administrator of the estate of Cornelius Clay Cox.
Mr. Garner; Committee on Claims, 1895.

H. R. 5864—To remove the charge of desertion against Wilson Certain.
Mr. Good; Committee on Military Affairs, 1895.

H. R. 5865—To correct the military record of Robert Stinson.
Mr. Good; Committee on Military Affairs, 1895.

H. R. 5866—Granting a pension to Henry P. Niebuhr.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5867—Granting an increase of pension to James Dougherty.
Mr. Konop; Committee on Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5868—For the proper recognition of services rendered by Herman Haupt during the Civil War.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Military Affairs, 1895.

H. R. 5869—To correct the military record of Christopher P. Rhodes.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Military Affairs, 1895.

H. R. 5870—Granting a pension to Daniel Henry.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5871—Granting a pension to Michael Smetina.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5872—Granting a pension to Benjamin Shoeman.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5873—Granting a pension to Barbara Andrlik.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5874—Granting a pension to Mary A. Patnode.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5875—Granting an increase of pension to Cynthia E. Robinson.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5876—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. White.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5877—Granting a pension to Nathan J. Lewis.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5878—To correct the military record of Levi Mott.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Military Affairs, 1895.

H. R. 5879—Granting a pension to Joseph Wardle.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5880—Granting a pension to George L. Dikeman.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5881—Granting a pension to Johannah O'Keefe.
Mr. Underhill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1895.

H. R. 5882—For the relief of certain enlisted men of the Navy.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1925.

H. R. 5883—For increasing the Naval Establishment.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1925.

H. R. 5884—Granting to the people of the State of California the right of way upon and across the United States fish reservation at Baird, Shasta County, Cal.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 1925.

H. R. 5885—To revive the right of action under the act of Mar. 12, 1863 (12 Stat. L., p. 820).
Mr. Gregg; Committee on War Claims, 1925.

H. R. 5886—To amend section 3618 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the sale of public property.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1925.

H. R. 5887—To amend section 3240 of chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by act approved June 21, 1906, so as to provide for furnishing certain records or certified copies thereof, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on the Judiciary, 1925.

H. R. 5888—To extend the provisions of the pension act of June 27, 1890, to the Enrolled Missouri Militia and other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in the war for the suppression of the rebellion.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1925.

H. R. 5889—Authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint an additional post-office inspector in charge.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1925.

H. R. 5890—For the relief of settlers within the limits of the grant to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Co.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on the Public Lands, 1925.

H. R. 5891—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across White River at Newport, Ark.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1925.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 47), 3421.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3526, 3527.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3566.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5299.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 31], 5637.

H. R. 5892—Granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War.
Mr. Korbly; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1925.

H. R. 5893—To abolish death by hanging as a punishment for crime in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1925.

H. R. 5894—To amend an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.
Mr. Dent; Committee on the Judiciary, 1925.

H. R. 5895—Appropriating $3,500 for the transportation of soldiers of the Civil War to the celebration of the Gettysburg anniversary.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Appropriations, 1925.

H. R. 5896—To give parties to suits in equity in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the right of trial by jury.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on the Judiciary, 1926.

H. R. 5897—To protect fish not remaining the entire year within the waters of any State or Territory and authorizing the Department of Commerce to define the seasons and regulate the manner and conditions under which they may be taken or destroyed.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1926.

H. R. 5898—To regulate the interstate transportation of fish or products or compounds thereof when intended to be used for fertilizer or oil, or in the manufacture of fertilizer or oil.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1926.

H. R. 5899—To provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment, and for other purposes.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on the Judiciary, 1926.

H. R. 5900—Appropriating money for the improvement of Matawan Creek, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1926.

H. R. 5901—Appropriating money for the improvement of Shoal Harbor and Compton Creek, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1926.

H. R. 5902—To relieve the Supreme Court and to extend the jurisdiction of the Commerce Court, and for other purposes.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on the Judiciary, 1926.

H. R. 5903—To provide for the cession to the State of New York of all lands heretofore acquired by the United States in that part of the bed of the Harlem Ship Canal to be eliminated up to the new bulkhead to be hereafter established by the Secretary of War.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on the Public Lands, 1926.

H. R. 5904—Granting a pension to Joseph K. Jefferys.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5905—For the relief of the heirs of Alexander Stalnaker.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 1926.

H. R. 5906—Granting a pension to Edgar Travis.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pension, 1926.

H. R. 5907—To correct the military record of and grant to J. W. Mankins an honorable discharge.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 1926.

H. R. 5908—Granting an increase of pension to Owen E. Courtney.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5909—To correct the military record of John Sanspree.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Military Affairs, 1926.

H. R. 5910—Granting a pension to Oliver E. Penewit.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5911—For the relief of C. M. Parkins.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 1926.

H. R. 5912—Granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Gentner.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5913—To reinstate Edward P. Dieter as second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1926.

H. R. 5914—Granting an increase of pension to Levisa V. Dodge.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5915—Granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Taylor.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5916—To correct the military record of William P. Waggener.
Mr. Korbly; Committee on Military Affairs, 1926.

H. R. 5917—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Robinson.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5918—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Motry.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5919—Granting an increase of pension to Loren Shedd.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5920—Granting a pension to Alexander W. Donaldson.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5921—Granting an increase of pension to James Buchanan.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5922—Granting an increase of pension to Susana A. Turner.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5923—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Dailey.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5924—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Smith.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5925—Granting a pension to Sarah J. White.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5926—To grant honorable discharges to the quartermaster volunteers who served in the military service in the Civil War, and including their names in the roster of the Union Army.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Military Affairs, 1926.

H. R. 5927—Granting an increase of pension to Betsey E. Hubbard.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5928—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Bower.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5929—Granting a pension to Hugh W. Sawyer.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5930—Granting a pension to Taylor Jones.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5931—Granting a pension to Thomas Lamb.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5932—Granting a pension to Marie C. Wolcott.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5933—Granting a pension to Isaac N. Wilber.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5934—Granting a pension to Sophia J. Taylor.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5935—Granting an increase of pension to William Glidewell.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5936—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Quick.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5937—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Buckley.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5938—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Toppass.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5939—Granting an increase of pension to James Murphy.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5940—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Bruce.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5941—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Ellis.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5942—Granting an increase of pension to Israel Sturges.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5943—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Bryant.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5944—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Schnelle.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5945—Granting an increase of pension to Melchert H. Raney.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5946—Granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Ford.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5947—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac West.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5948—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. McClanahan.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5949—Granting an increase of pension to John Fort.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5950—Granting an increase of pension to Philip Farrell.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5951—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Wilson.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1926.

H. R. 5952—Granting an increase of pension to Charity Breeding.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5953—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Brookover, jr.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5954—Granting an increase of pension to Tavner Stewart.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5955—Granting an increase of pension to Emsey O. Young.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5956—Granting an increase of pension to Claridon F. Cherry.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5957—Granting an increase of pension to Wiley T. Huddleston.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5958—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Bogie.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5959—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan M. Martin.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5960—Granting an increase of pension to David Shulz.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5961—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Runion.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5962—Granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Carmack.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5963—For the relief of the estate of James McGuire, deceased.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on War Claims, 1927.

H. R. 5964—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Francis M. Sheppard.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on War Claims, 1927.

H. R. 5965—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Patterson.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 1927.

H. R. 5966—For the relief of Clyde Odum.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 1927.

H. R. 5967—For the relief of the estate of John Snyder.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on War Claims, 1927.

H. R. 5968—To effect certain reforms in the civil service by segregating clerks and employees of the white race from those of African blood or descent.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1985.

H. R. 5969—To codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to publicity of contributions and expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, and limiting the amount of campaign expenses.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 1985.

H. R. 5970—To reinstate certain Indian depredations cases on the dockets of the Court of Claims, and to authorize their readjudication according to an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved Mar. 3, 1891.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Claims, 1985.

H. R. 5971—To amend an act entitled "An act to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroad or other means of transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and repealing sections 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389, and 4390 of the United States Revised Statutes," approved June 29, 1906.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1985.

H. R. 5972—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make monthly settlements to certain persons borne on the pension rolls.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1985.

H. R. 5973—To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1985.

H. R. 5974—To provide for the surveying of the unsurveyed lands in the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on the Public Lands, 1985.

H. R. 5975—To define procedure in creating forest reserves in the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on the Public Lands, 1985.

H. R. 5976—To provide for the examination and survey of West Creek, Ocean County, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1985.

H. R. 5977—To provide for publication by national banking associations and savings banks and trust companies of the reports of resources and liabilities and dividends required to be made by them to the Comptroller of the Currency.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1985.

H. R. 5978—To amend section 5 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," enacted on the 29th day of June, 1906.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Banking and Currency, uralization, 1985.

H. R. 5979—To authorize the survey, platting, dedication, sale, and rental of the tidelands and the harbor area in front of and adjoining the town of Juneau, Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wickersham; Committee on the Public Lands, 1985.

H. R. 5980—To authorize the President of the United States to build or acquire steamships for use as naval auxiliaries and transports, and to arrange for the use of these ships when not needed for such service, and to make an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1985.

H. R. 5981—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the town of Berryville, in the State of Arkansas, four condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1985.

H. R. 5982—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea," approved Aug. 2, 1882, as amended by an act approved Dec. 19, 1908.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1985.

H. R. 5983—To regulate detached service in the line of the Army.
Mr. French; Committee on Military Affairs, 1985.

H. R. 5984—Providing for the improvement of the Kootenai River in Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1985.

H. R. 5985—Providing for the improvement of the St. Marys and St. Joe Rivers in Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1985.

H. R. 5986—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the governor of New Mexico, for the use of the State of New Mexico in the furnishing of its capitol building, the unused balance of the sum appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the constitutional convention of said State and certain elections.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Appropriations, 1985.

H. R. 5987—To encourage and promote the sinking of wells on desert lands in the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on the Public Lands, 1985.

H. R. 5988—To create a commission to be known as a Country Life Institute, and defining its duties and powers.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Agriculture; 1985.—Debated, 1981, 1982.

H. R. 5989—To authorize the exploration and purchase of mines within the boundaries of private land claims.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on the Public Lands, 1985.

H. R. 5990—Increasing the rate of pension of certain widows of soldiers and sailors in the late Civil War.
Mr. Wilder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1985.

H. R. 5991—To authorize the payment of $2,000 to the widow of the late Tranquilino Luna, in full for his contest expenses in the contested-election case of Manzanares *v.* Luna.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Appropriations, 1985.

H. R. 5992—To provide compensation for the owners of property injured or destroyed by overflow caused by the Government works at Lake McMillan, a part of the Carlsbad project in New Mexico.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Claims, 1985.

H. R. 5993—Authorizing the city of Montrose, Colo., to purchase certain public lands for public park purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 1985.

H. R. 5994—Granting a pension to Joseph E. Bilbo.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Pensions, 1985.

H. R. 5995—Granting an increase of pension to Eleanor K. Fillis.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1985.

H. R. 5996—Granting an increase of pension to Nora Johnston.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 5997—To remove the charge of desertion against Peder Anderson.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 1986.

H. R. 5998—To remove the charge of desertion against John Reardon.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 1986.

H. R. 5999—Granting an increase of pension to Ezra Stevens.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6000—To appoint Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, retired, to the grade of major general on the retired list of the Army.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Military Affairs, 1986.

H. R. 6001—Granting a pension to Margaret Duggan.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6002—Granting a pension to William Clephane.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6003—To correct the military record of A. W. Sudduth.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1986.

H. R. 6004—To correct the military record of Ramon Padilla.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1986.

H. R. 6005—For the relief of Juan Oeana.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1986.

H. R. 6006—Granting land to school district No. 15, Taos County, N. Mex.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on the Public Lands, 1986.

H. R. 6007—For the relief of Jose T. Santillanes.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Claims, 1986.

H. R. 6008—Granting a pension to Francisco Montoya.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Pensions, 1986.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 6009—Granting a pension to Donaciano Gurule.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Pensions, 1986.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 6010—For the relief of B. A. Nymeyer.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Claims, 1986.

H. R. 6011—For the relief of the estate of Justiniano Castillo.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Claims, 1986.

H. R. 6012—Granting an increase of pension to Margarita S. Salazar.
Mr. Fergusson; Committte on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6013—For the relief of the heirs of Francisco Gonzalez.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Claims, 1986.

H. R. 6014—For the relief of Serapio Romero, late postmaster at Las Vegas, N. Mex.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Claims, 1986.

H. R. 6015—For the relief of Juan Paiz.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Claims, 1986.

H. R. 6016—For the relief of Machinist Alfonso M. Skinner, United States Navy, retired.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1986.

H. R. 6017—For the relief of Paymaster Alvin Hovey-King, United States Navy.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1986.

H. R. 6018—Granting a pension to Alice E. Welding.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6019—Granting a pension to James H. Schneider.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6020—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Mahurin.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6021—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Cleveland.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6022—Granting an increase of pension to William Lay.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6023—Granting an increase of pension to John F. D. Gerall.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6024—Granting an increase of pension to Arminta Williams.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6025—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley Roberts.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6026—Granting an increase of pension to Isom Richey.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6027—Granting an increase of pension to W. R. Gabbord.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6028—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Morris.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6029—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur G. McKeown.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6030—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Dailey.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6031—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Conine.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6032—Granting an increase of pension to James Haley.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6033—Granting an increase of pension to John Kimbell.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6034—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Frederick.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6035—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua Lindsey.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6036—Granting an increase of pension to M. Carlton.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6037—Granting an increase of pension to John Cavin.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6038—Granting an increase of pension to William Sturgeon, now known as William Patton.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6039—Granting a pension to Patrick J. Dugan.
Mr. Gordon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2013.

H. R. 6040—For the relief of the heirs of James Caughlen.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Claims, 1986.

H. R. 6041—Granting a pension to Marie E. Tilton.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6042—Granting a pension to Annie Cantara.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6043—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Kotchin.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6044—Granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Sylvester.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6045—Granting an increase of pension to George A. Swepeniser.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6046—Granting a pension to Ella Afflerbach.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6047—Granting a pension to Henry J. Hennigar, alias Edgar Swissberry.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6048—Granting a pension to Lewis K. Rohde.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6049—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Wells.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6050—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Meek.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6051—Granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Stevenson.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6052—For the relief of William P. Havenor.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 1986.

H. R. 6053—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to amend the record of Lieut. William S. Cox.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1986.

H. R. 6054—Granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Walser.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1986.

H. R. 6055—For the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Huttonsville, W. Va.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on War Claims, 1986.

H. R. 6056—To provide for the examination and survey of Forked River, Ocean County, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2013.

H. R. 6057—To regulate the carriage of passengers in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Howard; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2013.

H. R. 6058—To amend and reenact section 5241 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2013.

H. R. 6059—To provide for uniform preferential primaries for candidates of the several political parties for nomination for President of the United States, and to provide for the election of delegates of such political parties to their respective national conventions, for the election of national committeemen, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hinebaugh; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 2013.

H. R. 6060—To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 2013

H. R. 6061—To provide for a site and public building at Bradentown, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2013.

H. R. 6062—Providing that the title of the State of Louisiana be confirmed to a certain tract of land.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on the Public Lands, 2013.

H. R. 6063—To apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mines and mining, and to regulate the expenditure thereof.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Mines and Mining, 2013.

H. R. 6064—To provide for the register and enrollment of vessels built in foreign countries when such vessels have been wrecked on the coasts of the United States or her possessions or adjacent waters and salved by American citizens and repaired in American shipyards.
Mr. Hardy; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2013.

H. R. 6065—To amend the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as heretofore amended.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2013.

H. R. 6066—For the relief of the owners of certain cotton taken by the United States authorities in Adams County, Miss., in 1863, and shipped away on the steamer Gladiator.
Mr. Quin; Committee on War Claims, 2013.

H. R. 6067—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the taking of private property and damages thereto as a result of the improvement of the Mississippi River for navigation.
Mr. Quin; Committee on the Judiciary, 2013.

H. R. 6068—To reclassify the salaries of assistant postmasters and employees above the clerical grades in post offices of the first and second class.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2013.

H. R. 6069—To extend the proposed reorganization of the customs service for a period of two years.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Ways and Means, 2013.

H. R. 6070—To amend an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, approved Mar. 4, 1911.
Mr. Gregg; Committee on Agriculture, 2013.

H. R. 6071—Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the pioneer women of America.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Library, 2013.

H. R. 6072—To amend the laws relating to patents for designs.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Patents, 2013.

H. R. 6073—To authorize the building of dams across the South Branch of the Potomac River.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2013.

H. R. 6074—To establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the fourth congressional district of the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Hull; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2013.

H. R. 6075—For the relief of George Welty.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Claims, 2013.

H. R. 6076—Granting an honorable discharge to Alexander C. Morris.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Military Affairs, 2013.

H. R. 6077—Granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Guseman.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2013.

H. R. 6078—Granting an increase of pension to John Bean.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2013.

H. R. 6079—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Bennett.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on John F. Bennett.

H. R. 6080—For the relief of the heirs of Solomon Kean.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on War Claims, 2013.

H. R. 6081—Granting a pension to Solomon L. Jacobs.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2013.

H. R. 6082—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Bucher.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2013.

H. R. 6083—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen Skeen.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2013.

H. R. 6084—For the relief of Albert O. Tucker.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on War Claims, 2013.

H. R. 6085—Granting an increase of pension to Melvina Pennington.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2013.

H. R. 6086—To award a medal of honor to Maj. John O. Skinner, surgeon, United States Army, retired.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2013.

H. R. 6087—Granting a pension to George W. Bond.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2013.

H. R. 6088—Granting a pension to Bridget Gaffney.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6089—Granting an increase of pension to Johanna O'Brien.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6090—Granting an increase of pension to Cordelia A. Naphy.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6091—Granting an increase of pension to Esther Yates.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6092—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Chamberlin.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6093—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Patrick Kelley, alias Patrick Cuddy.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2014.

H. R. 6094—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Ellis.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2014.

H. R. 6095—Granting a pension to M. M. Mahoney.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6096—Granting a pension to Garfield Lay.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6097—Granting a pension to W. H. Bush.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6098—Granting a pension to Henry T. Dawson.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6099—Granting a pension to Ofa Johnson.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6100—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn.
Mr. Hull; Committee on War Claims, 2014.

H. R. 6101—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Josiah Anthony, deceased.
Mr. Hull; Committee on War Claims, 2014.

H. R. 6102—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Howard Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gallatin, Tenn.
Mr. Hull; Committee on War Claims, 2014.

H. R. 6103—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Elvina Cunnyngham, deceased.
Mr. Hull; Committee on War Claims, 2014.

H. R. 6104—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Whitson.
Mr. Lewis of Maryland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6105—Granting a pension to F. G. Kasimur.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6106—Granting a pension to Annie M. Easland.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6107—Granting a pension to Ezra G. Bill.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6108—Granting an increase of pension to Delia J. McKeon.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6109—Granting an increase of pension to Bridget Brassill.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6110—To remove the charge of desertion against William H. Benjamin, alias Charles Clarke.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2014.

H. R. 6111—To remove the charge of desertion against William Helm.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2014.

H. R. 6112—Granting a pension to Richard McNeely.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6113—Granting an increase of pension to A. S. Dyke.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6114—Granting a pension to J. F. Mercer.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6115—Granting a pension to George L. Kingsland.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6116—Granting a pension to Mary E. Phelps.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6117—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline Bitterny.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6118—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Logan.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6119—Granting an increase of pension to Seton Harper.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6120—Granting an increase of pension to Barnett Cunningham.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6121—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred A. Trover.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6122—Granting a pension to Maria Mowbray.
Mr. Payne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6123—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen A. Boland.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6124—Granting an increase of pnsion to James S. Rich.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6125—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret O'Brien.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6126—Granting an increase of pension to Herman Hoffmeister.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6127—Granting an increase of pension to Michael E. Breck.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6128—For the relief of Michael Boyle.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 2014.

H. R. 6129—Granting a pension to Anna K. Harris.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6130—Granting a pension to John Brennan.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6131—Granting an increase of pension to Amelia E. Hatfield.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6132—Granting a pension to Chester E. Wadsworth.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2014.

H. R. 6133—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Huttonsville, W. Va.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on War Claims, 2014.

H. R. 6134—To amend the act authorizing the construction of a public building at Biddeford, Me.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2071.

H. R. 6135—For the purchase or construction of a vessel or launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Portland, Me.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2071.

H. R. 6136—To regulate the interstate use of automobiles and all self-propelled vehicles which use the public highways in interstate commerce.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2071.

H. R. 6137—For the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Knoxville, Iowa.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2071.

H. R. 6138—For the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Winterset, Iowa.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2071.

H. R. 6139—For the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Indianola, Iowa.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2071.

H. R. 6140—For the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Nevada, Iowa.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2071.

H. R. 6141—Providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 2071.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 30), 2215.—Changed from House Calendar to Union Calendar, 2315.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 2517), 2430–2442.

H. R. 6142—For the safeguarding of passengers on interstate railways from loss of life or personal physical injury.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2071.

H. R. 6143—Relating to the maintenance of actions for death on the high seas and other navigable waters.
Mr. Peters; Committee on the Judiciary, 2071.

H. R. 6144—To amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minn.," approved Feb. 26, 1904.
Mr. Lindbergh; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2071.

H. R. 6145—Granting to the civilian employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on the Judiciary, 2071.

H. R. 6146—To further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting interstate transportation of the products of certain forms of child labor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2071.

H. R. 6147—Providing that agents be sent into the South American Republics and into China and Japan for the purpose of inquiring into our trade relations with those countries and urging the use of American cotton goods.
Mr. Heflin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2071.

H. R. 6148—To regulate the shipment of cotton in bales between the States and Territories and foreign countries, and requiring the marking of the tare on each bale, and prescribing penalties for deducting excess of weight as tare.
Mr. Heflin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2071.

H. R. 6149—To abolish the Ozark National Forest.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on the Public Lands, 2071.

H. R. 6150—To require street railways carrying passengers in their cars within the District of Columbia to provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races, and to prescribe punishments and penalties for violating its provisions.
Mr. Harrison of Mississippi; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2071.

H. R. 6151—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Middletown, in the State of Pennsylvania, two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 2071.

H. R. 6152—To acquire certain land in Washington Heights for a public square, to be known as Columbia Square.
Mr. Aiken; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2071.

H. R. 6153—Authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire the hill in or near the city of Nashville, Tenn., comprising about 54 acres, which was the site of Fort Negley, one of the salient points of the Federal line in the Battle of Nashville, and to restore and reconstruct said fort and fortifications and make of said land a national park, and making appropriation therefor.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 2071.

H. R. 6154—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the taking of private property and damages thereto as a result of the improvement of the Mississippi River for navigation.
Mr. Quin; Committee on the Judiciary, 2071.

H. R. 6155—For the erection of a Federal building at Donaldsonville, La.
Mr. Morgan of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2071.

H. R. 6156—Fixing the compensation of Members of Congress elected to fill unexpired terms.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 2071.

H. R. 6157—Reducing the number of Members of the House of Representatives, and providing for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on the Census, 2071.

H. R. 6158—To establish a bureau for the institution of a system to loan money to farmers upon agricultural lands as security.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Ways and Means, 2071.—Debated, 4875, 4877.

H. R. 6159—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan M. McCoy.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2071.

H. R. 6160—Granting a pension to Coles Abrams.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6161—Providing that the title of Leonard Thibodeaux, Albert Barras, and Amelina Barras be confirmed to a certain tract of land.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on the Public Lands, 2072.

H. R. 6162—Granting a pension to Sara S. Smith.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6163—Granting an increase of pension to George D. King.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6164—For the relief of W. T. Vaughan.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 2072.

H. R. 6165—Granting a pension to Frank L. McNamara.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6166—Granting a pension to Florinda Butler Evans.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6167—Granting a pension to Sallie W. Willard.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6168—To reimburse the estate of Gen. George Washington for certain lands of his in the State of Ohio lost by conflicting grants made under the authority of the United States.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on the Public Lands, 2072.

H. R. 6169—Granting a pension to Joseph Dean.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6170—Granting a pension to August Gruenwald.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6171—Granting a pension to Max Garber.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6172—Granting a pension to Helen Hascall Woodward.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6173—Granting a pension to Angelina Fischer.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6174—Granting a pension to Patrick Burke.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6175—Granting a pension to Johanna Moss.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6176—For the relief of Walter E. Murphy.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Claims, 2072.

H. R. 6177—For the relief of James Bartlett.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Military Affairs, 2072.

H. R. 6178—To correct the military record of James H. Campbell.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Military Affairs, 2072.

H. R. 6179—To correct the military record of John Quinn.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Military Affairs, 2072.

H. R. 6180—To remove the charge of desertion standing against Servello J. Dematos.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Military Affairs, 2072.

H. R. 6181—For the relief of Mrs. Herbert Williams.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 2072.

H. R. 6182—Granting a pension to Mary C. Schach.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6183—Granting an increase of pension to Paulina Kerr.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6184—Granting an increase of pension to Willard W. Mitchell.
Mr. Morgan of Louisiana; Committee on Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6185—Granting a pension to Laura A. Graham.
Mr. Morgan of Louisiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6186—For the relief of estate of Joseph D. Hayes.
Mr. Pou; Committee on War Claims, 2072.

H. R. 6187—Granting a pension to Elmer E. Ripley.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6188—Granting an increase of pension to Lida Jane Harrington.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6189—For the relief of John Jakes.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 2072.

H. R. 6190—For the relief of Thomas Duke.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 2072.

H. R. 6191—To appoint Wilbur F. Cogswell an assistant engineer in the Navy and place him on the retired list.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2072.

H. R. 6192—For the relief of A. Ramirez & Co.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 2072.

H. R. 6193—For the relief of Nora Davidson.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Claims, 2072.

H. R. 6194—Granting an increase of pension to Wilhelmina D. Ballard.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6195—Granting an increase of pension to William Holgate.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6196—For the relief of Rittenhouse Moore.
Mr. Taylor of Alabama; Committee on Claims, 2072.

H. R. 6197—For the relief of John Duggan.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 2072.

H. R. 6198—Granting an increase of pension to Willis S. Mahon.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Pensions, 2072.

H. R. 6199—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved Mar. 4, 1909.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; Committee on the Judiciary, 2114.

H. R. 6200—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; Committee on the Judiciary, 2114.

H. R. 6201—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a deed to the persons hereinafter named for part of a lot in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Whitacre; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2114.

H. R. 6202—Providing for the disposition of effects of deceased patients of the Public Health Service and of certain deceased officers and men connected with the Army.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2114.

H. R. 6203—Providing for the agricultural entry of oil, gas, and phosphate lands.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 2114.

H. R. 6204—To promote the efficiency of the Public Health Service.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2114.

H. R. 6205—Providing for supplemental patents without limitation.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 2114.

H. R. 6206—For the relief of entrymen under the enlarged-homestead law and defining the meaning of the term "qualified entryman" as used in the said act.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 2114.

H. R. 6207—Providing for second homestead entries.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 2114.

H. R. 6208—Providing for second homestead and desert entries.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 2114.

H. R. 6209—To authorize the entry of lands chiefly valuable for sand, gravel, or clay under the placer-mining laws.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on the Public Lands, 2114.

H. R. 6210—To regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia.
Mr. J. I. Nolan; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2114.

H. R. 6211—Providing for the establishment of the United States National Bank of America in the city of Washington, D. C.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2114.

H. R. 6212—To refund to lawful claimants the cotton tax collected for the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2114.

H. R. 6213—To amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908," approved Mar. 4, 1907; and to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907," approved June 30, 1906.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on Agriculture, 2114.

H. R. 6214—In aid of the common schools in Mississippi.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on the Public Lands, 2115.

H. R. 6215—To extend the limits of Shiloh National Military Park.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 2115.

H. R. 6216—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in any ship, naval station, or building used, controlled, or owned by the United States Government.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, 2115.

H. R. 6217—To amend section 162 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on the Judiciary, 2115.

H. R. 6218—To prohibit the receipt, delivery, or transmission of interstate or foreign messages, or other information to be used in connection with, and to prohibit interstate and foreign transactions of every character and description that in anywise depend upon margins as a part thereof, and for other purposes.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on Agriculture, 2115.

H. R. 6219—To amend section 1608j of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved Mar. 3, 1901, as amended by the act of Congress approved Feb. 23, 1905.
Mr. Borland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2115.

H. R. 6220—For the relief of Hosea Stone.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Military Affairs, 2115.

H. R. 6221—Granting a pension to Sarah C. Wilson.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6222—For the relief of Francis L. Flanders.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6223—Granting an increase of pension to Annie L. Stimson.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6224—For the relief of Levi Poling.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6225—Granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6226—Granting a pension to John M. Cornelison.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6227—Granting a pension to Walter Hudgins.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6228—For the relief of heirs or estate of Jesse Mabry, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6229—For the relief of the heirs of David R. Hubbard, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6230—For the relief of heirs of E. C. Cornelius, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6231—For the relief of the estate of Henry Mitts, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6232—To pay Cowden & Cowden, of Amory, Monroe County, Miss., for the loss of a horse while being used by the Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6233—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Christian Church of Corinth, Miss.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6234—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Church of Kossuth, Miss.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6235—To carry into effect findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Corinth, Miss.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6236—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Baptist Church of Corinth, Miss.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6237—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of Presbyterian Church of Corinth, Miss.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6238—For the relief of Peter A. Bratton.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6239—For the relief of William B. Bristol.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6240—Granting a pension to Marcella Rowan.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6241—Granting a pension to Mary J. Mitchell.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6242—Granting a pension to Sophia C. Lother.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6243—Granting a pension to Martha L. Hume.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6244—Granting a pension to Bennit Hisler.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6245—Granting a pension to James E. Whipple.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6246—Granting an increase of pension to William Bales.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6247—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Woodland.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115

H. R. 6248—Granting an increase of pension to William Vance.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6249—Granting an increase of pension to William Syers.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6250—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Sullivan.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6251—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Stoddard.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6252—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram Neville.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6253—Granting an increase of pension to Orin P. McCreedy.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6254—Granting an increase of pension to Elisha D. Ely.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6255—Granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Gibbs.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6256—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Foy.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6257—Granting a pension to Rhoda L. Goreham.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6258—To remove the charge of desertion against George Hull.
Mr. Good; Committee on Military Affairs, 2115.

H. R. 6259—Granting a pension to Flora May Baker.
Mr. Helgesen; Committee on the Public Lands, 2115.

H. R. 6260—For the relief of Hyacinthe Villeneuve.
Mr. Helgesen; Committee on the Public Lands, 2115.

H. R. 6261—For the relief of Aden Carpenter.
Mr. Jones; Committee on War Claims, 2115.

H. R. 6262—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan W. Fitz Gerald.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6263—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Whitson.
Mr. Lewis of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6264—Granting an increase of pension to David S. Downey.
Mr. Lewis of Maryland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6265—Granting a pension to Myrtle May Hoffman.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6266—Granting a pension to Edward A. Mueller.
Mr. McDermott; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6267—Granting a pension to Joseph Mulholland.
Mr. McDermott; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6268—Granting an increase of pension to Gus Bell.
Mr. McDermott; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6269—Granting an increase of pension to Erastus P. Daggett.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6270—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah R. Stutler.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6271—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram Lyons.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6272—Granting a pension to John W. Merriman.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6273—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Watson.
Mr. Small; Committee on Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6274—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Hines.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6275—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Beck.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2115.

H. R. 6276—For releasing and quitclaiming of all claims of the United States to arpent lot No. 28, in the old city of Pensacola, Fla.
Mr. Wilson of Florida; Committee on the Public Lands, 2143.

H. R. 6277—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to cause to be sold at auction to the highest bidder a certain wharf site, wharf and buildings thereon, and other tracts of land situate at Sitka, in the Territory of Alaska.
Mr. Wickersham; Committee on the Public Lands, 2143.

H. R. 6278—To provide for the preliminary examination and survey of the mouth of Snake River and the harbor of Nome, Alaska, to cause plans and estimates to be made for the improvement thereof, to make an appropriation to pay for the same, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wickersham; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2143.

H. R. 6279—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to erect a public building at Fairbanks, Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wickersham; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2143.

H. R. 6280—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, by conferring jurisdiction on the Interstate Commerce Commission over certain contracts and combinations.
Mr. Levy; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2143.

H. R. 6281—Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 2143.

H. R. 6282—To provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes.
Mr. Harrison of New York; Committee on Ways and Means, 2143.—Reported back (H. Rept. 23), 2152, 2169.—Debated, 2201–2211.—Amended and passed House, 2211.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 2221.

H. R. 6283—To create a national rivers commission.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2144.

H. R. 6284—Providing for a survey for a military and post road from the city of Washington, D. C., to Indianhead, Charles County, Md.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 2144.

H. R. 6285—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the claim of the legal representative of James Millingar, deceased.
Mr. Browning; Committee on War Claims, 2144.

H. R. 6286—Granting an increase of pension to David N. Carmedy.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6287—Granting a pension to Daniel Smith.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6288—Granting an increase of pension to Constantine Kelley.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6289—Granting a pension to Sudie Hopkins.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6290—Granting a pension to Penelope A. White.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6291—Granting a pension to Sanford P. Cutler.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6292—Granting a pension to Robert J. Branch.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6293—Granting a pension to Martha J. Collier.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6294—Granting a pension to Thompson P. McCluney.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6295—Granting a pension to Sanford P. Cutler.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6296—Granting a pension to Virginia Hager.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6297—Granting a pension to William H. Nelson.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6298—Granting a pension to Joel Harreford.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6299—Granting a pension to Roseannah Martin.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6300—Granting a pension to Thomas G. Butner.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6301—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Allen.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6302—Granting an increase of pension to James Hudgins.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6303—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Duncan.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6304—Granting an increase of pension to Eleazar Spyres.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6305—Granting an increase of pension to John Adams.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6306—Granting an increase of pension to Robert A. White.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6307—Granting an increase of pension to Taylor Hulin.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6308—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Wade.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6309—Granting an increase of pension to Robert L. McMurtry.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6310—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Palmer.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6311—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick Gallagher.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6312—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Brand.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6313—Granting an increase of pension to Samantha E. Clark.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6314—Granting an increase of pension to James K. Dickinson.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6315—Granting an increase of pension to Simon S. Coy.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6316—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Drummond.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6317—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Owings.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6318—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Jackson, alias William Beverly.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6319—Granting an increase of pension to William J. McGhee.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6320—Granting an increase of pension to Charles McIntyre.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6321—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Bridges.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6322—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver Tennis.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6323—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Covey.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6324—Granting an increase of pension to Carrick McCain.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6325—Granting an increase of pension to John Bridge.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6326—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6327—Granting an increase of pension to Osborn Parrish.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6328—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Hall.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6329—Granting an increase of pension to Fields B. Glenn.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6330—Granting an increase of pension to Lee W. Putnam.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6331—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Gregg.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6332—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Keller.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6333—Granting an increase of pension to Claudius L. Pyle.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6334—Granting an increase of pension to Christian B. Old.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6335—Granting an increase of pension to Vernon L. Johnson.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6336—Granting an increase of pension to William Bybee.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2144.

H. R. 6337—For the relief of the estate of Saint Clair Ogg.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2144.

H. R. 6338—For the relief of William R. Coble.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2144.

H. R. 6339—For the relief of John M. Mock.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2144.

H. R. 6340—For the relief of the legal representatives of Oliver C. Joyce.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2144.

H. R. 6341—For the relief of the legal representatives of James M. Lindsay.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2144.

H. R. 6342—For the relief of Benjamin F. Follin.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2144.

H. R. 6343—For the relief of the heirs of Joseph F. Brooks, deceased.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2144.

H. R. 6344—For the relief of L. D. Force, alias L. D. Foree.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2144.

H. R. 6345—For the relief of Mrs. William C. Lucas.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2145.

H. R. 6346—For the relief of Alonzo Rich.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2145.

H. R. 6347—For the relief of Ivory F. Johnson.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2145.

H. R. 6348—For the relief of Dewitt C. Blanchard.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2145.

H. R. 6349—For the relief of James Cahalan.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2145.

H. R. 6350—For the relief of James T. Ellis.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2145.

H. R. 6351—To correct the military record of William J. McGhee.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2145.

H. R. 6352—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of John B. Harrelson, administrator of the estate of Nathan E. Harrelson, deceased.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2145.

H. R. 6353—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Elijah B. Hammontree, administrator of the estate of John Hammontree, deceased.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2145.

H. R. 6354—For the relief of James D. Hutton and others.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 2145.

H. R. 6355—For the relief of Irenus Hovis.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on War Claims, 2145.

H. R. 6356—For the relief of the heirs of Alexander Ward, deceased.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on War Claims, 2145.

H. R. 6357—Granting a pension to D. C. Creese.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6358—Granting a pension to Anna K. Rhoades.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6359—Granting a pension to Catherine E. McDonald.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6360—Granting a pension to John L. Murphy.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6361—For the relief of Revilow N. Spohn.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 2145.

H. R. 6362—Granting an increase of pension to Calvin S. Mullins.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6363—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Becker.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6364—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Moran.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6365—Granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Potter.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6366—To correct the military record of James Boyd.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2145.

H. R. 6367—For the relief of the heirs of Edgar H. Bates.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 2145.

H. R. 6368—Granting a pension to Henry M. Rulon.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6369—Granting an increase of pension to James N. Fugate.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6370—Granting a pension to John J. Boggs.
Mr. Wilson of Florida; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2145.

H. R. 6371—For the relief of H. W. Reddick.
Mr. Wilson of Florida; Committee on War Claims, 2145.

H. R. 6372—To extend the pension laws of the United States to the soldiers engaged in the Utah expedition of 1857 and 1858, and to the widows and children of such soldiers.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Pensions, 2169.

H. R. 6373—To extend the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and of Feb. 6, 1907, to the Enrolled Missouri Militia and other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6374—To create a board of river regulation and to provide a fund, for the regulation and control of the flow of navigable rivers in aid of interstate commerce, and as a means to that end to provide for flood prevention and protection and for the beneficial use of flood waters and for water storage and for the protection of watersheds from denudation and erosion and from forest fires and for the cooperation of Government services and bureaus with each other and with States, municipalities, and other local agencies.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2170.

H. R. 6375—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at a point near the city of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Collier; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2170.

H. R. 6376—For the erection of a military post at or near the city of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Military Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6377—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6378—To authorize Robert W. Buskirk, of Matewan, W. Va., to bridge the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at Matewan, Mingo County, W. Va., where the same forms the boundary line between the States of West Virginia and Kentucky.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2170.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 50), 3421.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3528.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3566.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5298.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 23], 5637.

H. R. 6379—To prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations.
Mr. Roddenbery; Committee on Agriculture, 2170.

H. R. 6380—For the reduction of postage on first-class matter to 1 cent per ounce.
Mr. Roddenbery; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2170.

H. R. 6381—Providing for the erection of a suitable monument on the grave of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, in Arlington National Cemetery, in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6382—To provide for representation of the United States in the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, and for other purposes.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2170.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 53), 3530—Debated and laid on the table, 3787–3794. (See bill S. 1620.)

H. R. 6383—To amend section 19 of an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings; to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings; to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings; to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings; and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1913.
Mr. McCoy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2170.—Reported back (H. Rept. 27), 2215.—Debated, 2277–2280, 2445, 2542–2544, 2619–2625.—Amended and passed House, 2625.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2629.—Reported back (S. Rept. 93) and passed Senate, 2973.—Examined and signed, 3083, 3116.—Presented to the President, 3307.—Approved [Public, No. 7], 3307.

H. R. 6384—Making an appropriation to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Appropriations, 2170.

H. R. 6385—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the destruction of private property and damage thereto as the result of the construction of levees along and other improvements of the Mississippi River.
Mr. Quin; Committee on the Judiciary, 2170.

H. R. 6386—Authorizing the equipment of the Norfolk Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, Va., for the repair and construction of battleships and other vessels, and making an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6387—To establish an immigration station on Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, purchase a suitable site therefor, and erect thereon suitable buildings for such a station.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2170.

H. R. 6388—Authorizing the construction of a new dry dock at the Norfolk Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, Va., and making an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6389—To correct the military record of Robert Herr.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6390—To correct the military record of Jacob Shultz.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6391—Granting an increase of pension to William Bittinger.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6392—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver T. Everhart.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Pensions, 2170.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5683.

H. R. 6393—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Hector.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Pensions, 2170.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5797.

H. R. 6394—Granting a pension to Annie M. Lunn.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6395—For the relief of the heirs of Andrew Reece, deceased.
Mr. Burnett; Committee on War Claims, 2170.

H. R. 6396—For the relief of the city of Jackson, Miss.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Claims, 2170.

H. R. 6397—For the relief of J. W. Cain, Morde Fuller, Charles Van Buren, and H. C. Perry.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Claims, 2170.

H. R. 6398—For the relief of F. M. Barfield.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Claims, 2170.

H. R. 6399—Granting a pension to Ardilicy Braining.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6400—For the relief of the county of Barton, State of Missouri.
Mr. Decker; Committee on War Claims, 2170.

H. R. 6401—For the relief of Archibald McElroy.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Military Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6402—Granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Towne.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6403—For the relief of the legal representatives of Malcolm Campbell Lamont, deceased.
Mr. Gregg; Committee on War Claims, 2170.

H. R. 6404—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel Tucker, deceased
Mr. Holland; Committee on War Claims, 2170.

H. R. 6405—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy for four years in the case of Paymaster's Clerk Henry Guilmette.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6406—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Hinman.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6407—Granting a pension to Jessie E. Kerr.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6408—Granting a pension to Catherine Troutman.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6409—Granting a pension to Margaret Ann Davis.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6410—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Duffield.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6411—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Schmidt.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6412—Granting an increase of pension to Darwin Thompson.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6413—Granting an increase of pension to Merritt Hauver.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6414—Granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Campbell.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6415—Granting an increase of pension to Mark Clinger.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6416—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Winter.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6417—Granting an increase of pension to Ransom Van Camp.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6418—Granting an increase of pension to James Masher.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6419—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Lease.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6420—For the relief of Ella M. Ewart.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Claims, 2170.

H. R. 6421—For the relief of Thomas M. Jones.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 2170.

H. R. 6422—Granting a pension to Ellen McGee.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2170.

H. R. 6423—Granting an increase of pension to John Williams.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2171.

H. R. 6424—Granting a pension to Fredericke Schnert.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2171.

H. R. 6425—Granting a pension to R. Mandana Caldwell.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2171.

H. R. 6426—To amend the military record of Carlos Baker.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Military Affairs, 2171.

H. R. 6427—Granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Konollman.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2171.

H. R. 6428—Granting an increase of pension to Lyman D. Bogue.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2171.

H. R. 6429—For the relief of Bridget McGrane.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Claims, 2171.

H. R. 6430—Granting an increase of pension to Jennette A. Wickham.
Mr. Sharp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2171.

H. R. 6431—To pay Isaac W. Airey for services rendered to the United States Army during the late Civil War.
Mr. Siemp; Committee on War Claims, 2171.

H. R. 6432—Granting a pension to Harrison P. Taylor.
Mr. Whitacre; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2171.

H. R. 6433—To relocate the headquarters of the customs district of Florida.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Ways and Means, 2215.

H. R. 6434—Providing $30 per month as exuenses for rural letter carriers and granting them 30 days' leave per annum.
Mr. Hughes of Georgia; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2215.

H. R. 6435—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce."
Mr. Miller; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2215.

H. R. 6436—To amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property," approved Feb. 13, 1893.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2215.

H. R. 6437—Appropriating money for the improvement of the Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2215.

H. R. 6438—To provide additional compensation to letter carriers of the Rural Delivery Service for the maintenance and upkeep of horses and vehicles used in the discharge of their official duties.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2215.

H. R. 6439—To amend sections 1 and 2 of the act of Mar. 3, 1905, providing for judges in the northern district of Illinois.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on the Judiciary, 2215.

H. R. 6440—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved Feb. 20, 1907.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 2215.

H. R. 6441—To provide for recognizing the services of certain members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to extend to them the thanks of Congress, to authorize their promotion and retirement, and for other purposes.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2215.

H. R. 6442—To erect a monument over the grave of Col. Benjamin Hawkins, located in Crawford County, Ga.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on the Library, 2216.

H. R. 6443—To establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Agriculture, 2216.

H. R. 6444—For the relief of the State of Georgia.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on War Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6445—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Jefferson, Ga.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2216.

H. R. 6446—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Toccoa, Ga.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2216.

H. R. 6447—To establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the ninth congressional district of Georgia.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2216.

H. R. 6448—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Lawrenceville, Ga.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2216.

H. R. 6449—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Winder, Ga.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2216.

H. R. 6450—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Commerce, Ga.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2216.

H. R. 6451—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Buford, Ga.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2216.

H. R. 6452—To authorize the payment of pensions monthly.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6453—To authorize the adjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and for other purposes.
Mr. Post; Committee on Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6454—To provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Glass; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2216.

H. R. 6455—Granting a pension to Willard A. Farmer.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6456—Granting a pension to Sarah Ann Reynolds.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6457—Granting a pension to F. A. Rowe.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6458—Granting a pension to Louisa L. Benedict.
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H. R. 6459—Granting an increase of pension to George R. Huntly.
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H. R. 6460—Granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Kellogg.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6461—Granting an increase of pension to Minot Stebbins.
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H. R. 6462—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Schlaburg.
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H. R. 6463—For the relief of Charles J. Callahan.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6464—For the relief of Charles R. Grant.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6465—To correct the military record of Edward R. Vanderslice.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6466—To correct the military record of W. S. Krake.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6467—To correct the military record of Benjamin F. Lovett.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6468—To correct the military record of Walter N. Scott.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6469—To correct the military record of Robert J. Scott.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6470—To correct the military record of John C. Springer.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6471—To remove the charge of desertion against Adam B. Ackerman.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6472—To correct the military record of Charles Sloat.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6473—To amend the muster roll of Company B, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, so as to include the name of William C. Armstrong thereon.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6474—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Rufus B. Langsford.
Mr. Beall of Texas; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6475—Granting a pension to Robert Wilson.
Mr. Tribble; Committee on Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6476—Granting a pension to William S. Kemp.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6477—Granting a pension to Toliver W. Corn.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6478—Granting a pension to James N. Parker.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6479—Granting a pension to William A. Senkbeil.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6480—Granting a pension to William J. Shedd.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6481—Granting a pension to Swinfield Stanley.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6482—Granting a pension to Willis S. Howard.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6483—Granting a pension to Eliza A. Woody.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6484—Granting a pension to Sanford A. Pinyan.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6485—Granting a pension to Pinckney P. Chastain.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6486—Granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Lampkin.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6487—Granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Wallace.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6488—For the relief of Joseph M. Davis.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on War Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6489—For the relief of Mrs. F. E. Chandler.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on War Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6490—For the relief of William J. Cochran.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on War Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6491—For the relief of Steven Pittman.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6492—For the relief of Julius Pickett.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on War Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6493—For the relief of the heirs of W. W. W. Fleming.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on War Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6494—For the relief of the heirs of John B. Graham.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6495—For the relief of the heirs of William Woods.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6496—To correct the relative rank of Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6497—For the relief of the estate of Robert Dinkins.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 2216.

H. R. 6498—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Schmidt.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2216.

H. R. 6499—For the relief of Andrew Gaffney.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. R. 6500—For the relief of Augusta G. Evans.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Military Affairs 2216.

H. R. 6501—Granting a pension to George A. Ryan.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6502—Granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Thorn.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6503—Granting an increase of pension to William Duffus.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6504—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Dowdle.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6505—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hayes.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6506—For the relief of James T. McKenney.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Claims, 2217.

H. R. 6507—Granting a pension to Mary McBride.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6508—For the relief of Joseph B. Riley, alias Thomas B. Keesy.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Military Affairs, 2217.

H. R. 6509—Granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Evans.
Mr. Farr; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6510—Granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Knapp.
Mr. Farr; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6511—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Scott.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6512—Granting a pension to Alicia J. Flynn.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6513—Granting an increase of pension to Zylpha Raymond.
Mr. Howell; Committee on Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6514—Granting an increase of pension to James Herman.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6515—For the relief of John Farrell.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2217.

H. R. 6516—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Dugan.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6517—Granting an increase of pension to Regina Allison.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6518—Granting an increase of pension to Calvin C. Hussey.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6519—Granting an increase of pension to Adeline M. Hannaford.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6520—To correct pension certificate No. 678122, issued by the Commissioner of Pensions on the 1st day of April, 1909, to Margaret Barron, as guardian of Mary W. Barron, a minor child of Mahlon Barron, deceased, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, entitling said minor child to a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, until it attained the age of 16 years, beginning on the 17th day of August, 1908, so as to entitle the said child to such pension beginning on the 22d day of July, 1907.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6521—Granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Dyke.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6522—Granting an increase of pension to W. H. Morris.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6523—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Thomas.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6524—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Thomas.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6525—To reimburse Martha A. Walker for the loss of certain property.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 2217.

H. R. 6526—Granting a pension to Robert A. Talbott.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6527—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Layman.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6528—Granting an increase of pension to Polly Taylor.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6529—Granting an increase of pension to Nellie C. Downs.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6530—For the relief of Michael F. O'Hare.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Claims, 2217.

H. R. 6531—For the relief of Paul Butler.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Claims, 2217.

H. R. 6532—Granting a pension to Susan E. Nash.
Mr. Sharp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6533—Granting a pension to Emma Ewing.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Pensions, 2217.

H. R. 6534—To provide an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injuries resulting in disability or death to employees of common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Commitee on the Judiciary, 2273.—Debated, 2243.

H. R. 6535—For the erection of a Federal building at Bogalusa, La.
Mr. Morgan of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2273.

H. R. 6536—To provide a site and erect a public building at Ripley, W. Va.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2273.

H. R. 6537—To expedite the final settlement of affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2273.

H. R. 6538—Relating to inherited estates in the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2273.

H. R. 6539—To amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications.
Mr. Barnhart; Committee on Printing, 2273.

H. R. 6540—For the relief of David Leonard.
Mr. Ainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 2274.

H. R. 6541—Granting a pension to Mary L. Nash.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6542—Granting an increase of pension to John K. McBain.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6543—For the relief of H. B. Howard.
Mr. Powers; Committee on War Claims, 2274.

H. R. 6544—Granting a pension to Jicie B. Smith.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6545—Granting an increase of pension to Julia M. Smith.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6546—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Spencer.
Mr. Rupley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6547—Granting an increase of pension to Christianne C. Mentzer.
Mr. Rupley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6548—Granting an increase of pension to John E. Frymier.
Mr. Rupley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6549—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Shull.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6550—Granting a pension to Daniel J. Cooper.
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H. R. 6551—Granting a pension to John Prater.
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H. R. 6553—For the relief of William Force.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Claims, 2274.

H. R. 6554—For the relief of Maria N. Kulicke.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Claims, 2274.

H. R. 6555—Granting a pension to Matthew F. Whitcomb.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6556—Granting a pension to Mary J. Nelms.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6557—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Sheridan.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6558—Granting a pension to Margaret McCafferty.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6559—Granting an increase of pension to Dennis P. Parker.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6560—Granting an increase of pension to George D. Wilson
Mr. Vare; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2274.

H. R. 6561—For the relief of Cathrine E. Morris.
Mr. Wallin; Committee on Claims, 2274.

H. R. 6562—To regulate the employment of minor children in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Barnhart; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2289.

H. R. 6563—For removing obstructions, etc., from Obed River.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2289.

H. R. 6564—Granting a pension to Isabel Troutman.
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H. R. 6565—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram B. Greenly.
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H. R. 6566—Granting an increase of pension to Henry J. McNutt.
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H. R. 6567—Granting an increase of pension to William Lowe.
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H. R. 6568—Granting a pension to Robert Campbell.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 2289.

H. R. 6569—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan Wright.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2289.

H. R. 6570—Granting an increase of pension to George D. Harris.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2289.

H. R. 6571—For the relief of James W. Turner.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Military Affairs, 2289.

H. R. 6572—For the relief of George W. Raney.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Military Affairs, 2289.

H. R. 6573—Granting a pension to Marion E. Strunk.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Pensions, 2289.

H. R. 6574—Granting a pension to Cornelia Morris.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2289.

H. R. 6575—Granting a pension to Paul Anderson.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2289.

H. R. 6576—Granting an increase of pension to Ade Hayes Garrett.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2289.

H. R. 6577—Granting an increase of pension to Fred G. Hauver.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2289.

H. R. 6578—To provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks and Federal agricultural associations, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper and a system of credits and loans on farms and to farmers' organizations, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and to amend the act of Congress establishing postal savings banks, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lindbergh; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2313.

H. R. 6579—To extend the dredging of Aquia Creek, in the State of Virginia, 200 yards beyond the completion of the present work.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2313.

H. R. 6580—To provide for the examination of Portland Harbor, Me.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2313.

H. R. 6581—Granting pensions to Confederate veterans and widows of Confederate veterans at the rate of $30 per month.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6582—To authorize the city of Fairmont to construct and operate a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near the city of Fairmont, in the State of West Virginia.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2313.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 46), 3421.—Amended and passed House, 3526.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3566.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5298.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 24], 5637.

H. R. 6583—To drain swamp and wet lands.
Mr. Tribble; Committee on Agriculture, 2313.

H. R. 6584—To fix the compensation of letter carriers of the Rural Delivery Service at a salary of $1,500 per annum.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2313.

H. R. 6585—To improve the public roads of the United States.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Roads, 2313.

H. R. 6586—To require the registration of counsel and other agents who for compensation influence or seek to influence legislation pending before Congress.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on the Judiciary, 2313.

H. R. 6587—To provide for the acquiring of station grounds by the Great Northern Railway Co. in the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2313.

H. R. 6588—To increase the compensation of certain employees of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Department of the Interior.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2313.

H. R. 6589—To equalize the pensions of Confederate and Union veterans.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6590—Granting a pension to John J. Blachowski.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6591—Granting a pension to Ella Sherwood.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6592—Granting a pension to Martha Vorhes.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6593—Granting a pension to Crowell Lisenby.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6594—Granting an increase of pension to Danton H. Miller.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6595—Granting a pension to Frank L. Kennedy.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6596—Granting a pension to Maggie Ransdell.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6597—Granting a pension to Charlotte Carver.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6598—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Thomas.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6599—Granting an increase of pension to James K. Waltermire.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6600—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Banks.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6601—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. R. Rudolph.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6602—Granting an increase of pension to Allen Hartwell.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6603—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar B. Bishop.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6604—Granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel C. Wetzel.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2313.

H. R. 6605—Granting an increase of pension to John A. C. Hazel.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6606—Granting an increase of pension to George K. Gould.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6607—Granting a pension to Joseph Glass.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6608—Granting a pension to Dorothea Christmann.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 2314.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3925.

H. R. 6609—For the relief of Arthur E. Rump.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Claims, 2314.

H. R. 6610—Granting an increase of pension to Bertha Herder.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5151.

R. R. 6611—Granting a pension to Fannie A. Mahoney.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6612—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Samuel Noble, deceased, and others.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on War Claims, 2314.

H. R. 6613—To reimburse Robert Futch, a resident of Union Parish, La., for expenditures made upon homestead entry 02862, later canceled by the Government on account of conflict with previous entry.
Mr. Elder; Committee on Claims, 2314.

H. R. 6614—Granting a pension to Ellen Maple.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6615—Granting a pension to George Howes.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6616—Granting a pension to Giles Gordon.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6617—For the relief of the heirs of Julius Alexander Ward, deceased.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on War Claims, 2314.

H. R. 6618—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Krear.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6619—Granting a pension to Adam Kirkwood.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6620—Granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Collins.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6621—For the relief of Logan Arnett.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 2314.

H. R. 6622—Granting an increase of pension to John Brown.
Mr. Lewis of Maryland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6623—Granting an increase of pension to Lucius H. Hackett.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6624—For the relief of Charles W. Clark.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Military Affairs, 2314.

H. R. 6625—For the relief of John J. Kane.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Claims, 2314.

H. R. 6626—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew B. Todd.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6627—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar E. Harper.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6628—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa M. Buchanan.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6629—Granting an increase of pension to Ali McKisic.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 6630—Granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Stork.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6631—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Letts.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6632—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Madill.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6633—Granting a pension to Selinda Wright.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Pensions, 2314.

H. R. 6634—To provide for the proper observance of the Fourth of July in the city of Washington.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2334.

H. R. 6635—To authorize the county of Hamilton, in the State of Tennessee, to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2334.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 71), 4858.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5135, 5136.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5185.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5299.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 25], 5637.

H. R. 6636—To fix the boundaries of the Crest Road on Mission or Missionary Ridge, in Hamilton County, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2334.

H. R. 6637—For a grazing homestead and supplemental grazing entries.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 2334.

H. R. 6638—Providing for an appropriation for the preservation of the grasses on the public domain by the extermination of prairie dogs.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Agriculture, 2334.

H. R. 6639—Authorizing juries to fix punishment of defendants convicted in United States courts in certain cases.
Mr. Moon; Committee on the Judiciary, 2335.

H. R. 6640—To provide for the erection of a public building at Sparta, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2335.

H. R. 6641—To determine powers of United States judges as to instructions to juries.
Mr. Moon; Committee on the Judiciary, 2335.

H. R. 6642—To appropriate $20,000 for the extension and completion of Hooker Road from St. Elmo up Lookout Mountain, in Hamilton County, Tenn., to United States reservation, Point Park, and battle field on Lookout Mountain, and acceptance by cession of said roads by United States.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Appropriations, 2335.

H. R. 6643—To provide for the erection of a public building at McMinnville, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2335.

H. R. 6644—To provide for the erection of a public building at Madisonville, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2335.

H. R. 6645—Recognizing the military service of and giving pensionable status under all pension laws of the United States to persons serving under United States officers as home guards, militia, or other provisional troops during the Civil War.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6646—To regulate the payment of salaries of post-office clerks and letter carriers in the City Delivery Service.
Mr. Allen; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2335.

H. R. 6647—For the relief of James A. Griffith and Hannibal I. Griffith.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6648—Granting a pension to Mildred J. Cutsinger.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6649—Granting a pension to Fred Lamke.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6650—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Raney.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6651—Granting an increase of pension to Jane C. Parrott.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6652—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Luke O'Brien.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Military Affairs, 2335.

H. R. 6653—For the relief of Mary Van Deventer.
Mr. French; Committee on Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6654—For the relief of William S. Eames and Thomas C. Young.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6655—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Kiers.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6656—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Koenig.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6657—For the relief of Thomas J. Haynes.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6658—Granting a pension to J. L. McDowell, alias Leander Dickey.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6659—Granting a pension to Hayes Brummitt.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6660—Granting a pension to Seborn J. Mullins.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6661—Granting a pension to Mary E. Pearce.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6662—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Mills.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6663—Granting a pension to Dautry C. Baine.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6664—Granting a pension to Joseph Clyde Shadden.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6665—Granting a pension to Andrew Solomon, alias Andrew Moore.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6666—Granting a pension to Mary Emma Axmacher.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6667—Granting a pension to Harriet E. Aiken.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6668—Granting a pension to Andrew J. Hollaway.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6669—Granting a pension to Margaret J. Ferguson.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6670—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Watson or Hunter.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6671—Granting a pension to John B. Evans.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6672—Granting a pension to Mary J. Pearson.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6673—Granting a pension to Ella Neff.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6674—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca A. Cole.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6675—Granting an increase of pension to Benedict Ellis.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6676—Granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Hughes.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6677—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Walsh.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6678—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Sutherland.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6679—Granting an increase of pension to James Shaw.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6680—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Pack.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6681—Granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Weathers.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6682—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Walsh.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6683—Granting an increase of pension to Milton J. Beebe.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6684—Granting an increase of pension to Melvin P. Long.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2335.

H. R. 6685—For the relief of L. W. Hildebrand, administrator of the estate of John W. Hildebrand, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6686—For the relief of Jesse A. Wallace.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6687—For the relief of Jesse Walling.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6688—For the relief of Mrs. David Gillespie.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6689—For the relief of James B. Hoge.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6690—For the relief of the estate of Washington Pryor, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6691—For the relief of Mrs. E. L. Eblen.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6692—For the relief of Edward D. Pickett.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6693—For the relief of D. J. Rogers.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6694—For the relief of William Roberts.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6695—For the relief of John M. Heard.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6696—For the relief of trustees of the Boiling Fork Baptist Church, of Cowan, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6697—For the relief of John Coppinger.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6698—For the relief of the estate of P. W. Key.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6699—For the relief of Sarah J. Standefer.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6700—For the relief of G. R. West.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6701—For the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Daniel C. Trewhitt.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2335.

H. R. 6702—For the relief of William M. White.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2335.

H. R. 6703—For the relief of Samuel McJunkin.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2335.

H. R. 6704—For the relief of James Moore.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2335.

H. R. 6705—For the relief of R. H. Sively.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6706—For the relief of James Nipper.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6707—For the relief of Jasper N. T. Hamilton.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6708—For the relief of James Nipper.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6709—For the relief of Isom M. Qualls.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6710—For the relief of the estate of William Duncan, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6711—For the relief of the estate of Daniel C. Yarnell, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6712—For the relief of the estate of J. K. Johnson.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6713—For the relief of the estate of John A. Pickett, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6714—For the relief of the estate of George P. Carmichael, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6715—For the relief of the estate of Aaron Murdock, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6716—For the relief of the estate of Austin Hackworth, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6717—For the relief of the estate of W. G. Hoge, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6718—For the relief of the estate of Burrell L. Bennett, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6719—For the relief of the estate of Louisa M. Kirklin, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6720—For the relief of the estate of George M. Carroll, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6721—For the relief of the trustees of Hennegans Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Dunlap, Sequatchie County, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6722—For the relief of A. Shelton, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth W. Carper.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6723—For the relief of the heirs of Margaret Sivley, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6724—For the relief of the heirs of Christopher Wood, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6725—For the relief of the heirs at law of Robert Worthington.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6726—Granting an honorable discharge to Marion Hixson.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6727—To correct the military record of John M. Southard.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6728—To correct the military record of R. B. Hendrickson.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6729—To correct the military record of Samuel D. Houston.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6730—For the relief of W. P. Qualls.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6731—To correct the military records of the United States so as to muster James Kirkland in and out of the service in United States Army.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6732—To remove the charge of desertion against the name of Samuel J. Rayl.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6733—To remove the charge of desertion against Henry H. Walker.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6734—To remove the charge of desertion against the name of Thomas J. Schrimpsher.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6735—To remove the charge of desertion against Martin Van Buren, alias Martin Van Buren McReynolds.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6736—To remove the charge of desertion from the name of Gabriel P. Keith.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6737—To remove the charge of desertion from the name of John W. Bates.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6738—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Josiah J. Bryan, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6739—To appropriate for and pay claim of T. F. Vann, administrator of Leroy P. Campbell, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6740—Granting a pension to Columbia A. Seaman.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 2336.

H. R. 6741—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Miller.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2336.

H. R. 6742—For the relief of John K. Steedman.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Claims, 2336.

H. R. 6743—For the relief of Robert Abernethy.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 2336.

H. R. 6744—To authorize and require certain Indian funds to be loaned to the farmers of the State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2358.

H. R. 6745—To provide for farm loans secured by a pledge of approved first mortgages on agricultural lands, for the making, management, and repayment thereof, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Ways and Means, 2358.

H. R. 6746—To establish a fish-cultural station at some suitable point in the State of Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2358.

H. R. 6747—Providing for additional equipment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2358.

H. R. 6748—Appropriating money for the improvement of Red River, La. and Ark., from its mouth to Fulton, Ark.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2358.

H. R. 6749—Allowing credit in computing the pay of any officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps for service while in the Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2358.

H. R. 6750—Granting to the city of New Orleans right of way for a street across the Jackson Barracks Military Reservation, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana.
Mr. Estopinal; Committee on Military Affairs, 2358.

H. R. 6751—To amend section 657 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2358.

H. R. 6752—To provide for enlarging the United States building at Lewiston, Me.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2358.

H. R. 6753—Granting an increase of pension to Charlotte E. Bartlett.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2358.

H. R. 6754—Granting an increase of pension to Malinda Cannon.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6755—Granting an increase of pension to Mary W. Hawke.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6756—Granting an increase of pension to Julius Cohn.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6757—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Jonas.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6758—Granting a pension to Grace R. Caldwell.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6759—Granting a pension to Fred B. Perkins.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6760—Granting a pension to Myranda Rogers.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6761—Granting a pension to Harvey L. Rutherford.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6762—Granting a pension to Edgar C. Harris.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6763—Granting a pension to James F. Adams.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6764—Granting a pension to John F. Joyce.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6765—Granting a pension to Rosina Riblet Forbush.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6766—Granting a pension to Sarah Bales.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6767—Granting a pension to Charley O. McKay.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6768—Granting a pension to Betsy Breece.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6769—Granting a pension to Thomas J. Bland.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6770—Granting a pension to James A. Galloway.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6771—Granting a pension to Kate King.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6772—Granting a pension to Jesse Beason.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6773—Granting a pension to Rebbecca S. Merritt.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6774—Granting a pension to Mary E. Rose.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6775—Granting a pension to Hulda F. Stone.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6776—Granting a pension to Emily Wilkie.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6777—Granting a pension to Rebecca J. Rupe.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6778—Granting a pension to Alice B. Sherrod.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6779—Granting a pension to William S. Yates.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6780—Granting a pension to Nancy C. Brooks.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6781—Granting a pension to Sarah C. Kinsley.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6782—Granting a pension to Nora A. Kitchen.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6783—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Booth.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6784—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Ogborn.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6785—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah Earl.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6786—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick Claus.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6787—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Dakins.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6788—Granting an increase of pension to Granville Williams.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6789—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan J. Otto.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6790—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Jones.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6791—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Sheaffer.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6792—Granting an increase of pension to John Sepin.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6793—Granting an increase of pension to Amos Huddleston.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6794—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Garrison.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6795—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Kocher.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6796—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick S. Rudy.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6797—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Peterman.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6798—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Branson.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6799—Granting an increase of pension to Valentine Steiner.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6800—Granting an increase of pension to Jerusha A. Patton.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6801—Granting an increase of pension to Hugh L. Mullen.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6802—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Appleton.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6803—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Wreunick.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6804—Granting an increase of pension to Othaniel Reed.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6805—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua F. Spurlin.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6806—Granting an increase of pension to Middleton Jones.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6807—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Smith.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6808—Granting an increase of pension to Rorsey Strong.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6809—To correct the military record of Hubert R. Graham.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 2359.

H. R. 6810—To correct the military record of Francis M. Ridge.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 2359.

H. R. 6811—To correct the military record of Henry L. Kester.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 2359.

H. R. 6812—To correct the military record of Samuel Brown.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 2359.

H. R. 6813—To correct the military record of Thomas Weaver.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 2359.

H. R. 6814—To correct the military record of Leopold Baudendistel.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 2359.

H. R. 6815—To correct the military record of Edward Payton, alias Edward Paddin.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 2359.

H. R. 6816—To correct the military record of Wendlin Erust.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 2359.

H. R. 6817—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Turner.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6818—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Ward.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6819—For the relief of Frank Combs.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 2359.

H. R. 6820—For the relief of Samuel Grigsbey.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 2359.

H. R. 6821—For the relief of Daniel Francis.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 2359.

H. R. 6822—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. B. Abbott.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6823—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Thurber.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6824—Granting a pension to Martha S. Nooner.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2359.

H. R. 6825—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Eli A. Helmick.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on War Claims, 2359.

H. R. 6826—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Spencer, in the State of Iowa.
Mr. Scott; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2391.

H. R. 6827—To amend an act entitled "An act to change the name of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the Public Health Service, to increase the pay of officers of said service, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 14, 1912.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2391.

H. R. 6828—To improve the efficiency of the Rural Delivery Service.
Mr. Johnson of South Carolina; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2391.

H. R. 6829—To provide for medical treatment of Confederate veterans in Government hospitals and care of needy veterans in the homes for soldiers.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on Military Affairs, 2391.

H. R. 6830—Providing for the establishment of experimental farms in each county and parish in the several States and Territories of the United States.
Mr. Morgan of Louisiana; Committee on Agriculture, 2391.

H. R. 6831—To quiet title to lot 5, section 33, township 14, range 18 east, Noxubee County, Miss.
Mr. Taylor of Alabama; Committee on the Public Lands, 2391.

H. R. 6832—To remodel the public building at Mobile, Ala., known as the customhouse.
Mr. Taylor of Alabama; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2391.

H. R. 6833—To amend section 5240 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act approved Feb. 19, 1875, in relation to the compensation of national-bank examiners.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2391.

H. R. 6834—To enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., post-office building at Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2391.

H. R. 6835—To provide for the examination and survey of Mosquito Inlet, Volusia County, Fla.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2391.

H. R. 6836—To provide for the examination and survey of Gilberts Bar, Palm Beach County, Fla.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2391.

H. R. 6837—To amend section 5137 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the purchasing, holding, and conveying of real estate by national banking associations.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2391.

H. R. 6838—For the relief of Jane Higley.
Mr. Danforth; Committee on Claims, 2391.

H. R. 6839—For the relief of the estate of Mark Beamer, deceased.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2391.

H. R. 6840—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Stranahan.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2391.

H. R. 6841—Granting a pension to William Lammerhirt.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 2391.

H. R. 6842—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Roche, alias James Brady.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2391.

H. R. 6843—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Wilkinson.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2391.

H. R. 6844—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Miller.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2391.

H. R. 6845—Granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Keeton.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2391.

H. R. 6846—Granting an increase of pension to George A. Predeau.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2391.

H. R. 6847—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Gilmore.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Pensions, 2391.

H. R. 6848—To authorize the Secretary of War to continue and complete the locking and damming of the Cumberland River in Tennessee, above Nashville and to the Kentucky line, and in accordance with the plan heretofore authorized and adopted by river and harbor act of 1886, on or before July 1, 1918, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2462.

H. R. 6849—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the officering and manning of vessels subject to the inspection laws of the United States," approved Mar. 3, 1913.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2462.

H. R. 6850—To enlarge the post office at Oak Park, Ill., and for other purposes.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2462.

H. R. 6851—Providing for exchange of lands on reclamation projects.
Mr. Smith of Texas; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 2462.

H. R. 6852—To create a postal-note system and facilitate the transmission of small sums through the mails.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2462.

H. R. 6853—To amend an act entitled "An act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroads to their employees in certain cases," approved Apr. 22, 1908 (35 Stat. L., pp. 65, 66).
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on the Judiciary, 2462.

H. R. 6854—To provide for the purchase or condemnation of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Railways and Canals, 2462.—Committee on Railways and Canals discharged and referred to Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4156.

H. R. 6855—Requiring the Government to furnish post-office boxes free to regular patrons of post offices in towns, villages, and cities in which there is no free delivery.
Mr. Lindbergh; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2462.

H. R. 6856—Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish to Sol Meredith Post, No. 55, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of Richmond, in the State of Indiana, four condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and with suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 2462.

H. R. 6857—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to have prepared plans, specifications, and estimates of cost for new building for the Bureau of Fisheries.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2462.

H. R. 6858—To increase the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be constructed at New Orleans, La.
Mr. Estopinal; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2462.

H. R. 6859—For the erection of a Federal building at Plaquemine, La.
Mr. Morgan of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2462.

H. R. 6860—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Norman, Okla.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2462.

H. R. 6861—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Stillwater, Okla.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2462.

H. R. 6862—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Sulphur, Okla.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2462.

H. R. 6863—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Purcell, Okla.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2462.

H. R. 6864—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Pauls Valley, Okla.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2462.

H. R. 6865—Providing for an annual encampment of Union and Confederate veterans.
Mr. Johnson of South Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 2462.

H. R. 6866—To promote the comfort of passengers and to provide for the separation of the races on street cars, urban, suburban, and interurban cars, and in the various departments of the Government in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2462.

H. R. 6867—To increase and fix the compensation of the collector of customs for the customs collection district of Omaha.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Appropriations, 2462.

H. R. 6868—To appropriate $11,500 to supplement appropriations previously made for the construction of the roadways from the Highway Bridge across the United States agricultural experimental farm in the State of Virginia to the southern boundary of the Arlington estate, and for the roadway extending north and south in front of the eastern boundary line of the Arlington Cemetery.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on Appropriations, 2462.

H. R. 6869—Repealing all laws limiting the sale of food or raiment to any person in the District of Columbia, etc.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2462.

H. R. 6870—Granting an increase of pension to Duff G. Thornburg.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6871—Granting a pension to Adolphus Hamilton.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6872—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah Summers.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6873—For the relief of W. J. Poland.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 2463.

H. R. 6874—Granting a pension to Charles Strassburg.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6875—Granting a pension to Daniel B. W. Stocking.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6876—For the relief of Patrick Burke.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Military Affairs, 2463.

H. R. 6877—For the relief of Elizabeth C. Marsh.
Mr. Covington; Committee on Claims, 2463.

H. R. 6878—Granting a pension to Harriett Herzog.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6879—For the relief of Frank Payne Selby.
Mr. Estopinal; Committee on Claims, 2463.

H. R. 6880—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Florine A. Albright.
Mr. Estopinal; Committee on War Claims, 2463.

H. R. 6881—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Rowe.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6882—Granting a pension to Mary Ann Wise.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6883—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Pickerell.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6884—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Shrock.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6885—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Hiller.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6886—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Harsch.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6887—For the relief of the heirs of Charles M. Butler, deceased.
Mr. Lewis; Committee on War Claims, 2463.

H. R. 6888—Granting an increase of pension to Annie Baines.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6889—Granting an increase of pension to Johanna Koerner.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6890—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Harbert.
Mr. Morrison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6891—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Parker.
Mr. Morrison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6892—Granting a pension to Lucretia Budd.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6893—Granting an increase of pension to William B. B. Knight.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6894—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron Snyder.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6895—For the relief of Amy M. Sorsby.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2463.

H. R. 6896—Granting a pension to Edward Langhman.
Mr. Post; Committee on Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6897—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. McGath.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6898—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Pickens Evans Woodson a lieutenant in the Army.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2463.

H. R. 6899—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Nettleton.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6900—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Libbey.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6901—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Parker.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6902—Granting an increase of pension to William Brassfield.
Mr. Sloan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6903—Authorizing the payment of damages to persons for injuries inflicted by Mexican Federal or insurgent troops within the United States during the insurrection in Mexico in 1911, and making appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Texas; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2463.—Reference changed to Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2545.

H. R. 6904—Authorizing the payment of damages to persons for injuries inflicted by Mexican Federal or insurgent troops within the United States during the insurrection in Mexico in 1911, making appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Texas; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2463.

H. R. 6905—To remove the charge of desertion against George M. Watson.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 2463.

H. R. 6906—For the relief of Lanson Zane.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Military Affairs, 2463.

H. R. 6907—Granting a pension to Fannie A. Bordeaux.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6908—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Shipman.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6909—For the relief of Henry Foust.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 2463.

H. R. 6910—Granting a pension to Laura J. Templeton.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6911—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Joseph O'Reilly.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2463.

H. R. 6912—Granting a pension to D. M. Murray.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2463.

H. R. 6913—For the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Cambridge, Mass.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2545.

H. R. 6914—Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 2545.

H. R. 6915—Appropriating $50,000 (as a deficiency appropriation) for the purpose of providing necessary assistance to the Secretary of the Interior to care for 2,200 cases now on appeal from the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

H. R. 6916—Prescribing the duties of the Federal judges in cases tried by a jury.
Mr. Dillon; Committee on the Judiciary, 2545.

H. R. 6917—Restricting the franking privilege in certain cases.
Mr. Dillon; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2545.

H. R. 6918—To provide for the erection of a public building at Junction City, Kans.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2545.

H. R. 6919—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to William Timmons, in the town of Greenwich, in the State of Connecticut, one bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2545.

H. R. 6920—To amend section 20 of chapter 1 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and as heretofore amended, by fixing the limitation within which actions may be brought on bills of lading.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2545.

H. R. 6921—To amend an act entitled "An act granting a service pension to certain defined veterans of the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Invalid Pesnions, 2545.

H. R. 6922—To provide for enlarging the site for the United States building at Plymouth, Mass.
Mr. Thacher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2545.

H. R. 6923—Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on the Public Lands, 2545.

H. R. 6924—Authorizing and directing the Public Health Service to acquire site and erect hospital.
Mr. Johnson of South Carolina; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2545.

H. R. 6925—Providing for the regulation, identification, and registration of automobiles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of the operators thereof.
Mr. J. R. Knowland; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2545.

H. R. 6926—For the erection of a Federal building at Albia, Iowa.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2545.

H. R. 6927—For the erection of a Federal building at Newton, Iowa.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2545.

H. R. 6928—Amending the act providing for a tax on notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2545.

H. R. 6929—Amending the act of May 30, 1908, regarding national currency associations, the issuance of additional circulating notes, and other matters, by extending the limitation of said act.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2545.

H. R. 6930—To amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers," etc., approved Mar. 2, 1893, so as to require railroad companies to equip their coaches with cinder deflectors.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2545.

H. R. 6931—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the town of Fremont, county of Mahaska, State of Iowa, for the use of the Phil Kearney Post, No. 40, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, two condemned iron or steel fieldpieces.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Military Affairs, 2545.

H. R. 6932—To encourage, equalize, and standardize vocational education among the several States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Education, 2545.

H. R. 6933—Providing for an appropriation for the use of the Interior Department in considering cases on appeal from the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior.
Mr. French; Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

H. R. 6934—Granting a pension to Anthony H. Walich.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6935—Granting a pension to Rutherford B. H. Kinback.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6936—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Smith.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6937—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Mathews.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6938—Granting an increase of pension to Birtzell Gotham.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6939—To reimburse Edward B. Kelley for moneys expended while superintendent of the Rosebud Indian Agency in South Dakota.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2545.

H. R. 6940—For the relief of J. Cooney.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 2545.

H. R. 6941—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Thomas.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6942—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Wood.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6943—Granting a pension to Charles F. Pandorf.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6944—Granting a pension to John Pearson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6945—Granting a pension to Nolan Read.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6946—Granting a pension to Thomas Miller.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6947—Granting a pension to Beatrice Snyder.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6948—Granting a pension to James Skelton.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6949—Granting a pension to James M. Ballard.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6950—Granting a pension to Harry B. Robb.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2545.

H. R. 6951—Granting a pension to Edward McCabe.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6952—Granting a pension to Hale F. Hamilton.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6953—Granting a pension to Thomas E. Haggerty.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6954—Granting a pension to John C. Ferneding.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6955—Granting a pension to Edward F. Denny.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6956—Granting a pension to Charles Mayrwieser.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6957—Granting a pension to James E. Martin.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6958—Granting a pension to Alice V. Lutes.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6959—Granting a pension to Fenton B. King.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6960—Granting a pension to Daniel Jones.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6961—Granting a pension to Horace W. Hunt.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6962—Granting a pension to Fred Hoppe.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6963—Granting a pension to Joseph Debli.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6964—Granting a pension to George B. Bolender.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6965—Granting a pension to Edward Riley.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6966—Granting a pension to Hettie H. Burt.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6967—Granting a pension to Royal Colvin.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6968—Granting a pension to Mrs. William H. Earley.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6969—Granting a pension to Lucinda St. John.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6970—Granting a pension to William Shoemaker.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6971—Granting a pension to Eliza Jane Watson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6972—Granting a pension to Fredrica Wurthner.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6973—Granting a pension to Jacob Myers.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6974—Granting a pension to Annie O'Neil.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6975—Granting an increase of pension to James Heyburn.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6976—Granting an increase of pension to John Muir.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6977—Granting an increase of pension to Lawrence Dempsey.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6978—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Keating.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6979—Granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Patterson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6980—Granting an increase of pension to John Barbeau.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6981—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie Bigelow.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6982—Granting an increase of pension to John Brown.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6983—Granting an increase of pension to Christian H. Cook.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6984—Granting an increase of pension to Alpheus D. Coulson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6985—Granting an increase of pension to John Sipple.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6986—Granting an increase of pension to William M. King.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6987—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Gigandet.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6988—Granting an increase of pension to Eli R. Westfall.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6989—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Hanley.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6990—Granting an increase of pension to Milton Ross.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5290.

H. R. 6991—Granting an increase of pension to William Anderson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6992—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Allender.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6993—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Tod.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6994—Granting an increase of pension to John G. Whitman.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6995—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Wolf.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6996—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Noggle.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 6997—For the relief of George Sloughman.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 2546.

H. R. 6998—To remove the charge of desertion against James Featherstone.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 2546.

H. R. 6999—To remove the charge of desertion against the name of John L. Yohn.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 2546.

H. R. 7000—To remove the charge of desertion against Anton Smith, alias Charles Roehmer.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 2546.

H. R. 7001—To remove the charge of desertion against James Green.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2546.

H. R. 7002—To remove the charge of desertion against Mathias Henry.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 2546.

H. R. 7003—Granting an increase of pension to Asbury C. Lower.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7004—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram J. Smith.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7005—Granting an increase of pension to David N. Cochran.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7006—Granting a pension to Addie Long.
Mr. Lloyd; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7007—Grating a pension to Alice O. White.
Mr. Lloyd; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7008—Granting an increase of pension to William Bartlett.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7009—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Diltz.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7010—Granting an increase of pension to Tennessee A. Blackburn.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7011—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Donnelly.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7012—Granting an increase of pension to David Young.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2546.

H. R. 7013—For relief of Francis W. Maxwell.
Mr. Thomson of Illinois; Committee on War Claims, 2546.

H. R. 7014—For the relief of A. C. Brice, late consul of the United States to Mantanzas, Cuba.
Mr. Towner; Committee on War Claims, 2546.

H. R. 7015—To regulate the running of street cars in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2626.

H. R. 7016—To authorize the donation of certain unused and obsolete guns now at Chickamauga Park, Ga., to the board of commissioners, Lake County, Ind.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2626.

H. R. 7017—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Staunton, Va.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2626.

H. R. 7018—To codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to publicity of contributions and expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, limiting the amount of campaign expenses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Eelection of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 2626.

H. R. 7019—To establish a fish-cultural station on Long Island, in the State of New York.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2626.

H. R. 7020—To amend an act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, approved June 29, 1906, as amended in sections 16, 17, and 19 by the act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1909, and in sections 4 and 13 by the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 2626.

H. R. 7021—To amend section 2166 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for the year 1878, and to amend the 28th Statutes at Large, page 124, act of July 26, 1894.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 2627.

H. R. 7022—To establish in the District of Columbia a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes.
Mr. O'Leary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2627.

H. R. 7023—For the improvement of the Harlem River, N. Y., with a view of straightening the channel at the curve near the Johnson Iron Works, authorized by the river and harbor act of Mar. 3, 1909.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2627.

H. R. 7024—To provide for the cession to the State of New York of all lands heretofore acquired by the United States in that part of the bed of the Harlem Ship Canal to be eliminated up to the new bulkhead to be hereafter established by the Secretary of War.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on the Public Lands, 2627.

H. R. 7025—To authorize the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to change its line of railroad through the Chilocco Indian Reservation, State of Oklahoma.
Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2627.

H. R. 7026—To provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rupley; Committee on Labor, 2627.

H. R. 7027—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Custard Post, No. 39, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, of Onaga, Kans., one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Military Affairs, 2627.

H. R. 7028—To amend the judicial system of the United States by increasing membership of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Mr. Rupley; Committee on the Judiciary, 2627.

H. R. 7029—Extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims of the United States.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on the Judiciary, 2627.

H. R. 7030—To aid in the protection of the bank on the south side of the Arkansas River in the county of Le Flore, State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2627.

H. R. 7031—Providing for the disposition of unclaimed effects of deceased patients of the Public Health Service, of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Army, and of civilian employees of the War Department.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2627.

H. R. 7032—To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Military Affairs, 2627.

H. R. 7033—Authorizing the removal of cannon and shells from Shiloh Park, Tenn., to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and other places.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2627.

H. R. 7034—To amend the act providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 2627.

H. R. 7035—Granting a pension to Josiah George Swinney.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7036—Granting a pension to Joseph Alexander.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7037—Granting a pension to Mary Van Dyck.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7038—Granting a pension to Jennie E. Griggs.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7039—Granting an increase of pension to Martin H. Johnson.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7040—Granting an increase of pension to Leonard A. Harris.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7041—Granting an increase of pension to Michael O'Brien.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7042—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Libbey.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7043—For the relief of Nabor and Victoria Leon.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Claims, 2627.

H. R. 7044—Granting a pension to Lewis Doll.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7045—Granting a pension to Katharine Brunn.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7046—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Dorman.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7047—Granting an increase of pension to Rodney W. Anderson.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7048—Making appropriation for the relief of C. Jensen for injuries sustained from forest team.
Mr. Johnson of Utah; Committee on Claims, 2627.

H. R. 7049—To reimburse the Port Angeles City Dock Co. for damage done to the dock of that company by the United States revenue cutter Snohomish.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Claims, 2627.

H. R. 7050—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Austin.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7051—Granting a pension to Margaret Foley.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7052—Granting an increase of pension to Claude D. Truskett.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7053—Granting a pension to John D. Ashley.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7054—For the relief of Byard Hickman.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Military Affairs, 2627.

H. R. 7055—For the relief of Henry Wagner.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Military Affairs, 2627.

H. R. 7056—For the relief of the city of Pueblo.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Claims, 2627.

H. R. 7057—Granting to the town of Nevadaville, Colo., the right to purchase certain lands for the protection of water supply.
Mr. Keating; Committee on the Public Lands, 2627.

H. R. 7058—Granting a pension to Charles A. Van Atta.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5652.

H. R. 7059—Granting a pension to Mary E. Fulmer.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7060—Granting an increase of pension to Mary McDonald.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7061—Granting an increase of pension to Bridget M. Bannon.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2627.

H. R. 7062—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline S. Knight.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7063—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Granger.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7064—Granting a pension to Patrick Hayes.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7065—Granting an increase of pension to Charlotte M. Harmon.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7066—For the relief of Theodore (or Thomas) F. Cook.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2628.

H. R. 7067—Granting a pension to Oscar Sholtus.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7068—Granting a pension to Emma L. Parker.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7069—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred J. Thomas.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7070—For the relief of Silas Quackenbush.
Mr. Morrison; Committee on War Claims, 2628.

H. R. 7071—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hillyer.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7072—Granting an increase of pension to William Van Vleet.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7073—Granting an increase of pension to Preston P. Sullivan.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7074—Granting an increase of pension to William J. White.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7075—Granting a pension to Charles R. Carter.
Mr. Seldomridge; Committee on Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7076—Granting an increase of pension to Levi L. Ferrin.
Mr. Seldomridge; Committee on Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7077—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen J. Merritt.
Mr. Seldomridge; Committee on Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7078—For the relief of Mary Macon Howard.
Mr. Smith of Texas; Committee on Claims, 2628.

H. R. 7079—Granting a pension to Cora J. Church.
Mr. Switzer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7080—Granting a pension to Minerva Phillips.
Mr. Switzer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7081—Granting a pension to Rufus A. Theis.
Mr. Switzer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2628.

H. R. 7082—To reinstate Frank W. Ball as first lieutenant in the United States Army and to place him on the retired list of Army officers.
Mr. Switzer; Committee on Military Affairs, 2628.

H. R. 7083—To create a bureau of labor safety in the Department of Labor.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Labor, 2658.

H. R. 7084—To amend the postal laws pertaining to the second class of mail matter.
Mr. Kent; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2658.

H. R. 7085—To authorize the President of the United States to provide transportation and coal-mine development in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Ways and Means, 2658.

H. R. 7086—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads," approved June 6, 1912.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on the Public Lands, 2658.

H. R. 7087—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Rufus B. Langsford.
Mr. Beall of Texas; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2658.

H. R. 7088—Granting a pension to Susanna Hahn.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2658.

H. R. 7089—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Farishon.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 2658.

H. R. 7090—Granting a pension to Louvina Mays.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2658.

H. R. 7091—For the relief of C. E. Anderson.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Claims, 2658.

H. R. 7092—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Harry W. Crider.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2658.

H. R. 7093—Granting an increase of pension to D. B. Foote.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2658.

H. R. 7094—For the relief of James O'Brien.
Mr. Thomson of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 2658.

H. R. 7095—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Lewistown, Mont.
Mr. Stout; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2719.

H. R. 7096—To provide for the surveying of the unsurveyed lands in the State of Montana.
Mr. Stout; Committee on the Public Lands, 2719.

H. R. 7097—Granting a pension to Mary E. Hays.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7098—Granting a pension to Nancy Smith.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7099—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Hibben.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7100—Granting a pension to Sophronia Murray.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7101—Granting a pension to Frances M. Gooding.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7102—Granting an increase of pension to David N. Cochran.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7103—Granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Capen.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7104—Granting a pension to James D. Taylor.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7105—Granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Barrow.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7106—Granting an increase of pension to Wheaton Baker.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7107—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Chamberlain.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7108—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar V. Harris.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7109—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Langdon.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7110—Granting an increase of pension to Hans H. Moeller.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7111—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick Pfunder.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7112—Granting an increase of pension to George B. Priestly.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7113—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick Reahm.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7114—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Barker.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7115—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan Addington.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7116—For the relief of Jennie S. Sherman.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Claims, 2719.

H. R. 7117—Granting a pension to Laura M. Clayton.
Mr. Tuttle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2719.

H. R. 7118—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Bailey; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2776.

H. R. 7119—Making an appropriation for the investigation, study, and testing of sagebrush (Chrysothamnus) and greasewood which may be used for producing rubber, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 2776.

H. R. 7120—To extend to certain publications the privileges of second-class mail matter as to the admission to the mails.
Mr. Stout; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2776.

H. R. 7121—For the relief of Martin Cupples.
Mr. Bailey; Committee on Military Affairs, 2776.

H. R. 7122—Granting a pension to George W. Nove.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2776.

H. R. 7123—For the relief of the estate of Elie H. Flory.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on War Claims, 2776.

H. R. 7124—For the relief of the estate of Benjamin Gratz, deceased.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 2776.

H. R. 7125—For the relief of the estate of Jacob Kenney, deceased.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2776.

H. R. 7126—Granting an increase of pension to Orlando F. Cantwell.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2776.

H. R. 7127—Granting a pension to Annie E. Crouter.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2776.

H. R. 7128—Granting an increase of pension to Amelia Schoefer.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2776.

H. R. 7129—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Vance.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2776.

H. R. 7130—To place the name of Capt. Clarence Walworth Backus on the retired list of the Regular Army of the United States, with rank and pay as a retired officer of the regular establishment.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Military Affairs, 2776.

H. R. 7131—Granting a pension to Hannah M. Brodock.
Mr. Talcott of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2776.

H. R. 7132—Granting a pension to Lucy E. Schermerhorn.
Mr. Talcott of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2776.

H. R. 7133—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Fuller.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2776.

H. R. 7134—Authorizing the Department of Commerce to make original investigation and research concerning forms and processes of manufacture, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2805.

H. R. 7135—Granting an increase of pension to Gideon Mason.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2805.

H. R. 7136—For the relief of Mrs. Harvey Sayre.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 2805.

H. R. 7137—To provide for the purchase of a site for a Federal building at Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mr. Oglesby; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2832.

H. R. 7138—To provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Military Affairs, 2832.

H. R. 7139—To provide for the use of water power at Dam No. 41 in the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.
Mr. Sherley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2832.

H. R. 7140—For the relief of the heirs of Joshua Nicholls.
Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on War Claims, 2832.

H. R. 7141—Granting a pension to George W. Nave.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2832.

H. R. 7142—Granting an increase of pension to John Russell.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2832.

H. R. 7143—Granting an increase of pension to David S. Trent.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2832.

H. R. 7144—Granting an increase of pension to Pleasant F. Clutts.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions; 2832.

H. R. 7145—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Unnerstall.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2832.

H. R. 7146—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sikeston, Mo., two cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Military Affairs, 2832.

H. R. 7147—To increase the wages of all employees of the Treasury Department—firemen, watchmen, janitors, and day laborers.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 2906.

H. R. 7148—To repeal an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington Market Co.," and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2906.

H. R. 7149—To authorize the construction and maintenance of a railroad tunnel under the waters of Buffalo River, in the city of Buffalo, State of New York.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2906.

H. R. 7150—To provide for the inspection in any State having an inspection system of any fruit, seed, or plant which the State requires to be inspected.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 2906.

H. R. 7151—To provide for the inspection of any parcel sent by mail which contains field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruits, and ornamental trees or shrubs, or cotton seed and other plants, and plants produced for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, and bulbs and roots, at point of delivery in any post office of the United States that requests such inspection and where the requisite inspectors are provided by the States to perform such service.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 2906.

H. R. 7152—To authorize and empower the Public Health Service to collect, maintain, and make available plans and descriptive matter relative to hospitals, asylums, dispensaries, and like institutions, and make provision therefor.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2907.

H. R. 7153—Requiring all ocean and lake going vessels propelled by machinery and over 15 gross tons to carry a message case for the purpose of communicating any accident on shipboard to people on shore when no other means are available.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2907.

H. R. 7154—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at the city of Ephraim, State of Utah, and making appropriation for the same.
Mr. Johnson of Utah; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2907.

H. R. 7155—To create Bismarck, N. Dak., in the district of Dakota, a subport of entry.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on Ways and Means, 2907.

H. R. 7156—For the protection of foodstuffs in the District of Columbia.
Mr. French; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2907.

H. R. 7157—Providing for the construction of a bridge between the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and the city of Moline, Ill.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Appropriations, 2907.

H. R. 7158—Providing for the appropriation of $5,000 as a part contribution for a monument to mark the site of Fort Edward, at Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Appropriations, 2907.

H. R. 7159—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of George W. Armstrong, jr.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2907.

H. R. 7160—For the relief of the estate of Jacob Keeney, deceased.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on War Claims, 2907.

H. R. 7161—Granting a pension to Guy I. Church.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7162—Granting a pension to Frank Morgan.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7163—Granting a pension to Catherine Coleman.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7164—Granting a pension to Mary Rush.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7165—Granting a pension to Antoinette Scholz.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7166—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Donaghy.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7167—Granting a pension to Percy M. Angle.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7168—Granting a pension to John T. Cunningham.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7169—Granting a pension to Eliza M. Tripp.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7170—Granting a pension to Mary A. Seele.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7171—Granting a penson to Nettie Weidenbein.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7172—Granting a pension to Lizzie J. Hoadley.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7173—Granting a pension to Melissa L. Gomersall.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7174—Granting a pension to Mary A. O'Donnell.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7175—Granting a pension to Nellie P. Dertinger.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7176—Granting a pension to Mary Colby.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7177—Granting a pension to Frederick Leidenberger.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 7178—Granting a pension to John Zanger.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7179—Granting a pension to George H. Lozon.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7180—Granting a pension to Edward Domine.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7181—Granting a pension to Mary Dunn.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7182—Granting an increase of pension to Riley Denman.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7183—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis B. Moon.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7184—Granting an increase of pension to Rhoda M. Le Gros.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7185—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah Anglin.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7186—Granting an increase of pension to Nazaire Beaupre.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5214.

H. R. 7187—Granting an increase of pension to Aphia M. Hough.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7188—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick Culhan.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7189—For the relief of Lewis F. Phister.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Claims, 2907.

H. R. 7190—For the relief of Patrick Powell.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Claims, 2907.

H. R. 7191—For the relief of M. Hubert O'Brien.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Claims, 2907.

H. R. 7192—To restore in part the rank of Lieuts. Thomas Marcus Molloy and Joseph Henry Crozier, United States Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2907.

H. R. 7193—Granting a pension to James Dolan.
Mr. Lewis of Maryland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7194—For the relief of Acting Asst. Surg. Elwin Carlton Taylor, United States Navy.
Mr. McCoy; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2907.

H. R. 7195—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Lint.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7196—Granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Clarke.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7197—For the relief of James L. Dalton.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 2907.

H. R. 7198—Granting an increase of pension to James Ferguson.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7199—Granting a pension to Albert Rist.
Mr. Switzer; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7200—Granting a pension to William H. James.
Mr. Switzer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7201—Granting an increase of pension to Aries Butcher.
Mr. Switzer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7202—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Oiler.
Mr. Switzer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7203—Granting a pension to John W. McAndraws.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7204—Granting an increase of pension to Mary T. Winans.
Mr. Tuttle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7205—To correct the military record of H. S. Hathaway.
Mr. Vaughan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2907.

H. R. 7206—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1913.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3023.

H. R. 7207—Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 3023.—Reported back (H. Rept. 41), 3127.—Debated, 3116–3118, 3308, 3420, 3526, 3529, 3646, 3822, 3892–3925, 3962–4004, 4090–4112, 4150–4152 [Appendix, 233, 257, 262, 453].—Amended and passed House, 4112, 4150, 4151.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands, 4211.—Reported back (S. Rept. 113), 5183.—Debated, 5183, 5299, 5300, 5443–5475, 5483–5495, 5846, 5863, 5875, 5898, 5928, 5929, 6011, 6012, 6041, 6042, 6050, 6051.—Unanimous-consent agreement for vote on, agreed to in Senate, 5483, 5484.

H. R. 7208—For the erection of a public building at the city of Placerville, State of California, and appropriating moneys therefor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3023.

H. R. 7209—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Long Beach Post No. 181, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California and Nevada, a cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 3023.

H. R. 7210—To authorize the public utilities commission to acquire for the Government of the United States, by condemnation proceedings, the gas works, plant, and equipment of the Georgetown Gas Light Co. now used, owned, and employed by said company in the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas for heat, light, and power, or for any public use, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Rothermel; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3023.

H. R. 7211—To authorize the public utilities commission to acquire for the Government of the United States, by condemnation proceedings, the gas works, plant, and equipment of the Washington Gas Light Co. now used, owned, and employed by said company in the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas for heat, light, and power, or for any public use, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Rothermel; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3023.

H. R. 7212—Relating to the anchorage of vessels in navigable waters of the United States.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3023.

H. R. 7213—To regulate the purchase and leasing of railroads and the issuance of stocks and bonds by common carriers, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3023.

H. R. 7214—To provide for the erection of an armory in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3023.

H. R. 7215—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at the city of Dunn, State of North Carolina, and making appropriation for the same.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3024.

H. R. 7216—To repeal the internal-revenue tax of 10 cents per pound on the manufacture, sale, and use of domestic oleomargarine, and to repeal the internal-revenue tax of 15 cents per pound imposed upon the sale, transportation, and use of imported oleomargarine, and to amend certain sections of such acts.
Mr. Gordon; Committee on Agriculture, 3024.

H. R. 7217—To provide for an increase in salaries for the United States customs employees.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Ways and Means, 3024.

H. R. 7218—Granting a pension to Mary E. Spraberry.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7219—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Hursey.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7220—Granting a pension to Ida M. Williams.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7221—Granting a pension to Harry Yates.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7222—For the relief of the legal representatives of John D. Sheridan and J. M. Johnson.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7223—Granting a pension to Jerry Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7224—Granting a pension to Grace Nuckles.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7225—Granting a pension to Mary Followill.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7226—Granting a pension to J. B. Fleming.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7227—Granting a pension to Joseph Brauchman.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7228—Granting a pension to Louisa Squires.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7229—Granting a pension to Christina Kraft.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7230—Granting a pension to Frances E. Gibbs.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7231—Granting a pension to John William Willbrandt.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7232—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar J. Kempinsky.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7233—Granting an increase of pension to Tony Hartstine, alias Stephen Potter.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7234—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Owen.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7235—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram Hardwick.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7236—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Lupton.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7237—Granting an increase of pension to Philip Shay.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7238—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Hollenbeck.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7239—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Jennings.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7240—Granting an increase of pension to George Hagner.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7241—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen Glanden.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7242—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Worsham.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7243—Granting an increase of pension to George W. McCree.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7244—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin P. Levick.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7245—Granting an increase of pension to James S. Rutherford.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7246—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Beckmann.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7247—Granting an increase of pension to Worcester H. Morse.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7248—Granting an increase of pension to Ezra H. Martin.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7249—Granting an increase of pension to Conrad Klinge.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7250—Granting an increase of pension to A. W. Rollins.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7251—Granting a pension to William L. Carr.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7252—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Chadwick.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7253—For the relief of John Blackston.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 3024.

H. R. 7254—For the relief of George W. Morgan.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 3024.

H. R. 7255—For the relief of George P. Thomas.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 3024.

H. R. 7256—For the relief of Dr. W. W. Macfarlane.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7257—For the relief of William R. Price.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7258—For the relief of Peter A. Bratton.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7259—For the relief of Henry L. Heckmann.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7260—For the relief of R. O. Hatfield.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7261—For the relief of Mary Jones Smith, daughter of Jonathan L. Jones, deceased.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7262—To correct the military record of Philip Sappington.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 3024.

H. R. 7263—For the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Warrenton, Mo.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7264—To reimburse Marion Williams.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7265—Referring to the Court of Claims the claim of John H. Frick.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7266—Granting a pension to Charles Hartsough.
Mr. Dillon; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7267—For the relief of the Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, N. J.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Claims, 3024.

H. R. 7268—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Baker.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7269—Granting an increase of pension to John Sepin.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7270—Granting a pension to Edgar C. Harris.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7271—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Miller.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7272—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Moore.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7273—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Lazelle.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7274—Granting an increase of pension to Joel R. Harvey.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7275—Granting a pension to Rebecca Wayman.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7276—Granting a pension to Daniel P. Andrus.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3024.

H. R. 7277—For the relief of John Cummings.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Military Affairs, 3025.

H. R. 7278—Granting an increase of pension to Alma A. Shephard.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3025.

H. R. 7279—To place the name of ex-Maj. Joshua R. Hayes upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 3025.

H. R. 7280—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Johnston.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3025.

H. R. 7281—Granting a pension to Henry Sprick.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Pensions, 3025.

H. R. 7282—For the relief of the estate of Samuel Very, jr.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Library, 3025.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 3128.

H. R. 7283—Granting a pension to Cassie L. Lowden.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3025.

H. R. 7284—Granting a pension to Maria M. Goodrich (Emery).
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3025.

H. R. 7285—Granting a pension to Sarah B. H. Sawyer.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3025.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7286—For the relief of J. Will Morton and the estate of Clarissa H. Morton, deceased.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on War Claims, 3025.

H. R. 7287—For the relief of Edward A. Thompson.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Claims, 3025.

H. R. 7288—To provide for repairing the United States frigate Constellation and stationing her at Baltimore, Md., and for other purposes.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7289—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws," approved May 30, 1908, by admitting State banks to its provisions; by repealing the prohibitory tax on the circulation of national currency associations, and by providing that the member banks thereof may assume the functions of clearing houses and have the benefits of loan certificates.
Mr. Levy; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3128.

H. R. 7290—To amend and extend an act entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws," approved May 30, 1908, by admitting State banks to its benefits, increasing the powers of national currency associations to perform the functions of clearing houses, including the issuance of loan certificates, repealing the prohibitory tax on their note issues, providing a continuous market for 2 per cent bonds, and establishing an elastic bank currency on a gold basis.
Mr. Levy; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3128.

H. R. 7291—To amend article 103 of the Rules and Articles of War.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7292—To provide for the admission of the male employees of the executive departments and independent bureaus of the Government in Washington who may contract tuberculosis while so employed to the United States Public Health Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Fort Stanton, N. Mex.; not exceeding 25 in number to be under treatment at one time.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3128.

H. R. 7293—To establish a customs collection district and ports of entry in the State of Delaware.
Mr. Brockson; Committee on Ways and Means, 3128.

H. R. 7294—To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate appliances or systems to promote the safety of railway operations, and making appropriation for the same.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Appropriations, 3128.

H. R. 7295—Granting a condemned cannon to the city of Miller, S. Dak.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7296—Regulating the expenditure of Indian funds for support of sectarian schools or religious institutions.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7297—Granting a right of way over certain public lands and reservations to the city and county of San Francisco for the purposes of a water supply and power development.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 3128.

H. R. 7298—To increase the limit of cost of the public building at Smyrna, Del.
Mr. Brockson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3128.

H. R. 7299—To provide for a site and public building at Great Barrington, Mass.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3128.

H. R. 7300—To authorize the establishment of free public schools upon United States military reservations.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Military Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7301—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to offer rewards for information or evidence of violations of the antitrust act.
Mr. Conry; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7302—To place the supervision and control of Fort McHenry and the grounds connected therewith under the city of Baltimore and making certain provisions in connection with the said transfer.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Military Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7303—Authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and consider all claims of certain tribes or nations of Indians in the State of Montana.
Mr. Evans; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7304—For the relief of certain nations or tribes of Indians in Montana.
Mr. Evans; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7305—Providing for the appropriation of a sum of money for the erection at Fort McHenry of a monument and flagstaff to Francis Scott Key, and a memorial hall to the defenders of the Nation in the War of 1812, and the erection of a monument upon the North Point battle field, and for the necessary alterations in the buildings and grounds in connection therewith.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on the Library, 3128.

H. R. 7306—Granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Crawley.
Mr. Adair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7307—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Chilton.
Mr. Adair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7308—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Fowler.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7309—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Suits.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7310—Granting a pension to Isabel Arneson.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7311—Granting a pension to Melissa J. Gross.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7312—Granting a pension to Minnie A. Thornhill.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7313—Granting a pension to Bridget Thomas.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7314—Granting a pension to Hattie Reynolds.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7315—Granting a pension to Eli J. Bertrand.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7316—For the relief of Peter J. Schwarg.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Claims, 3128.

H. R. 7317—For the relief of F. W. Tyler.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Claims, 3128.

H. R. 7318—For the relief of Benjamin F. Dayton.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3128.

H. R. 7319—Granting a pension to Anna B. McCoy.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3128.

H. R. 7320—For the relief of Adolph Kogelschatz.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 3129.

H. R. 7321—For the relief of the treasurer of State Hospital No. 1, at Fulton, Mo.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 3129.

H. R. 7322—Granting a pension to Michael Collins.
Mr. Conry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7323—Granting a pension to Martha Rebecca Young.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7324—Granting a pension to Jacob Buzan.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7325—Granting a pension to James M. Pickett.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7326—Granting a pension to Joseph F. Fike.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7327—For the relief of Charles L. Hill.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on the Public Lands, 3129.

H. R. 7328—For the relief of W. A. Walker.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Claims, 3129.

H. R. 7329—Authorizing the Secretary of War to award the congressional medal of honor to Second Lieut. Etienne de P. Bujac.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3129.

H. R. 7330—Granting a pension to Ira A. Huntley.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7331—Authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem and pay to Nathan Rosenblum the value of certain revenue stamps destroyed.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Claims, 3129.

H. R. 7332—Granting an increase of pension to William Brown.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7333—Granting a pension to Sue S. Rabb.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7334—For the relief of Charles Leon.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Claims, 3129.

H. R. 7335—For the relief of Oliver Steele.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Claims, 3129.

H. R. 7336—Granting a pension to Elisha Buckner.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7337—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Moreland.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7338—Granting an increase of pension to James Claypool.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7339—Granting an increase of pension to Luther Jenkins.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7340—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Bayne.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7341—Granting a pension to Mary A. Vaughn.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7342—Removing the disability of a charge of desertion in the case of William Martin.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Military Affairs, 3129.

H. R. 7343—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Whitbeck.
Mr. Payne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7344—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley W. Gooley.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7345—Granting a pension to Walter E. Petrie.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7346—Granting a pension to Elizabeth McManus.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7347—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Kennedy.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7348—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Taylor.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7349—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Lea.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7350—For the relief of George Q. Allen.
Mr. Thomson of Illinois; Committee on Appropriations, 3129.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 3202.

H. R. 7351—Granting a pension to Julia Halloran.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7352—Granting a pension to Eva M. Thomas.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3129.

H. R. 7353—To remove the charge of desertion against James Green.
Mr. Underhill; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3129.

H. R. 7354—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Edward Henry Duane.
Mr. Mitchell; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3129.

H. R. 7355—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on the Judiciary, 3202.

H. R. 7356—To authorize the Secretary of War to denate two condemned brass or bronze cannon and cannon balls to the city of Sanford, in the State of Florida.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Military Affairs, 3202.

H. R. 7357—To promote efficiency in the civil service.
Mr. Small; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 3202.

H. R. 7358—Providing for the registry of officers, clerks, and employees in the Federal service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Houston; Committee on the Census, 3202.

H. R. 7359—To establish a fish-cultural station in the thirteenth congressional district in the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Rothermel; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3202.

H. R. 7360—To provide revenues for the United States by the taxation of the issues of and transactions in securities as defined herein, to prohibit gambling contracts by regulating certain stock-exchange transactions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Ways and Means, 3202.—Debated, 5282.

H. R. 7361—To amend an act to authorize the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3202.

H. R. 7362—Prohibiting the use of steam locomotives in or within 20 miles of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Thomson of Illinois; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3202.

H. R. 7363—To amend the national-banking laws; to provide a revenue system by which the Government taxing powers shall be represented by United States currency drawn on the people of the United States, to be disbursed through the governmental agencies on appropriations by Congress for services rendered or to be rendered the Government; to inaugurate, develop, and maintain an American financial policy and currency system which will liquidate and eventually abolish debt, National, State, and municipal, and put the public and private enterprises, industries, and exchanges upon a sound economic basis, and remove the power of private interests to monopolize the mediums of exchange, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lindbergh; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3202.

H. R. 7364—To authorize certain changes in homestead allotments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in Oklahoma.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3202.

H. R. 7365—Granting a pension to Louisa Merritt.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3202.

H. R. 7366—Granting an increase of pension to Levi H. Yance.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3202.

H. R. 7367—Granting an increase of pension to Anton Maybaum.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 3202.

H. R. 7368—Granting an increase of pension to Augusta S. Roske.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3202.

H. R. 7369—Granting an increase of pension to Eva M. Lamb.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3202.

H. R. 7370—For the relief of John W. Reddington.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 3202.

H. R. 7371—For the relief of the heirs of Algenon S. Gray, deceased.
Mr. Powers; Committee on War Claims, 3202.

H. R. 7372—For the relief of Samuel E. Howell and James H. Howell.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on War Claims, 3202.

H. R. 7373—To provide for admission of volunteer soldiers and sailors who served in the United States Army or Navy in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, and who are afflicted with tuberculosis, to the United States Public Health Service sanatorium at Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3318.

H. R. 7374—To pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7375—To prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on the Judiciary, 3318.

H. R. 7376—To provide for preference relating to appointments in the civil service by giving preference to certain ex soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 3318.

H. R. 7377—Extending to the port of Perth Amboy, N. J., the privileges of section 7 of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Ways and Means, 3318.—Reported back (H. Rept. 63), 4115.—Debated and passed House, 4629.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4635.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 5182.—Examined and signed, 5205, 5292.—Presented to the President, 5379.—Approved [Public, No. 20], 5637.

H. R. 7378—Granting pensions to the teamsters who served the Government of the United States in the War with Mexico, and for other purposes.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7379—To extend the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and of Feb. 6, 1907, to the Enrolled Missouri Militia and other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7380—To amend sections 4400 and 4488 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the inspection of steam vessels.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3318.

H. R. 7381—Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces and cannon balls to the city of Princeton, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3318.

H. R. 7382—Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned brass or bronze cannon or fieldpieces and cannon balls to the city of Hamilton, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3318.

H. R. 7383—To correct the military record of the officers and enlisted men of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and all other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3318.

H. R. 7384—To authorize the payment of an indemnity to the Italian Government for the killing of Angelo Albano, an Italian subject.
Mr. Sharp; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3318.—Reported back (H. Rept. 45), 3421.—Debated, 4115, 4152–4156, 4629–4633.—Passed House, 4632, 4633.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 4635.—Reported back (S. Rept. 118), 5298.—Debated and passed Senate, 5879, 5880.—Examined and signed, 5891, 5893.—Presented to the President, 6038.—Approved [Private, No. 1], 5939.

H. R. 7385—Authorizing the admission of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the War with Spain to the temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 3318.

H. R. 7386—To provide for the National Reserve Association of the United States.
Mr. Wallin; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3318.

H. R. 7387—To encourage and systematize good-road development in and between the several States, and to equalize the burdens thereof.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Roads, 3318.

H. R. 7388—To increase the limit of cost for the erection and completion of the United States post-office building at Pendleton, Oreg.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3318.

H. R. 7389—To increase the compensation of certain employees of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Department of the Interior.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3318.

H. R. 7390—To reimburse E. E. Court for moneys expended in the prosecution of charges before the Navy Department against certain officials therein.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on Appropriations, 3318.

H. R. 7391—To provide for a site and public building at Fort Meade, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3318.

H. R. 7392—Granting an increase of pension to Elam M. Odell.
Mr. Adair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7393—Granting an increase of pension to Edmund P. Miller.
Mr. Adair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7394—Granting an increase of pension to Levi M. Sims.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7395—Granting an increase of pension to John Q. Hickman.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7396—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. De Witt.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7397—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur D. Graham.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7398—Granting an increase of pension to James Hopper.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7399—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Slinger.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7400—Granting an increase of pension to Archibald Miller.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7401—Granting an increase of pension to David N. Foster.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7402—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. White.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7403—Granting an increase of pension to William Bayne.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7404—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Brewer.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7405—Granting a pension to Miles Fuller.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7406—Granting a pension to Jonas Cook.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7407—Granting a pension to William Wilson.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7408—Granting a pension to Evander Agee.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7409—Granting a pension to Wilburn Munkers.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7410—Granting a pension to Ambrose Giseburt.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7411—Granting a pension to James A. Sloan.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7412—Granting a pension to Jeremiah R. Whitsell.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7413—Granting a pension to John N. Smith.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7414—Granting a pension to Thomas T. Pratt.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3318.

H. R. 7415—Granting a pension to C. H. Roberts.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7416—Granting a pension to James R. Thornton.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7417—Granting a pension to John W. Hart.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7418—Granting a pension to Rebecca Schofield.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7419—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Morrison and her heirs.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7420—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Morrison.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7421—Granting a pension to Catharine J. Thomas.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7422—Granting a pension to Sabina Pierce.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7423—Granting a pension to Martha J. Jackson.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7424—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Ballew.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7425—Granting a pension to Lucy R. Woodward.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7426—Granting a pension to Mary A. Hooper.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7427—Granting a pension to Phillip Gentry.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7428—Granting a pension to John E. Smith.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7429—For the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church at Missouri City, Clay County, Mo.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 3319.

H. R. 7430—For the relief of the heirs of John G. W. Brooks.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 3319.

H. R. 7431—For the relief of William Roney.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 3319.

H. R. 7432—For the relief of Henry Benson.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7433—For the relief of Jesse Lee.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7434—For the relief of William M. Critten.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7435—For the relief of Robert Griffin.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7436—For the relief of Christopher L. Smith.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7437—For the relief of John Benson.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7438—For the relief of James B. Norman.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7439—For the relief of Vincent Rust.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7440—To correct the military record of Harrison R. Crecelius.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7441—To correct the military record of Anderson Creason.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7442—To correct the military record of John B. Hutchings.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7443—Granting a pension to Peter D. Smith.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7444—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Cates.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7445—Granting an increase of pension to John Black.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7446—Granting an increase of pension to Simon Beachler.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7447—Granting a pension to Bert D. Kilburn.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7448—Granting a pension to Patrick Dunleavy.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7449—For the relief of Harriett A. Randle, John W. Randle, and James C. Randle, heirs at law of Spencer C. Randle, deceased.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on War Claims, 3319.

H. R. 7450—Granting a pension to Charles Arpin.
Mr. Konop; Committee on Pensions, 3319.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7451—Granting a pension to Kathryn Reed.
Mr. Konop; Committee on Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7452—Granting a pension to William L. Lehman.
Mr. Konop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7453—Granting an increase of pension to August Krause.
Mr. Konop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7454—Granting an increase of pension to Mary K. Dunn.
Mr. Morrison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7455—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Marshall.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7456—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Mosena.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7457—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan Wright.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7458—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Somerville.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7459—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Wiley.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7460—Granting an increase of pension to William Hall.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7461—Granting a pension to Mary M. Duffy.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7462—Granting a pension to Theophilus Nuzum.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7463—Granting a pension to Hillary B. Griggs.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7464—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. George H. Young.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7465—Granting a pension to William H. Townsend.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Pensions, 3319.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5137.

H. R. 7466—Granting an increase of pension to George E. Hatfield.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3319.

H. R. 7467—To place the name of Charles L. McClung upon the unlimited retired list of officers of the United States Navy.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3319.

H. R. 7468—Providing for a military highway between the city of Savannah, Ga., and Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on Military Affairs, 3421.

H. R. 7469—To authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the Little River, at or near Lepanto, Ark.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3421.—Reported back (H. Rept. 73), 4859.—Passed House, 5136.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5185.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5298, 5299.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 26], 5637.

H. R. 7470—To authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across Black River at or near the section line between sections 8 and 9, in township 20 north, range 5 east, being a short distance south and east of the town of Corning, Clay County, Ark.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3421.—Reported back (H. Rept. 74), 4859.—Debated and passed House, 5136, 5137.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5185.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5298.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 27], 5637.

H. R. 7471—For the acquisition of a site and erection of a building at Algona, Iowa.
Mr. Woods; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3421.

H. R. 7472—Authorizing Beaufort and St. Helena Townships, Beaufort County, S. C., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across Beaufort River, in Beaufort County, S. C.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3421.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 72), 4858.—Amended and passed House, 5136.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5185.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5298.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 28], 5637.

H. R. 7473—To provide a 1-cent postage rate on local letters and reduce the rate of postage on first-class mail matter.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3421.

H. R. 7474—Granting a pension to Robert Longbothom.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7475—Granting a pension to Lucinda Randall.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7476—Granting a pension to John R. Martin.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7477—Granting a pension to Evaline Welch.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7478—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Lyon.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7479—Granting a pension to Mary M. Walters.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7480—Granting a pension to Josephine Chambers and minor son.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7481—Granting an increase of pension to Jane Davenport.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7482—Granting an increase of pension to Sampson M. Wade.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7483—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Richey.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7484—For the relief of Stanley J. Morrow.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Claims, 3421.

H. R. 7485—For the relief of David W. Stockstill.
Mr. Gard; Committee on War Claims, 3421.

H. R. 7486—For the relief of George W. Watts.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on War Claims, 3421.

H. R. 7487—Granting an increase of pension to George Brockhagen.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7488—Granting an increase of pension to Margaretha Auten.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7489—Granting an increase of pension to F. O. Mansfield.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7490—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Weitzel.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7491—Granting a pension to William R. Hall.
Mr. Wallin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7492—Granting a pension to Wesley C. Beatty.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7493—Granting a pension to Thomas Forsyth.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Pensions, 3421.

H. R. 7494—Granting 200,000 acres of land to the State of North Dakota for the use of a State normal school, to be located in said State west of the Missouri River, and for the use of the State normal school located at Minot, N. Dak.
Mr. Norton; Committee on the Public Lands, 3530.

H. R. 7495—For the erection of a public building at Huntsville, Tex.
Mr. Garrett of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3530.

H. R. 7496—To designate Port St. Joe, Fla., as a port of entry.
Mr. Wilson of Florida; Committee on Ways and Means, 3530.

H. R. 7497—To promote the efficiency of the customs service and establish the customs guards.
Mr. Harrison of New York; Committee on Ways and Means, 3530.

H. R. 7498—For the erection of a building at the city of Alturas, State of California, to be used for quarters for day-school teachers under the Indian Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3530.

H. R. 7499—For the support and education of the Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, Fort Bidwell, Cal., and for repairs and improvements, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3530.

H. R. 7500—For the erection of a building at the town of Lookout, State of California, to be used for quarters for day-school teachers under the Indian Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3530.

H. R. 7501—To establish an agricultural, plant, shrub, fruit, and ornamental tree, berry, and vegetable experimental station at or near the city of New Iberia, Iberia Parish, in the State of Louisiana.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on Agriculture, 3530.

H. R. 7502—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Talbotton, Ga.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3530.

H. R. 7503—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Buena Vista, Ga.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3530.

H. R. 7504—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Greenville, Ga.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3530.

H. R. 7505—Appropriating money for the improvement of Sterling Basin, Greenport Harbor, N. Y.
Mr. Brown of New York; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3530.

H. R. 7506—For the repeal of the provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 providing for the custody and protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds by the Government of the United States.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Agriculture, 3530.

H. R. 7507—To provide for $500,000,000 of United States notes, and for the deposit of same by the United States with the national banking associations of the United States under certain conditions.
Mr. Eagle; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3530.

H. R. 7508—Appropriating the sum of $6,000 a year for the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3530.

H. R. 7509—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to engage in the making of denatured alcohol on the Arlington experimental farm, or at such other place as may be determined.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Agriculture, 3530.

H. R. 7510—Granting to the Inter-City Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, the right to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3530.

H. R. 7511—To provide for the construction of the Patent Office of the United States, including a hall of inventions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Thomson of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3531.

H. R. 7512—Relative to legislative counsel and agents.
Mr. Peters; Committee on the Judiciary, 3531.

H. R. 7513—To provide for the remodeling or improvement of the post-office building at Ottumwa, Iowa.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3531.

H. R. 7514—To provide for a site and public building at Decatur, Ga.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3531.

H. R. 7515—For the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a Federal building for the United States post office at Morehead City, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3531.

H. R. 7516—To prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Agriculture, 3646.

H. R. 7517—Providing for the survey of a proposed canal from the navigable waters of Goose Creek to the navigable waters of Jones Bay, in Pamlico County, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3531.

H. R. 7518—To appropriate the sum of $5,000 for equipping and maintaining a Weather Bureau observatory at Newbern, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Agriculture, 3531.

H. R. 7519—Appropriating the sum of $20,000 for repairs and improvement of the roadway to the national cemetery at Newbern, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Military Affairs, 3531.

H. R. 7520—For the survey of Neuse River, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3531.

H. R. 7521—To provide for terms of the United States district court at Goldsboro, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on the Judiciary, 3531.

H. R. 7522—For the erection of a monument to Gen. James Moore upon Moores Creek battle ground, North Carolina.
Mr. Faison; Committee on the Library, 3531.

H. R. 7523—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish one condemned cannon to T. J. Hungerford Post, No. 39, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, at Spring Green, Wis.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Military Affairs, 3531.

H. R. 7524—Granting a pension to Lovina Hissong.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7525—Granting a pension to Francena Brokaw.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7526—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Collins.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7527—Granting an increase of pension to George Brenizer.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7528—Granting an increase of pension to George Van Atta.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 3531.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5760.

H. R. 7529—Authorizing the appointment of Joseph Westesson a professor of mathematics, with the rank of lieutenant, United States Navy, on the retired list.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3531.

H. R. 7530—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Scott.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7531—Granting a pension to Elza Lawrence.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7532—Granting a pension to Zebulon A. Pyatt.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7533—For the relief of Salem Methodist Episcopal Church South, Wayne County, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7534—For the relief of the trustees of Presbyterian Church, Newbern, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7535—For the relief of R. W. Williamson, administrator de bonis non of the estate of William Ward, deceased.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7536—For the relief of the trustees of Salem Church, Wayne County, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7537—For the relief of the heirs of Nancy Barfield, deceased.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7538—For the relief of the heirs of Mary Everitt, deceased.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7539—For the relief of the estate of Benjamin C. Smith, deceased; W. W. Smith, administrator.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7540—For the relief of the estate of Seth Waters.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7541—For the relief of Samuel J. White.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7542—For the relief of W. T. Hawkins.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7543—For the relief of Frederick Pate.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7544—For the relief of Faris Nassef, a naturalized citizen of the United States.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 3531.

H. R. 7545—For the relief of the heirs of John B. Wolf.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7546—For the relief of Zadock Paris.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7547—For the relief of Maj. Paul C. Hutton, United States Army.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7548—To correct the military record of James B. Waters.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Military Affairs, 3531.

H. R. 7549—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of George W. Perry, deceased.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7550—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Beaufort, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7551—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Morehead City, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7552—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Hood Swamp Baptist Church, of Wayne County, N. C.
Mr. Faison; Committee on War Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7553—For the relief of the estate of Moses M. Bane.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7554—Granting a pension to Mary E. Brady.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7555—Granting an increase of pension to Ford Cusey.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7556—Granting a pension to George F. Flinn.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7557—For the relief of Charles L. Schroeder.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Claims, 3531.

H. R. 7558—For the relief of George W. Beavers.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 3531.

H. R. 7559—Granting an increase of pension to Gustav Shultz.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7560—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Cole.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7561—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza Cooper.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7562—Granting an increase of pension to William Wippow.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7563—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel L. Foster.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7564—Granting an increase of pension to George D. Washburn.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3531.

H. R. 7565—Granting an increase of pension to Ben van Steinburg.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7566—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver M. Evans.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7567—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Duncan.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7568—Granting an increase of pension to William Ellis.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7569—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia S. Greenwood.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7570—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Anna Yohum.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7571—Granting an increase of pension to Lee Henning.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7572—Granting a pension to Virginia Dickinson.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7573—Granting a pension to Emma E. Stacey.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7574—Granting a pension to Bert E. Lockwood.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7575—Granting a pension to Annie Twiggs.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7576—Granting a pension to Addie M. Munroe.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7577—Granting a pension to Belle S. Gould.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7578—Granting a pension to Carrie Record.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7579—Granting a pension to Lucy Coleman.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7580—Granting an increase of pension to Martha York.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7581—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin L. Sheppard.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7582—Granting an increase of pension to Benton Braden.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7583—Granting a pension to Tela K. Jones.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7584—To relinquish and quitclaim to L. J. Anderson, of Pensacola, Fla., his heirs and assigns, and Eva M. Anderson, of Pensacola, Fla., her heirs and assigns, respectively, all right, title, interest, and claim of the United States in, to, and on certain property in the city of Pensacola, Escambia County, Fla.
Mr. Wilson of Florida; Committee on the Public Lands, 3532.

H. R. 7585—For the relief of George E. Mansfield.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 3532.

H. R. 7586—Granting a pension to James A. Gaffney.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7587—Granting a pension to Julia Ward.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7588—Granting a pension to Joshua H. Brackett.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7589—Granting a pension to Clarence E. Cook.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7590—Granting a pension to Kate B. Wheeler.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7591—Granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Barlow.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3532.

H. R. 7592—Appropriating money for the improvement of the Connecticut River between Long Island Sound and Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3646.

H. R. 7593—To establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the market bureau.
Mr. Garner; Committee on Agriculture, 3646.

H. R. 7594—To amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Red River and to establish it as a post road," approved Jan. 28, 1910.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3646.

H. R. 7595—Providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Ways and Means, 3647.—Reported back (H. Rept. 65), 4090.—Debated and passed House, 4624–4627.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 4635.—Reported back and passed Senate, 4708.—Examined and signed, 4929, 4937.—Presented to the President, 4997.—Approved [Public, No. 14], 5219.

H. R. 7596—To increase the limit of cost of the United States postoffice building at Beloit, Kans.
Mr. Connelly of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3647.—Reported back (H. Rept. 81), 5151.—Debated and passed House, 5175–5179.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5185.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5293.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 29], 5637.

H. R. 7597—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide special rules and regulations for the opening to homestead entry of lands eliminated from the Nebraska National Forest Reserve by presidential proclamation Mar. 1, 1913.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on the Public Lands, 3647.

H. R. 7598—Permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry or other entry of the public lands of the United States.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on the Public Lands, 3647.

H. R. 7599—Granting two condemned cannon to the city of Rockville, Conn.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3647.

H. R. 7600—Regulating the salary of rural letter carriers.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3647.

H. R. 7601—Authorizing the Navy Department to offer and pay rewards for the detection of violations of the antitrust act of July 2, 1890.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3647.

H. R. 7602—For the benefit of railway postal clerks.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3647.

H. R. 7603—To erect a statue of Jefferson Davis in the Jefferson Davis Home Park, at Fairview, Ky.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on the Library, 3647.

H. R. 7604—To correct the military record and provide for the granting of pensions to survivors of certain battalions of Kentucky Militia.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 3647.

H. R. 7605—For the erection of a public building at Central City, Muhlenberg County, Ky.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3647.

H. R. 7606—For the erection of a public building at Russellville, Logan County, Ky.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3647.

H. R. 7607—To provide for the examination and survey of St. Lucie Inlet, Palm Beach County, Fla.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3647.

H. R. 7608—To provide for the examination and survey of New River, Dade County, Fla.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3647.

H. R. 7609—To provide for the examination and survey of Lake Worth Inlet, Palm Beach County, Fla.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3647.

H. R. 7610—To establish a fish-cultural station in Shannon County, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3647.

H. R. 7611—To fix the mileage of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Mileage, 3647.

H. R. 7612—To amend section 2 of an act approved Apr. 19, 1908, entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War."
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3647.

H. R. 7613—To provide for the securing of deposits in postal savings banks in cities and towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants, by personal bonds or the bonds of bonding companies, when such deposits shall be deposited in National or State banks located in such cities or towns.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3647.

H. R. 7614—To extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3647.

H. R. 7615—To authorize the payment of pensions monthly.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3647.

H. R. 7616—Providing that the United States shall in certain cases make compensation for the use of highways for carrying free rural delivery mail.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3647.

H. R. 7617—To provide for warning signals for vessels working on wrecks or engaged in dredging or other submarine work.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3647.

H. R. 7618—To amend the new three-year homestead law.
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H. R. 7619—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Anadarko, in the State of Oklahoma.
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H. R. 7620—To provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle and eastern judicial districts in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on the Judiciary, 3647.

H. R. 7621—Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint certain persons in the Regular Army and place them upon the retired list.
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H. R. 7622—To prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Agriculture, 3647.

H. R. 7623—To prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations.
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Mr. Allen; Committee on Claims, 3647.

H. R. 7625—For the relief of Mathias Meyer.
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Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

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Mr. Pepper; Committee on Pensions, 3648.

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Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

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Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7652—Granting a pension to Letta E. Wilson.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7653—For the relief of Alfred R. Long.
Mr. Pepper; Cimmittee on Military Affairs, 3648.

H. R. 7654—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Whitmer.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7655—Granting an increase of pension to Isabella Smith.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7656—Granting a pension to Samuel H. Barr.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7657—Granting an increase of pension to Avery H. Baucom.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7658—Granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Bennett.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7659—For the relief of John C. Bennett.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3648.

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Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7661—Granting an increase of pension to George Burgess.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

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Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

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H. R. 7664—Granting a pension to James W. Chaffen.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3648.

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Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3648.

H. R. 7666—Granting a pension to Mary A. Clay.
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Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7669—Granting a pension to Minnie J. Cotrell.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7670—Granting a pension to James L. Cox.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

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Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3648.

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Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7673—Granting an increase of pension to John Dowell.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7674—Granting an increase of pension to Moses H. Davis.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7675—Granting a pension to Addie Davidson.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7676—Granting a pension to Charles Edwards.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7677—For the relief of Absalom H. Eggers.
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H. R. 7679—Granting a pension to J. F. Ellis.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

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Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7681—Granting a pension to Sylvania Engle.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7682—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Epperson.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7683—Granting a pension to Charles Etzel.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7684—Granting a pension to Bridget Fennessey.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7685—Granting an increase of pension to Marion A. Franklin.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7686—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Furber.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7687—Granting a pension to John W. Gibson.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7688—Granting an increase of pension to David C. Hardy.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7689—For the relief of Noah M. Harmon.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3648.

H. R. 7690—Granting a pension to David Hartman.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7691—Granting an increase of pension to William E. Hoover.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7692—Granting a pension to John H. Hubbard.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7693—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Jolley.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7694—Granting a pension to George W. Jones.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

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H. R. 7696—For the relief of William Karch.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3648.

H. R. 7697—Granting a pension to Mamie Kiethley.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7698—Granting a pension to William F. Lacy.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7699—Granting an increase of pension to William G. Lane.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7700—For the relief of Henry J. McBroom.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3648.

H. R. 7701—Granting an increase of pension to James Manning.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7702—To correct the military record of Robert W. Marr.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3648.

H. R. 7703—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Maule.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7704—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin A. Minor.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7705—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Monday.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7706—Granting a pension to Thomas Mooney.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7707—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Morrison.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7708—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Murphy.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7709—Granting a pension to Kelly Murphy.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7710—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Odle.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7711—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Oursborn.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7712—Granting a pension to Phoebe F. Phillips.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7713—Granting a pension to P. B. Pulley.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7714—Granting a pension to Rebecca Rapalyea.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7715—Granting a pension to John W. Reid.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3648.

H. R. 7716—Granting an increase of pension to Elias Rippee.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7717—Granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Rose.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7718—Granting a pension to James H. Rowden.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7719—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Rowlett.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7720—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Saunders.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7721—Granting an increase of pension to G. S. Scott.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7722—Granting a pension to Walter Skeen.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7723—Granting a pension to Henrietta C. Stanton.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7724—Granting a pension to Sophie Stephan.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7725—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine D. Steffins.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7726—Granting a pension to Thomas Stockton.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7727—Granting an increase of pension to W. H. H. Stout.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7728—Granting an increase of pension to Jerry W. Tallman.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7729—Granting a pension to Augustus Thompson.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7730—Granting a pension to Lauson Thompson.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7731—Granting a pension to Fred Trilsch.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7732—Granting a pension to Joseph Turnbough.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7733—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. Tuttle.
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H. R. 7734—For the relief of John Upton.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3649.

H. R. 7735—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron Walker.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7736—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Westerfield.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7737—Granting a pension to Samuel Whitsett.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7738—Granting a pension to Abner Williams.
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Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7740—For the relief of Erhard Woener.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3649.

H. R. 7741—Granting a pension to W. Woolsey.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7742—Granting a pension to James McGeehee.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7743—Granting a pension to Mary Mackey Applegate.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7744—Granting a pension to William H. Strothkamp.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7745—Granting an increase of pension to James Uzzle.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7746—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Howes.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7747—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Paup.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7748—For the relief of A. E. Wagstaff.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 3649.

H. R. 7749—Granting a pension to Andrew J. Leonard.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7750—Granting a pension to Clara E. Brass.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3649.

H. R. 7751—To provide for the building of good roads through the cooperation of the Federal Government, the States and Territories and the counties thereof.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Roads, 3794.

H. R. 7752—To extend the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and of Feb. 6, 1907, to all State militia and other organizations that were organized for the defense of the Union and cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3794.

H. R. 7753—To extend the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and of Feb. 6, 1907, to all State militia and other organizations that were organized for the defense of the Union and cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3794.

H. R. 7754—Relating to bills of lading in interstate and foreign commerce.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3794.

H. R. 7755—To further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting interstate transportation of the products of convict labor, and for other purposes.
Mr. J. I. Nolan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3794.

H. R. 7756—Regulating the salary of rural letter carriers.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3794.

H. R. 7757—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River just above Peekskill, N. Y.
Mr. Chandler of New York; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3794.

H. R. 7758—To provide for the construction of the Patent Office of the United States, including a hall of inventions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Thomson of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3794.

H. R. 7759—Specifying the times at which the Congress shall assemble.
Mr. Thomson of Illinois; Committee on the Judiciary, 3794.

H. R. 7760—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building thereon in the city of Fort Wayne, county of Allen, State of Indiana, and appropriating the money therefor.
Mr. Cline; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3794.

H. R. 7761—To amend the antitrust act of July 2, 1890.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on the Judiciary, 3794.

H. R. 7762—To prevent the duplication or interlocking of directors in banks and corporations engaged in interstate commerce.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on the Judiciary, 3794.

H. R. 7763—To appropriate $200,000 for an additional storehouse at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Appropriations, 3794.

H. R. 7764—To appropriate $65,000 for repairing shop H at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Appropriations, 3794.

H. R. 7765—To appropriate $250,000 for increasing the capacity of the field-artillery material plant at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Appropriations, 3794.

H. R. 7766—To appropriate $200,000 for a field-artillery ammunition plant at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Appropriations, 3794.

H. R. 7767—To appropriate $300,000 for a small-arms cartridge plant at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Appropriations, 3794.

H. R. 7768—To appropriate $15,000 for a magazine at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Appropriations, 3794.

H. R. 7769—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River near Keokuk, Iowa.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3794.

H. R. 7770—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Pollock Post, No. 42, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, of Marion, Kans., one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Military Affairs, 3794.

H. R. 7771—To regulate plastering in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3795.

H. R. 7772—To make the appointment of pay clerks in the United States Navy permanent, and to create the grade of chief pay clerk under regulations established by the Navy Department for other warrant officers.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3795.

H. R. 7773—To establish an agricultural, plant, shrub, fruit and ornamental tree, berry, and vegetable experimental station at or near the city of St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Agriculture, 3795.

H. R. 7774—To regulate the interstate transportation of fish or products or compounds thereof when intended to be used for fertilizer or oil or in the manufacture of fertilizer or oil.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3795.—Debated, 5688. (Appendix, 389.)

H. R. 7775—To protect fish not remaining the entire year within the waters of any State or Territory, and authorizing the Department of Commerce to define the seasons and regulate the manner and conditions under which they may be taken or destroyed.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3795.—Debated, 5688. (Appendix, 389.)

H. R. 7776—To prohibit the practice of extortion upon the hungry, the naked, the sick, and the dead in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3795.

H. R. 7777—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Louthain.
Mr. Adair; Committee on Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7778—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Collins.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7779—Granting a pension to Harry C. Ketcham.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7780—Granting a pension to Dorothea Winklehaken.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7781—Admitting to citizenship and fully naturalizing Gordon W. Nelson, of the city of New York, in the State of New York.
Mr. Chandler of New York; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 3795.

H. R. 7782—Granting an increase of pension to Erastus L. Gilbert.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7783—Granting a pension to John W. Connors.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7784—Granting an increase of pension to Wilhelmine L. Mahkorn.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7785—For the relief of Joseph Sirenick.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 3795.

H. R. 7786—For the relief of Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, commodore on the retired list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Gregg; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3795.

H. R. 7787—For the relief of David Crow.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Military Affairs, 3795.

H. R. 7788—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas J. Stainbrook.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Military Affairs, 3795.

H. R. 7789—Granting a pension to Mary F. Johnson.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7790—Granting a pension to Thomas B. Moss.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7791—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Bay.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7792—Granting a pension to Mary E. Harrison.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7793—Granting a pension to Joseph W. Alexander.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7794—Granting a pension to Joseph McDowell.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7795—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Self.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7796—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Stitzel.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7797—Granting an increase of pension to Wilson Thompson.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7798—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen M. McAllister.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7799—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet Daniels.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7800—For the relief of Louis Burle, alias Ganter.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Military Affairs, 3795.

H. R. 7801—For the relief of Henry J. Tucker.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Military Affairs, 3795.

H. R. 7802—Granting a pension to Jane Johnson.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7803—Granting a pension to W. R. Trout.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7804—Granting a pension to Annie Burk.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7805—Granting a pension to John R. Simons.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7806—Granting a pension to Michael H. Spaulding.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7807—Granting a pension to James B. Downs.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7808—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin N. Melton.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7809—Granting an increase of pension to Walter P. Stockton.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7810—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Barry.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7811—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Aldrich.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7812—Granting a pension to William Haubennestel.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7813—Granting a pension to Margaret F. Searle.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7814—Granting an increase of pension to James McCormick.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7815—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Gordon.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7816—Granting a pension to Eliza Browning.
Mr. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7817—Correcting the military record of A. P. Armstrong.
Mr. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3795.

H. R. 7818—For the relief of U. S. Davis.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on Claims, 3795.

H. R. 7819—Granting an increase of pension to John Rollins.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7820—Granting a pension to Mary F. Cherry.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7821—For the relief of E. B. Huntley, Noah Harper, and S. Hoagland, sureties on the bond of Mrs. Jewell B. Pope, postmaster at Astor Park, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3795.

H. R. 7822—Granting a pension to Amy Mapes.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7823—Granting an increase of pension to James S. Jones.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7824—Granting a pension to John W. McAndrews.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 3795.

H. R. 7825—Reappropriating and making available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $15,000 for improvements at Fort Bidwell School, in California, under the act of August 24, 1912.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Appropriations, 3827.

H. R. 7826—To provide for the closing of barber shops in the District of Columbia on Sunday.
Mr. Keating; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3827.

H. R. 7827—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore Elchlepp.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3827.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5290.

H. R. 7828—Granting an increase of pension to Anna Mary Huenemann.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3827.

H. R. 7829—Granting a pension to Mary Craig.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3827.

H. R. 7830—Granting a pension to Emma Fox.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3827.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5290.

H. R. 7831—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Shinkle.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Pensions, 3827.

H. R. 7832—Granting an increase of pension to Emily Waters.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3827.

H. R. 7833—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Burroughs.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3827.

H. R. 7834—To authorize the construction and maintenance of a tunnel under Buffalo River.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3925.

H. R. 7835—To provide a commission of Army engineers to investigate the impounding of flood waters on the Missouri River and its tributaries.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3925.

H. R. 7836—For the recognition of the military services of officers and enlisted men of certain State and Territorial military organizations.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 3925.

H. R. 7837—To provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Glass; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3925.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 69), 4633.—Debated, 4622–4624, 4638–4706, 4721–4775, 4777–4858, 4860–4936, 4967–4997, 4998–5054, 5056–5109, 5127–5130, 5134, 5135, 5142–5151, 5201, 5202, 5204, 5954, 5955 [Appendix, 268, 269, 273, 276, 277, 279, 281, 282, 289, 290, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 309, 310, 311, 317, 318, 319, 320, 324, 327, 329, 332, 335, 337, 341, 342, 348, 368, 398, 413, 422, 450].—Motion to make bill privileged and limit debate, agreed to in House, 4638–4641.—Amended and passed House, 5109, 5127–5130.—Referred to Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 5126.—Reported back (S. Rept. 133), 5962.—Debated in Senate, 5507–5510, 5511–5514, 5515, 5622–5629, 5692, 5693, 5702, 5703, 5880–5884, 5893, 5929, 5931–5935, 5950, 5962–5965, 5967, 5968, 5987, 5988–5991, 5991–6009, 6012, 6013–6029, 6031–6037.

H. R. 7838—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a sanitarium by the Order of Owls.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on the Public Lands, 3925.

H. R. 7839—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station for the hatching and propagation of shad in Georgia.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3925.

H. R. 7840—To amend an act entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3925.

H. R. 7841—To provide for the erection of a Government armor-plate factory.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3925.

H. R. 7842—To establish a fish-cultural station in Center County, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3925.

H. R. 7843—To place Michael James McCormack upon the active list of the Navy.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3926.

H. R. 7844—Granting a pension to Edward Lichtenstein.
Mr. Driscoll; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7845—Granting a pension to Frederick Rattke.
Mr. Driscoll; Committee on Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7846—Granting a pension to George W. Neily.
Mr. Driscoll; Committee on Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7847—To remove the charge of desertion against C. S. Lockwood.
Mr. Driscoll; Committee on Military Affairs, 3926.

H. R. 7848—For the relief of Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, commodore on the retired list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Gregg; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3926.

H. R. 7849—Granting a pension to Henrietta A. Silver-Grim.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7850—Granting an increase of pension to D. H. Clifton.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7851—Granting an increase of pension to John Beckley.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7852—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Friar.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7853—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Beach.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7854—Granting an increase of pension to William Goodin.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7855—Granting an increase of pension to William E. Gault.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7856—For the relief of Samuel Cole.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 3926.

H. R. 7857—To correct the military record of Charles Beach.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 3926.

H. R. 7858—Granting a pension to Alice G. Hudson.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7859—For the relief of Joseph Glessner.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7860—Granting a pension to Martha Tincher.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7861—Granting a pension to Levi Salier.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7862—Granting an increase of pension to William Dunn.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7863—Granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Hyde.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7864—Granting an increase of pension to John E. Iman.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7865—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Wildman.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7866—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Lambert.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7867—Granting an increase of pension to Susan I. Keene.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7868—Granting a pension to Rose Gregory Houchen.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7869—Granting an increase of pension to William Birmingham.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7870—Granting an increase of pension to Frank W. Dickey.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7871—Granting a pension to Moses S. Pittman.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7872—Granting an increase of pension to T. C. Murphy.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3926.

H. R. 7873—To establish an agricultural experiment station, etc., at Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish, La.
Mr. Morgan of Louisiana; Committee on Agriculture, 4004.

H. R. 7874—To provide for a site and public building at Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4004.

H. R. 7875—To increase the limit of cost of the public building at Augusta, Ga.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4004.—Reported back (H. Rept. 77), 5137.—Debated and passed House, 5170–5175.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5185.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5293.—Examined and signed, 5380, 5440.—Presented to the President, 5497.—Approved [Public, No. 30], 5637.

H. R. 7876—To define the standing of officers of the Coast Survey during the late Civil War.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4004.

H. R. 7877—Granting a pension to William J. Harding.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7878—Granting a pension to Downey Milburne.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7879—Granting a pension to Mille Gaines.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7880—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben J. Harper.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7881—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Detrich.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7882—Granting an increase of pension to Theresa L. Breese.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7883—Granting a pension to Addison Buck.
Mr. Hinds; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7884—For the relief of Edward R. Wilson, jr.
Mr. J. R. Knowland; Committee on Claims, 4004.

H. R. 7885—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Beck.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7886—Granting an increase of pension to W. P. Altman.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7887—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey Haugh.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7888—Granting an increase of pension to John Travis Mathews.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7889—Granting an increase of pension to Rosalia Spohr.
Mr. Pratt; Committee on Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7890—Granting a pension to Frances W. Whitaker.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4004.

H. R. 7891—For the relief of Michael Feeler.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 4004.

H. R. 7892—Granting an increase of pension to James Robins.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4005.

H. R. 7893—For the relief of Francis H. Connelly.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Military Affairs, 4005.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 4329.

H. R. 7894—To make June 17 of each and every year a public holiday in the District of Columbia, to be known as Bunker Hill Day.
Mr. Moore; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4115.

H. R. 7895—To make the 27th day of March a legal holiday and designate the same "Ponce de Leon Day."
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4115.

H. R. 7896—To provide for the acquisition, ownership, and operation by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of all the street railroads located in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Crosser; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4115.

H. R. 7897—To provide for a site and public building at Plant City, Fla.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4115.

H. R. 7898—Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fitzgerald; From the Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 64), 4094, 4115.—Debated, 4156–4210, 4252–4283, 4315–4329, 4400–4414, 4505–4546, 4620–4622, 4696 [appendix, 263, 265, 274].—Amended and passed House, 4621, 4622.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 4635.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 116), 5298.—Debated, 5385, 5386–5430, 5441–5443.—Amended and passed Senate, 5425, 5441–5443.—Senate asks for a conference, 5447.—Motion to disagree to Senate amendments and ask for a conference debated and objected to in House, 5500–5502.—Motion in House to disagree to Senate amendments in gross and appoint conferees (H. Res. 275) debated and agreed to, 5520–5527, 5528–5540.—Conference appointed, 5447, 5540.—Conference report (No. 91), made in House, 5551.—Conference report debated in House, 5552–5579, 5580–5609, 5637–5651 [appendix, 376, 379, 393].—Conference report agreed to in House, 5556.—The House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 44 and 61; also recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 8 and 107 and agrees to the same with an amendment; House further insists on its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 10, 11, 27 to 33, inclusive, 82, 93, and 97.—Conference report made, debated, and agreed to in Senate, 5612–5615, 5615–5620.—The Senate concurs in House amendments to Senate amendments Nos. 8 and 107; Senate recedes from its amendments Nos. 10, 11, 27 to 33, inclusive, 82, 93, and 97.—Examined and signed, 5655, 5662.—Presented to the President, 5685.—Approved [Public, No. 32], 5792.

H. R. 7899—For the prevention of accidents to operatives, employees, and passengers of common carriers engaged in moving interstate traffic, and for other purposes.
Mr. Levy; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4115.

H. R. 7900—For the relief of J. B. Shearouse.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on War Claims, 4116.

H. R. 7901—For the relief of the heirs of Adam L. Eichelberger.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on War Claims, 4116.

H. R. 7902—For the relief of George W. Gamble.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Claims, 4116.

H. R. 7903—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore Walker.
Mr. Woods; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4116.

H. R. 7904—To amend section 4884 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to patents.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Patents, 4210.

H. R. 7905—To acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on the subjects connected with the marketing and distribution of perishable fruits and vegetables.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Agriculture, 4210.

H. R. 7906—Amending the act of May 11, 1912, granting a service pension to certain defined veterans of the Civil War.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7907—Granting a pension to Anna Windmeister.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7908—Granting a pension to Samantha H. Farr.
Mr. Burke of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7909—Granting a pension to Edward F. Zufelt.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7910—To correct the military record of George LeClear.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Military Affairs, 4210.

H. R. 7911—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Bortz.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7912—To remove the charge of desertion from John H. McAtee.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Military Affairs, 4210.

H. R. 7913—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben J. Hamilton.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7914—For the relief of the heirs of Sarah B. Matthews and Elijah B. Matthews, deceased.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on War Claims, 4210.

H. R. 7915—Granting a pension to Emma M. Heimlich.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7916—Granting an increase of pension to Luman A. Fowler.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7917—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Francis M. Helm.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Military Affairs, 4210.

H. R. 7918—Providing for the retirement of certain officers of the Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Military Affairs, 4210.

H. R. 7919—Granting a pension to William Russell.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7920—For the relief of C. C. Peck.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 4210.

H. R. 7921—For the relief of W. W. Carey.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 4210.

H. R. 7922—For the relief of the estate of Cyprian T. Jenkins, deceased.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Claims, 4210.

H. R. 7923—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William D. Jenner.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Military Affairs, 4210.

H. R. 7924—For the relief of Levi Adcock.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on War Claims, 4210.

H. R. 7925—Granting a pension to William H. Dixon.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4210.

H. R. 7926—To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the work of preparing final citizenship rolls of each of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and to distribute the estates of said tribes among the beneficiaries entitled to share therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Indian Affairs, 4283.

H. R. 7927—To provide for second homestead and desert-land entries.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on the Public Lands, 4283.

H. R. 7928—For the erection of a Federal building at Winnfield, La.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4283.

H. R. 7929—To authorize a survey of Cane River from Grand Ecore, La., to Colfax, La.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4283.

H. R. 7930—Granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Laughlin.
Mr. Adair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4283.

H. R. 7931—Granting an increase of pension to Amasa J. T. Wilson.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4283.

H. R. 7932—For the relief of Ellen V. Orme, administratrix of the estate of William Pope.
Mr. Howard; Committee on War Claims, 4283.

H. R. 7933—Granting an increase of pension to Eugene M. Smith.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4283.

H. R. 7934—To amend the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4283.

H. R. 7935—To create in the War Department a roll to be known as the volunteer retired list, to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the Civil War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Military Affairs, 4329.

H. R. 7936—Authorizing the Postmaster General to lease premises for post offices, where the building is constructed upon plans approved by him, for a term not exceeding 20 years.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4330.

H. R. 7937—For the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Medford, Mass.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4330.

H. R. 7938—To codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to publicity of contributions and expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, limiting the amount of campaign expenses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 4330.

H. R. 7939—Providing for the labeling, marking, and tagging of all fabrics and leather goods hereinafter designated, and providing for the fumigation of the same.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4330.

H. R. 7940—To provide for enlarging the United States building at Fresno, Cal.
Mr. Church; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4330.

H. R. 7941—Granting a pension to Ernest Miller.
Mr. Adair; Committee on Pensions, 4330.

H. R. 7942—Granting a pension to Jacob B. S. Rice.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Pensions, 4330.

H. R. 7943—Granting an increase of pension to Archibald Branaugh.
Mr. Dillon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4330.

H. R. 7944—Granting a pension to Jefferson L. Wylie.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4330.

H R. 7945—Granting an increase of pension to Armina Miller.
Mr. Farr; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4330.

H. R. 7946—Granting a pension to Ann E. Fish.
Mr. Helm; Committee on Pensions, 4330.

H. R. 7947—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Swoap.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4330.

H. R. 7948—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin W. Dickey.
Mr. J. M. C. Smith; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4330.

H. R. 7949—To authorize Parkersburg-Ohio Bridge Co., a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, its successors and assigns, to construct a bridge across the Ohio River from the city of Parkersburg, State of West Virginia, to the town of Belpre, State of Ohio.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4414.

H. R. 7950—To provide for the survey of the shores of Lake Erie at Lorain, Ohio, for the purpose of determining the cause of the recent increased erosion of the banks and the relation thereto of certain Government improvements at that place.
Mr. Sharp; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4414.

H. R. 7951—To provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Agriculture, 4414.

H. R. 7952—To promote safety in the operation of railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with efficient and suitable headlights, and for other purposes.
Mr. Talcott of New York; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4414.

H. R. 7953—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Baker.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4414.

H. R. 7954—For the relief of the heirs of Thomas Rogers, deceased.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Claims, 4414.

H. R. 7955—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Daniel G. Lang.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Military Affairs, 4414.

H. R. 7956—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy for five years in the case of Paymaster's Clerk Frank Edward Herbert.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4414.

H. R. 7957—To correct the military record of Henry Keeler.
Mr. Hinebaugh; Committee on Military Affairs, 4415.

H. R. 7958—To correct the military title of Fred R. Nugent.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Military Affairs, 4415.

H. R. 7959—For the relief of Frank P. Sammons.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 4415.

H. R. 7960—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Harris.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4415.

H. R. 7961—Granting an increase of pension to Ira Baker.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4415.

H. R. 7962—Granting an increase of pension to Conrad Haag.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4415.

H. R. 7963—Granting an increase of pension to Chauncy C. Robinson.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4415.

H. R. 7964—Granting a pension to Albert Hahn.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Pensions, 4415.

H. R. 7965—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Johnson.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4415.

H. R. 7966—For the relief of the heirs of J. D. Bellah, sr.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on War Claims, 4415.

H. R. 7967—To amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a postal savings system.
Mr. Moon; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4414.

H. R. 7968—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Blackfoot, Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4546.

H. R. 7969—To prohibit the killing and interstate shipment of beef cattle under a certain age.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4546.

H. R. 7970—To establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau of marketing.
Mr. Sumners; Committee on Agriculture, 4546.

H. R. 7971—To provide for the construction of sanitary dwellings at a low rental for unskilled wage earners in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Borland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4546.

H. R. 7972—Providing for the holding of the United States district and circuit courts at Hugo, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on the Judiciary, 4546.

H. R. 7973—To provide for the publication of an official journal.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Printing, 4546.

H. R. 7974—To adjust the tribal rolls and to settle the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Indian Affairs, 4546.

H. R. 7975—For the relief of the heirs of Claud Graham.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Claims, 4546.

H. R. 7976—Granting a pension to Charles F. Lang.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7977—Granting a pension to George Oatten.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7978—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Davis.
Mr. Houston; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7979—Granting a pension to Lucy M. Cooke.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7980—Granting a pension to George J. Jarchow.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7981—Granting an increase of pension to John K. Lowry.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7982—Granting a pension to George M. Maginnis.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7983—Granting a pension to Mary E. Schnell.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7984—Granting an increase of pension to Dallas Patrick.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7985—Granting an increase of pension to William M. McIntosh.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7986—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Else.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7987—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Herrington.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7988—Granting an increase of pension to William Jones.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7989—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Richards.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7990—Granting an increase of pension to William Colpetzer.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7991—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Clemson.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7992—Granting an increase of pension to Seymour Ross.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7993—Granting an increase of pension to Irvin G. Alexander.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7994—Granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Wilson.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7995—Granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Heichtel.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7996—Granting an honorable discharge to C. H. Cole.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4546.

H. R. 7997—Granting an increase of pension to Christian H. Buckwalter.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 7998—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Brink.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 7999—Granting an increase of pension to John Anderson.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8000—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Woodruff.
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H. R. 8001—Granting an increase of pension to Marshall C. Conroe.
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H. R. 8002—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Rote.
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H. R. 8003—Granting an increase of pension to J. Milton Carlisle.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8004—Granting an increase of pension to Lavina Sharp.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8005—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Gates.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8006—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Tillard.
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H. R. 8007—For the enrollment of certain Choctaw Indians heretofore unidentified and for the settlement of their claims, and for other purposes.
Mr. Powers; Committee on Indian Affairs, 4633.

H. R. 8008—To authorize the construction of a system of large-diameter underground pneumatic tubes to connect the public buildings in Washington, D. C.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4633.

H. R. 8009—To provide for an experiment in the improvement of post roads by the Secretary of Agriculture in cooperation with the Postmaster General, and for other purposes.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Appropriations, 4633.

H. R. 8010—To confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of churches, lodges, and educational or eleemosynary institutions arising from the late Civil War.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on War Claims, 4633.

H. R. 8011—To amend the practice and procedure in Federal courts.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Judiciary, 4633.

H. R. 8012—Granting a pension to Mary Beherz.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8013—For the relief of the heirs of Thomas Rogers, deceased.
Mr. Borland; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4633.

H. R. 8014—For the relief of the heirs of Dr. John W. Kirk, deceased.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on War Claims, 4633.

H. R. 8015—For the relief of the heirs of Joseph G. Thorpe, deceased.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on War Claims, 4633.

H. R. 8016—For the relief of the legal representatives of Reuben R. Turner.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on War Claims, 4633.

H. R. 8017—For the relief of Bethesda Baptist Church, of Bamberg County, S. C.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on War Claims, 4633.

H. R. 8018—For the relief of Beech Branch Baptist Church, of Hampton County, S. C.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on War Claims, 4633.

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Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 4633.

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Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8024—Granting an increase of pension to D. H. Green.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8025—Granting an increase of pension to Rufus M. Patterson.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8026—Granting an increase of pension to William Snider.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8027—Granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Walker.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8028—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Thompson.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8029—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Zahnow.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8030—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Herman Kneofler.
Mr. Foster; Committee on War Claims, 4633.

H. R. 8031—Granting a pension to John M. Clark.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8032—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Pauley.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8033—Granting an increase of pension to Malinda Pauley.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8034—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Moore.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8035—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Charles W. Stevenson.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4633.

H. R. 8036—Granting a pension to Caroline Parks.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8037—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Chapman.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8038—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Minehan.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8039—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Caley.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8040—Granting a pension to William C. Roderick.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8041—Granting restoration of pension to Eliza Steele, now Riehl.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8042—Granting a pension to Charles B. Cundiff.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8043—Granting a pension to Edward H. Lewis.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8044—Granting a pension to Eva Gerber.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4633.

H. R. 8045—To correct the military record of Samuel D. Jarman.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Military Affairs, 4633.

H. R. 8046—To promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by requiring the use of the block system and automatic train-control devices by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4706.

H. R. 8047—Defining the limits of mining locations on the public domain, relating to the patenting of lode claims, providing for the filing of notices of location of all mining claims in the local land offices, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 4706.

H. R. 8048—To amend section 6 of the act of Congress of June 17, 1902, entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories and the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands."
Mr. French; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 4706.

H. R. 8049—Granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Evans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4706.

H. R. 8050—Granting an increase of pension to Levi North.
Mr. Baltz; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8051—For the relief of Oldham County, Ky.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 4707.

H. R. 8052—Granting a pension to Virgil O. Adams.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8053—Granting a pension to J. P. Bickford.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8054—Granting a pension to Clifford Ulrich.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8055—Granting a pension to David Pruitt.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8056—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Speer.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8057—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Sprinkle.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8058—Granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Bennett.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8059—Granting an increase of pension to Leander C. Johnson.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8060—Granting an increase of pension to L. Jones.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8061—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Young.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8062—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Armstrong Hunter.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 4707.

H. R. 8063—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jesse W. Jackson.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 4707.

H. R. 8064—Granting an increase of pension to Oracle Shores.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8065—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Sweet.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8066—Granting a pension to Margaret Morgan.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8067—Granting a pension to Rebecca A. Thomas.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

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Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8069—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Durrance.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 4707.

H. R. 8070—Granting a pension to Henry S. Robert.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 4776.

H. R. 8071—Granting a pension to Eugene Cunningham.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 4776.

H. R. 8072—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Dare.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4776.

H. R. 8073—Granting an increase of pension to Elisha Sprouse.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4776.

H. R. 8074—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Morrison.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4776.

H. R. 8075—Granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Bennett.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4776.

H. R. 8076—Granting an increase of pension to Adolph C. Radtke.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4776.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 8077—For the relief of Alexander Gilmore.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Claims, 4776.

H. R. 8078—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Garver.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4776.

H. R. 8079—To establish a drainage and levee fund and to provide for the protection, drainage, and reclamation of the overflowed and swamp lands in the United States, in promotion of the general welfare, in prevention of the dissemination of malaria and other diseases among the several States, and to promote interstate commerce by navigation.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4776.

H. R. 8080—Granting an increase of pension to La Fayette Piatt.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4776.

H. R. 8081—To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 4859.

H. R. 8082—Granting an increase of pension to G. W. Shipman.
Mr. Avis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8083—Granting a pension to Adolphus N. Pacetty.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8084—Granting an increase of pension to Letitia R. Whitehouse.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8085—Granting an increase of pension to Elmore W. Strawn.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8086—Granting a pension to John Roberts.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8087—Granting a pension to Eliza A. Stevenson.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8088—Granting a pension to Ithamer Pugh.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8089—Granting a pension to Eloise McKee.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8090—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Trimmer.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8091—Granting a pension to Jennie Saylor.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8092—Granting a pension to John Creighton.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8093—Granting a pension to Peter Gilner.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8094—Granting a pension to Isaac Gossett.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8095—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse Davidson.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8096—Granting an increase of pension to James Douglass.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8097—Granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Carroll.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8098—Granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Spriggs.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8099—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Pyle.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8100—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Pitner.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

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Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

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Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8103—Granting an increase of pension to Abram McCoy.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8104—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Beckett.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8105—Granting an increase of pension to James S. Stewart.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8106—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Weaver.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8107—Granting an increase of pension to John D. Tidrick.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8108—Granting an increase of pension to Abisha C. Thomas.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8109—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Gutherie.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8110—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Dougherty.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8111—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Grisinger.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8112—Granting an increase of pension to William Henderson.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8113—Granting an increase of pension to Jonas S. Giesey.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8114—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Hefling.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8115—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver Harding.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8116—Granting an increase of pension to David Martin Howell.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8117—For the relief of George E. O'Neal.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 4859.

H. R. 8118—For the relief of Henry Noble.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 4859.

H. R. 8119—For the relief of Jonathan Milburn and granting him a pension.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 4859.

H. R. 8120—For the relief of Frederick Horning.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 4859.

H. R. 8121—For the relief of George Duncan.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 4859.

H. R. 8122—For the relief of Joshua Algeo.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 4859.

H. R. 8123—Granting a pension to Hiram A. Walker.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8124—Granting a pension to Charles L. Taylor.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8125—Granting an increase of pension to William E. Hill.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8126—To correct the military record of Richard Prendergast.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Military Affairs, 4859.

H. R. 8127—Granting an increase of pension to Luisa M. Carothers.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8128—For the relief of Austin Mondon.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Military Affairs, 4859.

H. R. 8129—Granting a pension to Louise Frances Hastings.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8130—Granting an increase of pension to Absalom Shingleton.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4859.

H. R. 8131—For the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Wakefield, Mass.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4937.

H. R. 8132—For the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a post-office building at Pella, State of Iowa.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4937.

H. R. 8133—To regulate the installation and type of scales to be used by carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and to provide rules governing the weighing of freight.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4937.

H. R. 8134—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Thurman.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 4937.

H. R. 8135—Granting a pension to Delia White.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4937.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 8136—Granting a pension to Carrie Crane.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 4937.

H. R. 8137—Granting a pension to Jane Johnson.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4937.

H. R. 8138—Granting a pension to George S. Frankenfield.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Pensions, 4937.

H. R. 8139—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Brown.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4937.

H. R. 8140—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Holland.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4937.

H. R. 8141—Granting an increase of pension to Clem B. I. Ambler.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4937.

H. R. 8142—To authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew, at or near Wilmot, Ark.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4937.

H. R. 8143—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Santa Rosa, Cal., two cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Military Affairs, 4937.

H. R. 8144—To enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., post-office building at Albert Lea, Minn.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4997.

H. R. 8145—Making an appropriation to aid the people of the Territory of Hawaii in providing and maintaining an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Appropriations, 4997.

H. R. 8146—To promote rural education in the several States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Education, 4997.

H. R. 8147—Granting a pension to Susan Smith.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8148—Granting a pension to Anne L. Holbrook.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8149—Granting a pension to Joseph P. Link.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8150—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Boring.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8151—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Barrett.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8152—Granting an increase of pension to William Henry.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8153—Granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Smith.
Mr. Barchfeld; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8154—Granting an increase of pension to John Finch.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8155—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Rennard.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8156—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Penn.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8157—Granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Petty.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8158—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Jeffery.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8159—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Ashton.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8160—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Brown.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8161—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Rhodes.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8162—Granting an increase of pension to William Todd.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8163—Granting an increase of pension to Milton J. Taggart.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8164—Granting an increase of pension to S. Tschappat.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8165—Granting an increase of pension to William G. Mitzel.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4997.

H. R. 8166—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred T. Johnson.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8167—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Gibson.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8168—Granting an increase of pension to Mahlon Gurin.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8169—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Fulton.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8170—Granting an increase of pension to B. N. Lindsey.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8171—Granting a pension to Mina Schoonover.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8172—Granting a pension to Effie A. Smith.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8173—Granting a pension to John Roe.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8174—Granting a pension to John Creighton.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8175—Granting a pension to Agnes A. H. Capito.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8176—Granting a pension to Laura M. Lash.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8177—Granting a pension to Virinda J. Long.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8178—Granting a pension to Rachel M. Douds.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8179—For the relief of Patrick O'Kane.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 4998.

H. R. 8180—Granting an increase of pension to William Thornburg.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8181—For the relief of Henry S. Kiersted.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 4998.

H. R. 8182—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Eustis.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8183—Granting an increase of pension to Magdalene White.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8184—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Clark.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8185—Granting an increase of pension to John Doerflinger.
Mr. Walker; Committee on Pensions, 4998.

H. R. 8186—Granting a pension to Peter Gilner.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 4998.

H. R. 8187—To provide for the safety of employees and passengers upon railroad trains by requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to operate cars constructed of steel, and for other purposes.
Mr. Allen; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5054.

H. R. 8188—Making an appropriation for the improvement of Fox River, Ill.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5054.

H. R. 8189—To establish a flood protection and drainage fund and to provide for the protection, drainage, and reclamation of the overflowed and swamp lands in the United States, in promotion of the general welfare, in prevention of the dissemination of malaria and other diseases among the several States, and to promote interstate commerce by navigation.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5054.—Debated, 5926. (Appendix, 450.)

H. R. 8190—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Port Angeles, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Falconer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5054.

H. R. 8191—To amend an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5054.

H. R. 8192—To prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on Agriculture, 5054.

H. R. 8193—To provide for the collection, transcription, and publication of material relating to the educational history of the United States.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Education, 5054.

H. R. 8194—For the relief of employees of the Forest Service injured in fire fighting or other hazardous work.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Agriculture, 5054.

H. R. 8195—To dispose of unclaimed bank deposits in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5054.

H. R. 8196—Granting a pension to Nannie A. Hill.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5054.

H. R. 8197—Granting an increase of pension to John S. Lewis.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on Pensions, 5054.

H. R. 8198—For the relief of Loren W. Greeno.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5054.

H. R. 8199—Granting a pension to James P. Johnson.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Pensions, 5054.

H. R. 8200—Granting a pension to Mary Gannon.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5054.

H. R. 8201—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Brown.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5054.

H. R. 8202—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar H. Sampson.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5054.

H. R. 8203—To reimburse J. T. Nance.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Claims, 5054.

H. R. 8204—Granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Van Riper.
Mr. Driscoll; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5054.

H. R. 8205—Granting a pension to Benjamin A. Dennis.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8206—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Quinn.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8207—Granting an increase of pension to Adelaide H. Baker.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8208—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Loud.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8209—Granting an increase of pension to John Preston.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8210—Granting a pension to Jesse H. Hutto.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8211—Granting a pension to John B. McCravy.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8212—Granting a pension to Susan S. Benson.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8213—Granting a pension to Woodbine L. McLane.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8214—Granting a pension to H. P. Kohn.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8215—Granting a pension to Stanmore Y. Morris.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8216—Granting a pension to James V. Smith.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8217—Granting a pension to Wade H. Wilson.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8218—Granting a pension to Albert M. Thomas.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8219—Granting a pension to Margaret Hertel.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8220—Granting a pension to David T. Kirby.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8221—Granting a pension to Thomas H. Rawl.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8222—Granting a pension to Hamilton Shuler.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8223—Granting a pension to Charles G. Sontag.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8224—Granting a pension to John N. Long.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8225—Granting a pension to William Preston Raines.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8226—Granting a pension to Wade H. Rucker.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8227—Granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Weed.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8228—For the relief of Samuel S. Gardner.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Military Affairs, 5055

H. R. 8229—For the relief of Polly Hayes.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8230—For the relief of F. F. Felder.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8231—For the relief of Powell S. Boatwright.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8232—For the relief of E. P. Gibson.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8233—For the relief of George W. Newman, guardian of Joseph W. Newman.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8234—For the relief of Lieut. (Junior Grade) Hamilton F. Glover, United States Navy.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5055.

H. R. 8235—For the relief of the estate of Joseph Funderburk, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8236—For the relief of the University of South Carolina.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8237—For the relief of St. Stephen's Church.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8238—For the relief of heirs of Michael H. Brennen.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8239—For the relief of the heirs of Nathaniel Kleckley, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8240—For the relief of the heirs of A. J. Geiger, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8241—For the relief of the heirs of Louisa Hook, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8242—For the relief of the heirs of John Harman, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8243—For the relief of the heirs of Jesse Bouknight, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8244—For the relief of the heirs of Joshua Kyser, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8245—For the relief of the heirs of Daniel Drafts, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8246—For the relief of the heirs of John W. Brown, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8247—For the relief of the heirs of Miles Busbee.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8248—For the relief of Mary E. Stelling, sole heir at law of A. S. Frietas, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8249—For the relief of the heirs of Erasmus Harsey, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8250—For the relief of the heirs of Adolphus Feininger.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8251—For the relief of the heirs of Harriet Holman, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8252—For the relief of the legal representatives of Naloti Biraghi.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8253—For the relief of the legal representatives of Mary S. Brennan, deceased.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8254—For the relief of the trustees of the German Lutheran Church of Orangeburg, S. C.
Mr. Lever; Committee on War Claims, 5055.

H. R. 8255—To provide for the erection of a monument to Maj. Gen. Thomas Sumter.
Mr. Lever; Committee on the Library, 5055.

H. R. 8256—Authorizing the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint E. F. Slater, a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, a captain in the Medical Corps on the retired list, and increasing the retired list by one for the purposes of this act.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Military Affairs, 5055.

H. R. 8257—Granting a pension to Caroline Tingley.
Mr. Post; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8258—For the relief of Patrick H. McGee.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 5055.

H. R. 8259—To correct the military record of James M. Smith.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 5055.

H. R. 8260—Granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Hubbell.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8261—Granting an increase of pension to Fannie Czamanski.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.

H. R. 8262—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine Dillane.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6038.

H. R. 8263—Granting a pension to William C. Hathaway.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5055.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5151.

H. R. 8264—Providing for the erection and completion of a public building in the Borough of The Bronx, New York City, in the State of New York.
Mr. Bruckner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5109.

H. R. 8265—For the enlarging of the Government torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and increasing the output of torpedoes.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5109.

H. R. 8266—Providing for a certain percentage of cancellation of stamps, and making an allowance for rents, fuel, and lights, etc., to fourth-class postmasters.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5109.

H. R. 8267—To prohibit in the District of Columbia the intermarriage of whites with negroes or Mongolians.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5109.

H. R. 8268—For the relief of Matilda H. Reed.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5109.

H. R. 8269—For the relief of Dr. O. R. Early.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5109.

H. R. 8270—For the relief of Isabella Rowsey.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5109.

H. R. 8271—For the relief of Susan C. Robinson.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5109.

H. R. 8272—For the relief of Francis E. Whitfield and Lucy G. Whitfield.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5109.

H. R. 8273—For the relief of Lucretia Lambert.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5109.

H. R. 8274—For the relief of David Ingram.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5109.

H. R. 8275—For the relief of Mrs. E. A. Hubbard.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8276—For the relief of Mary Johnson.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8277—For the relief of A. W. McClure.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8278—For the relief of J. R. Wilson.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8279—For the relief of Sallie Sowell.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8280—For the relief of B. H. Davis, administrator of the estate of Enos Davis, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8281—For the relief of estate of W. F. Young.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8282—For relief of estate of W. R. Smith.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8283—For the relief of the estate of Richard Mann, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8284—For the relief of the estate of Mary H. Moore, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8285—For the relief of estate of J. M. Cumby, heir of M. B. Cumby.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8286—For the relief of the estate of Richmond Pace, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8287—For the relief of the estate of Andrew J. Kincaid.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8288—For the relief of the estate of William Clement, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8289—For the relief of the estate of J. W. Hopkins, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8290—For the relief of the estate of Richard D. Fielder.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8291—For the relief of the estate of W. R. Smith, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8292—For the relief of the estate of Milton Crawford, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8293—For the relief of the estate of J. K. Morrison, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8294—For the relief of the estate of Josiah White, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8295—For the relief of the estate of R. C. Bumpass, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8296—For the relief of the estate of John Linton, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8297—For the relief of estate of Marcus Cook, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8298—For the relief of heirs or estate of T. M. D. Coln, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8299—For the relief of the heirs of Louisa Elliott, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8300—For the relief of the heirs of Sarah R. Farmer, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8301—For the relief of the heirs of Jeremiah E. Cunningham, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8302—For the relief of the heirs of Richard E. Holt, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8303—For the relief of the heirs of Gladney, Gardner & Co.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8304—For the relief of the heirs of Nancy Whitfield, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8305—For the relief of heirs of Sylvia Cannon.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8306—For the relief of the heirs of M. A. McAnulty, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8307—For the relief of the heirs of George W. Gardner, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8308—For the relief of the heirs of Harriet F. and Robert McPeters.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8309—For the relief of the heirs of Mary A. F. Peters, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8310—For the relief of Jennie Gaston Henderson, sole and only heir of L. B. Gaston, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8311—For the relief of D. M. Whittaker and heirs of estate of H. H. Whittaker, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8312—For relief of George Kimberley and Sam Kimberley, heirs of M. P. Kimberley, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8313—For the relief of heirs of John Hamilton.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8314—For the relief of the heirs of John B. Jones, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8315—For the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Rienzi, Miss.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8316—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John Wood.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8317—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of T. A. Norris, administrator of estate of N. M. Aldridge, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8318—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Thomas J. Price, deceased.
Mr. Candler of Mississippi; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8319—Granting a pension to August A. Bemtgen.
By Mr. Connolly of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8320—Granting an increase of pension to Ernest Gregor.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8321—Granting a pension to Catherine Sweeney.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8322—Granting a pension to Mary E. Sweeney.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5151.

H. R. 8323—Granting a pension to Helen Conrad.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8324—Granting a pension to William Connell.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8325—Granting a pension to Catherine Van Aken.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8326—Granting a pension to James A. Crowley.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8327—Granting a pension to Adele Miller.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8328—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Mellady.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8329—To reinstate Stephen M. Borlaw as second lieutenant in the United States Army.
Mr. Garner; Committee on Military Affairs, 5110.

H. R. 8330—Granting an increase of pension to Ollie B. Wright.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8331—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie Smith.
Mr. Lewis of Maryland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8332—Granting a pension to Cecelia Kelleher.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8333—Providing for refund of certain customs duties improperly assessed and collected on certain imports of machine glazed sulphite wrapping paper.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8334—Granting an increase of pension to George H. V. Kelly.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8335—Granting a pension to Joseph McWilliams.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8336—Granting a pension to Callie Mabry.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8337—Granting a pension to Jacob Horne.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8338—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Weems.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8339—For the relief of John Jones.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Military Affairs, 5110.

H. R. 8340—For the relief of Eli A. Spain.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8341—For the relief of S. A. Wilson.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8342—For the relief of W. M. Crossthwait.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8343—For the relief of Holly Prater, alias Plater.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Military Affairs, 5110.

H. R. 8344—Granting a pension to Mary E. Bassett.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8345—Granting a pension to Hannah R. Grant.
Mr. Talcott of New York; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8346—For the relief of the estate of C. E. Rosser, deceased.
Mr. Tribble; Committee on War Claims, 5110.

H. R. 8347—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a sanitarium by the Order of Owls.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on the Public Lands, 5109.

H. R. 8348—Making an appropriation for the improvement of Milford Harbor, Conn.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5109.

H. R. 8349—To prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States and providing penalties for violation of same.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on the Judiciary, 5109.

H. R. 8350—To provide for the reduction of mileage to actual transportation expenses of Representatives and Senators.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Appropriations, 5109.

H. R. 8351—For the relief of the Ottawa Indian Tribe of Blanchard Fork and Roche de Boeuf.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5110.

H. R. 8352—Granting a pension to Jennie Conraux.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8353—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Gilbert.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 8354—For the relief of William J. Phillips.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Claims, 5111.

H. R. 8355—To compensate the Nashville Trust Co., of Nashville, Tenn., trustee under the will of E. W. Cole, deceased, for damages to a building situated on the corner of Union Street and Fourth Avenue N., in Nashville, Tenn., and known as the Cole Building, as a result of a blast in improving the channel of the Cumberland River by a United States Government boat on Monday, Aug. 13, 1912.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 5111.

H. R. 8356—To compensate G. W. Wall, of Cheatham County, Tenn., for damages sustained by him on account of the construction of Lock and Dam A on the lower Cumberland River.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 5111.

H. R. 8357—To compensate J. E. Stewart, of Cheatham County, Tenn., for damages sustained by him on account of the construction of Lock and Dam A on the lower Cumberland River.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 5111.

H. R. 8358—Granting a pension to James Duffy.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5111.

H. R. 8359—Granting a pension to Ida V. Kelley.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Pensions, 5111.

H. R. 8360—For the relief of Henry Van Ostrand.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 5111.

H. R. 8361—For the relief of Henry Butterfield, alias Henry Johnson.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 5111.

H. R. 8362—For the relief of Franklin C. Colburn.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 5111.

H. R. 8363—Providing for an advisory referendum by the people of the District of Columbia on certain questions relating to municipal self-government and representation in Congress.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5137.

H. R. 8364—To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 5137.—Reported back (H. Rept. 78), 5151.—Debated and passed House, 5167–5170.—Debated and passed Senate, 5185–5192.—Examined and signed, 5205, 5216.—Presented to the President, 5379.—Approved [Public, No. 15], 5379, 5637.

H. R. 8365—To approve of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of Ghent.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5137.

H. R. 8366—To create the Red River Commission and to define its duties.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5137.

H. R. 8367—To amend the act to regulate commerce as amended.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5137.

H. R. 8368—To provide for the completion of certain homestead entries for lands within the abandoned Mount Whitney Military Reservation.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on the Public Lands, 5137.

H. R. 8369—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan Wyatt.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8370—Granting a pension to William Stevenson.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8371—Granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Russell.
Mr. Bailey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8372—For the relief of Susan Sanders.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on War Claims, 5138.

H. R. 8373—Granting a pension to Parnie H. Dean.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8374—Granting a pension to Wesley Cox Adkins.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8375—Granting a pension to George Brant.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8376—Granting a pension to Allen A. Cornelius.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8377—Granting a pension to Robert B. Denny.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8378—Granting a pension to William H. Heller.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8379—Granting a pension to James Hourihan.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8380—Granting a pension to Charles J. Keesee.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8381—Granting a pension to Paul Kroll.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8382—Granting a pension to John Lambertsen.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8383—Granting a pension to Michael Luby.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8384—Granting a pension to Robert T. Lucy.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8385—Granting a pension to James McMillan.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8386—Granting a pension to Burwell Chapman Mitchell.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8387—Granting a pension to Charles W. Van Scoyk.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8388—Granting a pension to Charles A. Webber.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8389—Granting a pension to William Weir.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8390—Granting a pension to Mary A. Wiegand.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8391—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Bender.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8392—Granting a pension to Michael E. Bricker.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8393—Granting a pension to Enoch Conner.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8394—Granting an increase of pension to Walter E. Hanteh.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8395—Granting a pension to Flora C. Harrison.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8396—Granting a pension to John L. Johnson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8397—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. McQuillan.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8398—Granting a pension to Harriet A. Porter.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8399—Granting a pension to Anna Puckett.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8400—Granting a pension to Mrs. James Robinson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8401—Granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Smith.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8402—Granting a pension to Albert T. Staight.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8403—Granting an increase of pension to Julius Stemple.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8404—Granting a pension to Thomas G. Stevens.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8405—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Webster.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8406—Granting a pension to Peter B. Wells.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8407—To remove the charge of desertion against Joseph S. Stoop.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 5138.

H. R. 8408—For the relief of the estate of John Barry, deceased.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Claims, 5138.

H. R. 8409—Granting an increase of pension to Angela Hunt.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8410—Granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Peterman.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

H. R. 8411—Granting an increase of pension to Milton Stuchell.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5138.

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H. R. 8422—Regulating the employment of legislative counsel and agents and others who for compensation or reward attempt to secure the passage, defeat, or alteration of legislation before Congress, and for other purposes, and prescribing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act.
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H. R. 8423—To increase the efficiency of the executive civil service.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5152.

H. R. 8424—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to employ consulting architects in connection with the work of the Supervising Architect's Office, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5152.

H. R. 8425—To cause certain lands to revert to the State of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5152.

H. R. 8426—Providing an additional appropriation for the Federal building at Steubenville, Ohio.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5152.

H. R. 8427—To authorize the donation of certain unused and obsolete guns now at Chickamauga Park, Ga., to the Dan McCook Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Smithfield, Ohio.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Military Affairs, 5152.

H. R. 8428—To codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to publicity of contributions and expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, limiting the amount of campaign expenses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 5152.—Reported back (H. Rept. 88), 5290.

H. R. 8429—To prohibit the giving or receiving of gifts, employment, or compensation from certain corporations by Senators, Representatives, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners in Congress of the United States, or Senators, Representatives, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners elect, and the judges of the United States courts, and prescribing penalties therefor.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on the Judiciary, 5152.

H. R. 8430—Making appropriation for the protection of the banks of the Mississippi River at and south of Ste. Genevieve, Point Rest, and Wittenberg, Mo.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5152.

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Mr. Aswell; Committee on Military Affairs, 5152.

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Mr. Bailey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8434—Granting an increase of pension to John E. Johnson.
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Mr. Cary; Committee on Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8436—Granting an increase of pension to Peter W. Flood.
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H. R. 8437—Granting a pension to James A. Merchant.
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H. R. 8438—Granting a pension to Maggie Dausch.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8439—Granting a pension to Rebecca Miller.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8440—Granting an increase of pension to David B. Dromgold.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8441—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Wilkins.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8442—Granting a pension to Mary E. T. Barber.
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H. R. 8444—Granting a pension to Anna N. Carson.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8445—Granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Swineford.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

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Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 5152.

H. R. 8447—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Morrow.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8448—Granting an increase of pension to George Congdon.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8449—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine M. B. Brady.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8450—Granting an increase of pension to Silas P. Richmond.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8451—Granting a pension to Edgar B. Perry.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8452—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Martin.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Pensions, 5152.

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Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8454—Granting an increase of pension to George W. McAtee.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

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Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8456—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Wilkinson.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

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H. R. 8458—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Barker.
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H. R. 8459—Granting an increase of pension to William Bone.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8460—Granting an increase of pension to William Bell.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

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Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 5152.

H. R. 8463—Granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah H. Combs.
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Mr. Peterson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8465—Granting a pension to Lydia W. Wolgamot.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8466—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William B. Young.
Mr. Peterson; Committee on Military Affairs, 5152.

H. R. 8467—For the relief of Oliver H. P. Harvey.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Military Affairs, 5152.

H. R. 8468—Granting a pension to John E. Nolan.
Mr. Stephens of California; Committee on Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8469—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Ferguson.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5152.

H. R. 8470—Authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to supervise the erection of monuments and markers and locate the general route of the Oregon Trail.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on the Library, 5179.

H. R. 8471—To ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii relating to the franchise of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., extending such franchise and otherwise amending the laws relating thereto.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 5179.

H. R. 8472—Amending an act entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes."
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5179.

H. R. 8473—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a sanitarium by the Order of Owls.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on the Public Lands, 5179.

H. R. 8474—To establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the sixth congressional district of the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5179.

H. R. 8475—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln," approved Feb. 9, 1911.
Mr. Borland; Committee on the Library, 5179.

H. R. 8476—Providing for the expenditure of 25 per cent of the receipts from the national forests on road and trail construction.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Agriculture, 5179.

H. R. 8477—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a sanitarium by the Order of Owls.
Mr. Key of Ohio; Committee on the Public Lands, 5179.

H. R. 8478—Dividing the State of South Carolina into two judicial districts, providing for the appointment of a district judge, etc.
Mr. Aiken; Committee on the Judiciary, 5179.

H. R. 8479—To repeal section 3 of article 110 of section 1342 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, enacted July 27, 1892.
Mr. Gordon; Committee on Military Affairs, 5179.

H. R. 8480—To amend an act entitled "An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," approved May 30, 1908.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 5179.

H. R. 8481—To prohibit the slaughter, sale, purchase, shipment, and transportation through interstate commerce of calves and cows under certain ages and conditions.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5179.

H. R. 8482—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar D. Welker.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8483—For the relief of Adam Earnest.
Mr. Bailey; Committee on Military Affairs, 5179.

H. R. 8484—For the relief of Harrison Defibaugh.
Mr. Bailey; Committee on Military Affairs, 5179.

H. R. 8485—Granting an increase of pension to H. McFarlin.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8486—Granting a pension to Mary E. Smith.
Mr. Borland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8487—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Toomey.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8488—Granting a pension to Harry L. Tompkins.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8489—For the relief of Mason M. Maxon.
Mr. Bowdle; Committee on Military Affairs, 5179.

H. R. 8490—Granting a pension to Gambo C. Villines.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8491—Granting a pension to Clarence F. Moore.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8492—Granting a pension to America Pippin.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8493—Granting a pension to Nathan Hirshberg.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8494—Granting a pension to Mary C. Lanier.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8495—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Harper.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8496—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur Scrivner.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8497—Granting an increase of pension to Joe R. Pickle.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8498—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Jackson.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8499—Granting an increase of pension to Margarett A. Bennett
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8500—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Martin.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8501—Granting an increase of pension to John N. Smith.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8502—Granting an increase of pension to G. W. Wheeler.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8503—Granting an increase of pension to Madison White.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8504—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick Burton.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5179.

H. R. 8505—For the relief of A. J. Wright.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5179.

H. R. 8506—For the relief of William T. Wright.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5179.

H. R. 8507—For the relief of Frederick W. Palmore.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8508—For the relief of the heirs at law of James E. Wilson, deceased.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8509—For the relief of heirs of Joseph Sivley, deceased.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8510—For the relief of the estate of Ferdinand E. Kuhn.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8511—For the relief of the estate of Thomas J. Hill, deceased.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8512—For the relief of the estate of Hiram Jenkins.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8513—For the relief of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Clarksville, Tenn.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8514—For the relief of the trustees of the Lick Creek Methodist Episcopal Church South, Stewart County, Tenn.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8515—For the relief of Gethsemane Baptist Church.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8516—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Hiram Binkley.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 5180.

H. R. 8517—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of Baxter Smith, administrator of estate of Hugh C. Jackson, deceased.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8518—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of J. Minnick Williams, administrator.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8519—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jimmie A. Elliott, sole beneficiary of the estate of Adaline Elliott, deceased.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8520—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jimmie A. Elliott, sole legatee of Thomas A. Elliott, deceased.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8521—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Virginia Carter, administratrix of estate of Felix Carter, deceased.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8522—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Hurst.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8523—Granting a pension to Daniel J. Keefe.
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H. R. 8524—Granting a pension to George Gregory.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8525—Granting a pension to Mary D. Jenness.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8526—Granting a pension to John R. Morrison.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8527—Granting a pension to Catherine F. Wallace.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8528—Granting a pension to Edward G. Eaton.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8529—Granting a pension to Thomas Comerford.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8530—Granting a pension to Patrick Conley.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8531—Granting a pension to Mary E. Palmer.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8532—Granting a pension to Mary Lahly Murphy.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8533—Granting an increase of pension to Isabella B. Slayter.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8534—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Shea.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8535—Granting an increase of pension to George W. White.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8536—Granting an increase of pension to Emerson W. Law.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8537—Granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Bowman.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8538—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Ferrall.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8539—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Copeland.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8540—Granting an increase of pension to Luther Detwiler.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8541—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Clelan.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8542—To correct the military record of David Mowen.
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Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

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H. R. 8546—Granting an increase of pension to Secundina Guelachowski.
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Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8549—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Johnson.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8550—Granting a pension to Arthur C. Dexter.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8551—Granting a pension to Frederick P. Tuite.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8552—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Smith.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8553—For the relief of W. A. Miller.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8554—For the relief of George W. Trahey.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8555—For the relief of Harry O. Clark.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8556—For the relief of W. A. C. Baldwin.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8557—For the relief of Peter McKay.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8558—For the relief of James Bender.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 5180.

H. R. 8559—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George W. Richardson.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 5180.

H. R. 8560—For the relief of the Alaska Commercial Company, a corporation, for money paid to teachers in and supplies furnished to the public schools at Kodiak, Alaska.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8561—Granting a pension to Nancy Jane McGinty.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8562—For the relief of Kinder & Nicol.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8563—Granting an increase of pension to Annie King.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8564—For the relief of the heirs of James and Eliza M. Lewis.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on War Claims, 5180.

H. R. 8565—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. White.
Mr. Lloyd; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8566—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Octave Moussette.
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H. R. 8568—Granting a pension to Frances Dodge.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8569—Granting a pension to Melissa S. Franklin.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8570—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Dolan.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8571—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Davis.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8572—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Smith.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8573—Granting a pension to Mary Curtin.
Mr. J. I. Nolan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8574—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Holton.
Mr. J. I. Nolan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8575—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome McWethy.
Mr. J. I. Nolan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8576—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Schriber.
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H. R. 8577—Granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Love.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8578—Granting an increase of pension to Bridget Albinger.
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H. R. 8579—Granting a pension to Isaac W. Bilyeau.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8580—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Newman.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8581—To increase the compensation of rural free-delivery letter carriers.
Mr. Russell; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5180.

H. R. 8582—Granting a pension to William J. Brooker.
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H. R. 8583—Granting a pension to B. Frank Smythe.
Mr. Seldomridge; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8584—Granting a pension to Hattie Dannells.
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H. R. 8585—Granting a pension to George W. Casey.
Mr. Seldomridge; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8586—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar T. Ensign.
Mr. Seldomridge; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8587—Granting an increase of pension to Orville Dunnington.
Mr. Seldomridge; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8588—Granting a pension to Oliver F. Miller.
Mr. Seldomridge; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8589—For the relief of the heirs of Henry A. Butler.
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H. R. 8590—Granting a pension to Lillie Garner.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8591—Granting a pension to Sarah Cronk Rowley.
Mr. Talcott of New York; Committee on Pensions, 5180.

H. R. 8592—To increase the limit of cost of the public building at Owatonna, Minn.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5200.

H. R. 8593—Amending the building regulations of the District of Columbia by providing for the better protection of persons engaged in and about the construction, repairing, alterations, or removal of buildings, bridges, viaducts, and other structures.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5200.

H. R. 8594—To make it lawful for railroad companies and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to grant annual passes and other free transportation to former employees in certain cases.
Mr. Morrison; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5200.

H. R. 8595—Providing additional compensation for rural mail carriers for maintenance of horses, buggies, and such other equipment as is necessary in the discharge of their duties, and granting them leave of absence of 30 days annually with pay.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5201.

H. R. 8596—To limit the denomination of silver certificates, United States notes, and Treasury notes.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Banking and Currency, 5201.

H. R. 8597—To provide for the punishment of any person in the employ of the United States and any member of the Army or Navy of the United States who shall gamble or play at any game of chance, or bet on any game whatsoever in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5201.

H. R. 8598—To establish postal savings banks, to enable the Government to borrow money directly from the people, and to market its bonds directly to the people in small and varying denominations through the medium of the post office, and for other purposes.
Mr. Howard; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5201.

H. R. 8599—Granting a pension to Ora M. Larkin.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Pensions, 5201.

H. R. 8600—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Gouger.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5201.

H. R. 8601—Providing for second homestead and desert-land entries.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 5214.

H. R. 8602—To levy an excise tax upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell any cotton for future delivery in the future contract market at or on or in any cotton exchange, board of trade, or other similar place, and for other purposes.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Ways and Means, 5214.

H. R. 8603—Providing for compensation of clerks of United States district courts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 5214.

H. R. 8604—To authorize the United States Government to take over and secure ownership of all express, telegraph, and telephone companies.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5214.

H. R. 8605—To increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Logue; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5214.

H. R. 8606—To create a United States medical licensing board.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Military Affairs, 5214.

H. R. 8607—To provide an enlarged homestead.
Mr. Norton; Committee on the Public Lands, 5214.

H. R. 8608—To amend section 99 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Norton; Committee on the Judiciary, 5214.

H. R. 8609—Providing for homestead and desert-land entries for such persons as shall have lost, forfeited, or abandoned their former entries.
Mr. Norton; Committee on the Public Lands, 5214.

H. R. 8610—Providing for certain regulations to the business of commission merchants engaged in interstate commerce.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5214.

H. R. 8611—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Lowell, Mass., and also for the sale of the present post-office building and its site.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5214.

H. R. 8612—Authorizing the commissioners of Caddo County, Okla., to purchase an 80-acre tract of unused remnant ceded lands for fair-ground and park purposes.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 5219.

H. R. 8613—Granting a pension to Louisa Merkel.
Mr. Baltz; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8614—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Hall.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8615—For the relief of Hiram D. Rogers.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on War Claims, 5215.

H. R. 8616—Granting an increase of pension to Amos C. Carter.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8617—Granting a pension to Abraham Kauffmann.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

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Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8619—To correct the military record of Henry K. Stephens.
Mr. Gray; Committee on Military Affairs, 5215.

H. R. 8620—For the relief of Anton Basting.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5215.

H. R. 8621—Granting an increase of pension to Richard T. Turner.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8622—Granting an increase of pension to Chauncey Pickell.
Mr. Lindquist; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8623—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Westerman.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8624—Granting an increase of pension to Childy Bridwell.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8625—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Coykendall.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8626—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Bales.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8627—Granting a pension to Daniel Michael.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8628—Granting a pension to Fannie Montgomery.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8629—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Dailey.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8630—Granting a pension to John Ward.
Mr. Small; Committee on Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8631—Granting a pension to Emeline Buzzard.
Mr. Stephens of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8632—Granting a pension to Ida E. Markwood.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8633—Granting a pension to William J. Brown.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8634—Granting a pension to Mary Pollock.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8635—Granting a pension to Katy E. Reed.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8636—Granting a pension to Phila L. McIlvaine.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8637—Granting a pension to Wiliam Redmond.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8638—Granting a pension to Henry Meiners.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Pensions, 5215.

H. R. 8639—To provide for a permanent, lasting, and uniform system of improvement of public highways and post roads, and providing how the State and Nation may act in conjunction and by mutual contribution bring about the desired end and distribute the surplus in the Treasury pro rata each year among the States for that purpose.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Ways and Means, 5219.

H. R. 8640—To establish an agricultural experiment station in the sixth congressional district of Oklahoma.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Agriculture, 5219.

H. R. 8641—To establish a fish-cultural station at the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5219.

H. R. 8642—To prevent gambling in cotton and grain futures, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Agriculture, 5219.

H. R. 8643—To repeal the duty on lumber.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Ways and Means, 5219.

H. R. 8644—To transfer the Northwestern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the War Department.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Military Affairs, 5219.

H. R. 8645—To provide for the survey of the Mystic River, Mass.
Deitrick; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5219.

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Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5219.

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Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5219.

H. R. 8648—To correct the military record of John F. Havens.
Mr. Cox; Committee on Military Affairs, 5219.

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Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5219.

H. R. 8650—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Muller.
Mr. Driscoll; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5220.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 8651—Granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Pettit.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5220.

H. R. 8652—Restoring the name of Willis D. Miller to the pension roll.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 5220.

H. R. 8653—Granting a pension to Marian Eva Keyes.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 5220.

H. R. 8654—Granting an increase of pension to Agnes White.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 5220.

H. R. 8655—To place the name of ex-First Lieut. Thomas H. Nolan upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.
Mr. Thacher; Committee on Military Affairs, 5220.

H. R. 8656—To place the name of ex-Mate Ansel A. Delano, United States Navy, upon the unlimited retired list of the Navy.
Mr. Thacher; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5220.

H. R. 8657—To amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Ways and Means, 5290.

H. R. 8658—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Hazard, Ky.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5290.

H. R. 8659—Granting to various States public lands for the construction, repairing, and maintenance of public roads.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on the Public Lands, 5290.

H. R. 8660—To amend sections 4 and 17 of an act entitled "An act granting a franchise for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a street railway system in the district of South Hilo, county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii," approved Aug. 1, 1912.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 5291.

H. R. 8661—To establish and maintain military training schools in the several States of the Union and in the District of Columbia.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 5291.

H. R. 8662—To prevent the use of the stopwatch or other time-measuring device on Government work and the payment of premium or bonus to Government employees, and for other purposes.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Labor, 5291.

H. R. 8663—Repealing the law providing for the exchange of public lands for lands within the forest reserves.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on the Public Lands, 5291.

H. R. 8664—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5291.

H. R. 8665—Establishing the Franklin National Military Park.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Military Affairs, 5291.

H. R. 8666—Authorizing the Secretary of War to have erected at Hohenwald, Tenn., a monument in honor of Meriwether Lewis.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on the Library, 5291.

H. R. 8667—To promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5291.

H. R. 8668—For the study and for electrical tests and experimentation for agricultural fertilizing purposes.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Agriculture, 5291.

H. R. 8669—Providing for electrical study, tests, and experimentation for agricultural fertilizing purposes.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Agriculture, 5291.

H. R. 8670—Providing for second homestead and desert-land entries.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Public Lands, 5291.

H. R. 8671—Authorizing a survey of Patchogue River, Westbrook, Middlesex County, Conn., with a view to its improvement.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5291.

H. R. 8672—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Military Affairs, 5291.

H. R. 8673—Providing for compensation of clerks of United States district courts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 5291.

H. R. 8674—Granting a pension to Rachel A. Dougherty.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8675—Granting an increase of pension to Chester Heiner, alias Justus Hahner.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8676—For the relief of Tobias Philpot.
Mr. Bremner; Committee on Military Affairs, 5291.

H. R. 8677—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Dobbins.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8678—Granting a pension to W. F. Eaton.
Mr. Connolly of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8679—Granting a pension to Catherine Patterson.
Mr. Connolly of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8680—Granting a pension to Carrie Stevens.
Mr. Connolly of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8681—Granting a pension to Martin Weary.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8682—Granting a pension to Jennie Miller.
Mr. Dershem; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8683—To authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to relinquish the rights of the United States in and to a part of a certain alley in the city of Marshalltown, Iowa.
Mr. Good; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5291.

H. R. 8684—Granting an increase of pension to Adam Allwein.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8685—For the relief of S. L. Teague.
Mr. Gudger; Committee on Claims, 5291.

H. R. 8686—Granting a pension to Jane Johnson.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8687—Granting an increase of pension to Euphemia J. Green.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8688—Granting an honorable discharge to Lucien P. Rogers.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 5291.

H. R. 8689—Granting a pension to Sam Ragsdale.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8690—Granting a pension to Thomas F. Arnett.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8691—Granting a pension to James Chaffin.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8692—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Wallace.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8693—Granting a pension to Louis Schrader.
Mr. Morgan of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8694—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Herrick.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8695—Granting a pension to R. T. Crews.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8696—For the relief of Nathaniel F. Cheairs.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on War Claims, 5291.

H. R. 8697—For the relief of the estates of Bolling Gordon and Richard Gordon.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on War Claims, 5291.

H. R. 8698—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Preston.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8699—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Stephenson.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8700—Granting a pension to Joseph Dobson.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8701—For the relief of Clement Lamoureaux.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 5291.

H. R. 8702—To authorize the county of Miami, Ind., to construct a bridge across the Wabash River in Miami County, Ind.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5291.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5685, 5686.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5698.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5930.—Examined and signed, 5942, 5953.—Presented to the President, 6038.—Approved [Public, No. 37], Nov. 27, 1913.

H. R. 8703—To expedite final determination of suit filed by the Attorney General pursuant to joint resolution of April 30, 1908, in relation to certain land grants in Oregon.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Judiciary, 5291.

H. R. 8704—Granting an increase of pension to Ralph Beaumont.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8705—For the relief of Elizabeth M. Flynn.
Mr. Gilmore; Committee on Claims, 5291.

H. R. 8706—Granting an increase of pension to Maria J. Burnham.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5291.

H. R. 8707—To provide cumulative sick leave with pay to storekeepers, gaugers, and storekeeper-gaugers.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 5379.

H. R. 8708—Providing that storekeepers, gaugers, and storekeeper-gaugers shall be allowed their actual expenses, not to exceed $1 a day, while on duty under an assignment away from their legal residences.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 5379.

H. R. 8709—Detaching the counties of Dallas, Ellis, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, and Rockwall from the northern judicial district of Texas, and attaching said counties to the eastern judicial district of Texas, and changing the times of holding the terms of court of the eastern judicial district of Texas, and for other purposes.
Mr. Beall of Texas; Committee on the Judiciary, 5379.

H. R. 8710—To authorize the county of Miami, Ind., to construct a bridge across the Wabash River in Miami County, Ind.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5379.

H. R. 8711—To amend an act entitled "An act for the widening of Benning Road, and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1908.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5379.

H. R. 8712—For the extension of Maryland Avenue east of Fifteenth Street to M Street northeast.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5379.

H. R. 8713—Designating the first Sunday in June of each and every year Father's Day.
Mr. Moore; Committee on the Judiciary, 5379.

H. R. 8714—To establish a fish-cultural station at some point in the third congressional district of Missouri.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5379.

H. R. 8715—Requiring the Secretary of War to assume control and jurisdiction over all docks and piers used for the landing of licensed passenger boats on the navigable waters of the United States.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5379.

H. R. 8716—Granting an increase of pension to Amelia C. Robertson.
Mr. Crosser; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8717—For the relief of George C. Bucknam.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Claims, 5379.

H. R. 8718—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Bradshaw.
Mr. Gudger; Committee on Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8719—Authorizing the Secretary of War to procure a medal of honor for W. F. Ambrose, who distinguished himself during the War with Spain.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Military Affairs, 5379.

H. R. 8720—Authorizing the payment of salary of ensign due to J. A. McCreary, of Forestville, Cal.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5379.

H. R. 8721—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Bell.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8722—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Weeks.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8723—Granting an increase of pension to John Taft.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8724—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Riley.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8725—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Snyder.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8726—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Kuhn.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8727—Granting a pension to William Dickson.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8728—Granting a pension to Elizabeth L. Bennett.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8729—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Wilcoxen.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8730—Granting a pension to George L. Dikeman.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Pensions, 5379.

H. R. 8731—For the relief of Rose McIlwain.
Mr. Vare; Committee on War Claims, 5379.

H. R. 8732—To increase the number of Daily Consular and Trade Reports.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Printing, 5440.

H. R. 8733—For the prevention of fraud in certain pension cases, and for other purposes.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 5440.

H. R. 8734—To amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the disclosure of national defense secrets," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on the Judiciary, 5440.

H. R. 8735—To provide for the appointment of a district judge, a district attorney, and a marshal for the western judicial district of South Carolina.
Mr. Aiken; Committee on the Judiciary, 5441.

H. R. 8736—To regulate the payment of salaries of post-office clerks in first and second class post offices and letter carriers in the City Delivery Service.
Mr. Taylor of New York; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5441.

H. R. 8737—Granting a pension to Frank Murphy.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8738—Granting a pension to Nellie S. Burns.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8739—Granting a pension to Charles F. Walker.
Mr. Clancy; Committee on Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8740—Granting a pension to George H. Boland.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8741—Granting a pension to Catherine A. Cramer.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8742—Granting an increase of pension to James Swegar.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8743—Granting a pension to Charles G. Ashby.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8744—Granting an increase of pension to John Boler.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8745—Granting an increase of pension to Alice O. Crippen.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8746—For the relief of heirs of John C. McMahen, deceased.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on War Claims, 5441.

H. R. 8747—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie E. Finch.
Mr. Seldomridge; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8748—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Briggs.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8749—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew F. Sewards.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8750—Granting a pension to Rosella Magee.
Mr. Ten Eyck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5441.

H. R. 8751—To incorporate the Virginia Terminal Co.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5499.

H. R. 8752—Regulating shipments of freight to foreign ports and prohibiting discrimination in the receipt and shipment of such freight.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5499.

H. R. 8753—To amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property," approved February 13, 1893.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5499.

H. R. 8754—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries, to make a survey of natural oyster beds, bars, and rocks, and barren bottoms contiguous thereto, in waters within the State of Florida.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5499.

H. R. 8755—To repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898, and all amendments thereto.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on the Judiciary, 5499.

H. R. 8756—To amend subchapter 11 of chapter 18 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Korbly; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5499.

H. R. 8757—To provide for additional equipment for shipbuilding purposes at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5499.

H. R. 8758—Authorizing national banking associations to make loans upon improved agricultural land.
Mr. Hammond; Committee on Banking and Currency, 5499.

H. R. 8759—For the erection of a public building at Pipestone, Minn.
Mr. Hammond; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5499.

H. R. 8760—To limit United States judges to declaring the law when charging juries.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the Judiciary, 5499.

H. R. 8761—Granting an increase of pension to William Roberts.
Mr. Adair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5499.

H. R. 8762—For the relief of the legal representatives of Col. John Sloane, deceased.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on War Claims, 5499.

H. R. 8763—For the relief of William J. L. Carder.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 5499.

H. R. 8764—Granting a pension to Asa Boyington.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 5499.

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H. R. 8766—Granting a pension to Harriet Kitchell.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5499.

H. R. 8767—Granting a pension to Harriett Wheeler.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5499.

H. R. 8768—Granting a pension to Lee Monroe.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5499.

H. R. 8769—Granting an increase of pension to Alvin Lewis.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 5499.

H. R. 8770—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Frost.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5499.

H. R. 8771—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Waters.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5499.

H. R. 8772—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Frederick Feninger.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 5499.

H. R. 8773—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Denny.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5499.

H. R. 8774—Granting a pension to Mary U. Hull.
Mr. Hammond; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5500.

H. R. 8775—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth McClarg.
Mr. Hammond; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5500.

H. R. 8776—Granting a pension to Phidelia Osborn.
Mr. Hammond; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5500.

H. R. 8777—Granting an increase of pension to Milford A. Bates.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5500.

H. R. 8778—Granting a pension to James P. Whitlow.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5500.

H. R. 8779—To correct the military record of William Steward.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Military Affairs, 5500.

H. R. 8780—To authorize the settling and certifying of the exceptions taken by Walter Murphy at the trial in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia of a suit between the said Murphy and the Capital Traction Co.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on the Judiciary, 5500.

H. R. 8781—Granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Brawand.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5500.

H. R. 8782—To amend section 29 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Hammond; Committee on the Judiciary, 5506.

H. R. 8783—Granting a pension to Cordelia B. Miracle.
Mr. Doolittle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5506.

H. R. 8784—For the relief of Martin Huhn.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Claims, 5506.

H. R. 8785—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Walker.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5506.

H. R. 8786—For the relief of Martin Huhn.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Claims, 5506.

H. R. 8787—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza J Corn.
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H. R. 8788—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Dawson.
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H. R. 8789—Granting an increase of pension to Joel M. Morgan.
Mr. Lieb; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5506.

H. R. 8790—Granting an increase of pension to Fred Geiger, sr.
Mr. Lieb; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5506.

H. R. 8791—Granting an increase of pension to Joel Skelton.
Mr. Lieb; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5506.

H. R. 8792—Granting an increase of pension to William Jones.
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H. R. 8793—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Fisher.
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H. R. 8796—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Owen.
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H. R. 8799—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Ranes.
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H. R. 8800—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Roberts.
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H. R. 8802—Granting a pension to Eliza Burns.
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H. R. 8803—Granting a pension to Clint E. Rose.
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H. R. 8804—Granting a pension to Nancy A. Tyler.
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H. R. 8805—Granting a pension to Jennie Meredith.
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H. R. 8806—Granting a pension to Amos Martin.
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H. R. 8807—Granting a pension to Martha J. Miller.
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H. R. 8808—For the relief of Baley W. Hamilton.
Mr. Lieb; Committee on War Claims, 5506.

H. R. 8809—Removing the charge of desertion against Lambert F. Haberstrow.
Mr. Lieb; Committee on Military Affairs, 5507.

H. R. 8810—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Parker.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5507.

H. R. 8811—To execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Sarah B. Hatch, widow of Davis W. Hatch.
Mr. Slayden; Committee on War Claims, 5507.

H. R. 8812—For the relief of the heirs of Michael Mayers, deceased.
Mr. Vaughan; Committee on War Claims, 5507.

H. R. 8813—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Dutro.
Mr. White; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5507.

H. R. 8814—Making the 12th day of October in each and every year a national holiday and designating it Discovery Day.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on the Judiciary, 5527.

H. R. 8815—For the erection of a Federal building at Huntsville, Tex.
Mr. Eagle; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5527.

H. R. 8816—Granting a pension to Jesse A. Curts.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Pensions, 5527.

H. R. 8817—Granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Benson.
Mr Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5527.

H. R. 8818—Granting an increase of pension to John Wise.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5527.

H. R. 8819—Granting a pension to Jane Lewis.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5527.

H. R. 8820—Granting a pension to Rebecca E. Fowler.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5527.

H. R. 8821—Granting a pension to J. L. Hull.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 5527.

H. R. 8822—Granting an increase of pension to Ellery W. Price.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5527.

H. R. 8823—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Brady.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5527.

H. R. 8824—For the relief of Samuel Baker.
Mr. Tuttle; Committee on Military Affairs, 5528.

H. R. 8825—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Struble.
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H. R. 8826—Limiting the hours of labor of persons engaged in producing interstate commerce.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Labor, 5579.

H. R. 8827—Granting old-age pensions.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Pensions, 5579.

H. R. 8828—To carry into effect the provisions of the act of Congress forming the Public Health Service by providing penalties for the pollution of the navigable streams and waterways of the United States.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5579.

H. R. 8829—To make Dec. 2 of each and every year a public holiday in the District of Columbia, to be known as Monroe Doctrine Day.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on the Judiciary, 5579.

H. R. 8830—For the relief of the heirs of William H. Whiteside.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Claims, 5579.

H. R. 8831—Granting a pension to Mrs. William Snyder.
Mr. Palmer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5579.

H. R. 8832—To reclassify the salaries of assistant postmasters and employees above the clerical grades in post offices of the first and second class.
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H. R. 8833—To remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Claus Dentzau.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 5580.

H. R. 8834—For the relief of Leon Greenbaum.
Mr. George; Committee on Claims, 5580.

H. R. 8835—To provide for the issuance of legal-tender Treasury notes of the United States, redeemable in gold coin or its equivalent, to be secured by the deposit in the Treasury of outstanding bonds of the United States or first mortgages upon agricultural lands, not exceeding 60 per cent of the value of such lands, exclusive of improvements, and for the loaning of the Treasury notes so secured to the owners of the security at 2 per cent interest, payable semiannually, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Banking and Currency, 5609.

H. R. 8836—For the relief of James A. Miller, representative of the heirs of James M. Miller, deceased.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on War Claims, 5610.

H. R. 8837—For the relief of George W. Moore.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Military Affairs, 5610.

H. R. 8838—To correct the naval record of George R. Gray.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5610.

H. R. 8839—Granting a pension to Julia A. Oswald.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5610.

H. R. 8840—To quiet title and possession with respect to certain private land claims in the State of Louisiana.
Mr. Morgan of Louisiana; Committee on the Public Lands, 5610.

H. R. 8841—Granting a pension to Dora Brown.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5610.

H. R. 8842—Granting an increase of pension to Frances Rollins.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5610.

H. R. 8843—Granting a pension to William R. Hardison.
Mr. Small; Committee on Pensions, 5610.

H. R. 8844—Opening the surplus and unallotted lands in the Colorado River Indian Reservation to settlement and entry under the provisions of the Carey Land Acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5609.

H. R. 8845—To purchase a motor vehicle for the excise board of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Appropriations, 5609.

H. R. 8846—Making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved Mar. 3, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the act approved Mar. 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code.
Mr. Gregg; Committee on War Claims, 5652.

H. R. 8847—Amending paragraph 81 of the act creating a Public Utilities Commission.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5652.

H. R. 8848—To amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on the Public Lands, 5652.

H. R. 8849—To enlarge, extend, remodel, and improve the post-office building at Albert Lea, Minn.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5652.

H. R. 8850—For the relief of the heirs of David H. Creel.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on War Claims, 5652.

H. R. 8851—To place the name of Jedediah C. Paine upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Military Affairs, 5652.

H. R. 8852—Granting a pension to Isaac Cary.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5652.

H. R. 8853—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin T. Alderman.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5652.

H. R. 8854—Granting an increase of pension to Anne Darcy.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5652.

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Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5652.

H. R. 8856—Granting an increase of pension to James Carroll.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5652.

H. R. 8857—For the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5655.

H. R. 8858—To prohibit the pollution of navigable waters or their tributaries, and in the interest of the public health.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5655.

H. R. 8859—Granting a pension to Laura A. Cumback.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8860—Granting a pension to Allen Roseberry.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8861—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Broadhead.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8862—Granting an increase of pension to Amelia Raschig.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8863—Granting an increase of pension to Leroy M. Manis.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8864—Granting an increase of pension to Norval G. Sparks.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8865—Granting an increase of pension to William Seal.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8866—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Simmons.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8867—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Forry.
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H. R. 8868—Granting an increase of pension to John Baer, jr.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8869—Granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Lawless.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8870—Granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Riker.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8871—Granting an increase of pension to Orphia Corya.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8872—Granting an increase of pension to Ephraim A. McWilliams.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8873—Granting an increase of pension to Emeline Collins.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8874—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin I. Bachman.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8875—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Robinson.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8876—Granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Taylor.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8877—For the relief of the estate of John M. Abbott, deceased.
Mr. Dixon; Committee on War Claims, 5655.

H. R. 8878—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas O'Brien.
Mr. Driscoll; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8879—Granting a pension to Frank Gravins.
Mr. Driscoll; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8880—Granting a pension to Mary B. Guillow.
Mr. Driscoll; Committee on Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8881—Granting a pension to Hershel C. Ferrell.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8882—Granting an increase of pension to Luman G. Heusted.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8883—Granting an increase of pension to Lyndon Y. Jenness.
Mr. Sparkman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5655.

H. R. 8884—To take fourth-class post-office appointments from under civil-service rules and regulations.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5661.

H. R. 8885—To provide Federal aid for public roads.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Roads, 5661.

H. R. 8886—To provide for the improvement of navigation on the Chattahoochee River in Georgia.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5661.

H. R. 8887—Providing for site and public building for post-office purposes at Savannah, Ga.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5661.

H. R. 8888—To enlarge, extend, remodel, and modernize the post-office building at Savannah, Ga.
Mr. Edwards; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5661.

H. R. 8889—Granting a pension to Rebecca L. Scarbrough.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 8890—Granting a pension to Mary J. Harkins.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 8891—For the relief of Mable Rask.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Claims, 5661.

H. R. 8892—Granting a pension to Mary Butler.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 8893—For the relief of Mary E. Goodley.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 5661.

H. R. 8894—Granting a pension to Thomas J. McQuillen, alias Thomas J. Jones.
Mr. MacDonald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 8895—Granting an increase of pension to Cassius M. Rose.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 8896—Granting a pension to John Bash.
Mr. Whitacre; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5661.

H. R. 8897—To amend section 2291 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5684.

H. R. 8898—To establish a mining experiment station at Grants Pass, in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Mines and Mining, 5684.

H. R. 8899—Relating to entries on the public lands.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5684.

H. R. 8900—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Corvallis, in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5684.

H. R. 8901—Amending an act approved Mar. 4, 1911, relating to homestead entries in the former Siletz Indian Reservation in Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5684.

H. R. 8902—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Grants Pass, in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5684.

H. R. 8903—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Ashland, in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5684.

H. R. 8904—To authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at the mouth of the Siuslaw River, Oreg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5684.

H. R. 8905—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Oregon City, in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5684.

H. R. 8906—To correct the military record of William Green Mhoon.
Mr. Floyd of Arkansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 5684.

H. R. 8907—Granting a pension to Almon Shibley.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8908—Granting a pension to John Alexander.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8909—Granting a pension to Frederick L. Gray.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8910—Granting a pension to Albert W. Kelley.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8911—Granting a pension to Hugh B. Paige.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8912—Granting a pension to Frank Meyer.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8913—Granting a pension to Frederick Loose.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8914—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Mulvaney.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8915—Granting a pension to Frazier Ward.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8916—Granting a pension to James Aitken.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8917—Granting a pension to Peter C. Deardorff.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8918—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Turpin, jr.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8919—Granting an increase of pension to James Baragar.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8920—Granting an increase of pension to Lieuary Flatter.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8921—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Oglesby.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8922—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca M. Gaunt.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8923—Granting an increase of pension to William Miles.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8924—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Adkins.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8925—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Derby.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8926—Granting an increase of pension to Hathaway J. Booker.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8927—Granting an increase of pension to Ardell D. Grigsby.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8928—Granting an increase of pension to Almira M. Brayton.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8929—For the relief of Orville T. Perkins.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 5684.

H. R. 8930—For the relief of William Corley.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5684.

H. R. 8931—For the relief of Jonathan J. Totten.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on War Claims, 5684.

H. R. 8932—For the relief of Preston B. C. Lucas.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 5684.

H. R. 8933—For the relief of Paris R. Winslow.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 5684.

H. R. 8934—For the relief of the legal representatives of Sydney W. Moss.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 5684.

H. R. 8935—For the relief of the legal representative of Joseph R. Payne.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 5684.

H. R. 8936—For camp grounds for the Order of Owls.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5684.

H. R. 8937—To reimburse Mary E. Myers, widow of Joseph Myers, deceased, for loss of personal property sustained in depredations of Indians on the Snake River, Idaho.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 5684.

H. R 8938—To provide for the sale of fractional block No. 6 in the town of Forest Grove, Oreg., no longer needed for school purposes.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5684.

H. R. 8939—To amend an act granting to the Siletz Power & Manufacturing Co. a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation in Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5684.

H. R. 8940—To reimburse the postmaster at Seaside, Oreg., for the loss by fire of postal savings cards and stamps.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 5684.

H. R. 8941—Making an appropriation for the payment to the State of Oregon of an amount allowed by the Court of Claims in settlement of its claim for expenses incurred in raising volunteers for service in the Indian wars from 1862 to 1867, audited by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of June 28, 1910.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Appropriations, 5684.

H. R. 8942—Granting an increase of pension to Archibold Leonard.
Mr. Lieb; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8943—Granting a pension to Olie A. Linscott.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8944—Granting an increase of pension to Granville Deems.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8945—Granting an increase of pension to Hugh Williams.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8946—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Harris.
Mr. Taylor of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5684.

H. R. 8947—To authorize the Postmaster General to extend the free delivery mail service to towns and villages of 1,000 population or over.
Mr. Bailey; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5692.—Debated. [Appendix, 419.]

H. R. 8948—To establish a Bureau of Industrial Safety and to provide for its powers and duties.
Mr. Bremner; Committee on Labor, 5692.

H. R. 8949—To amend section 9 of paragraph 6 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1913.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5692.

H. R. 8950—Granting a pension to Hezekiah S. Williams.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5692.

H. R. 8951—Authorizing Capt. P. H. Uberroth, United States Revenue-Cutter Service, and Gunner Carl Johannson, United States Revenue-Cutter Service, to accept watches tendered to them by the Canadian Government.
Mr. Donohoe; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5692.

H. R. 8952—Granting an increase of pension to Florence P. Percy.
Mr. Glass; Committee on Pensions, 5692.

H. R. 8953—Granting a pension to Daniel Engler.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5692.

H. R. 8954—Granting an increase of pension to Louis Krott.
Mr. Lieb; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5692.

H. R. 8955—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Halls.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5692.

H. R. 8956—Granting an increase of pension to Clark Christopher.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5692.

H. R. 8957—Granting an increase of pension to Absalom Board.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5692.

H. R. 8958—For the relief of settlers on ceded Indian lands in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5707.

H. R. 8959—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment with the cultivation of sea-island cotton and to improve the seed, the staple, the production, and the cultivation thereof in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.
Mr. Walker; Committee on Agriculture, 5707.

H. R. 8960—Incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters.
Mr. Slayden; Committee on the Library, 5707.

H. R. 8961—To donate to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for park purposes, the tract of land known as the Powder House Lot.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Military Affairs, 5707.

H. R. 8962—Granting an increase of pension to Richard S. Carr.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5707.

H. R. 8963—Granting a pension to Mary F. Robinson.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5707.

H. R. 8964—Granting a pension to Bridget Connor.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 5707.

H. R. 8965—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two brass or bronze cannon and cannon balls to the city of Pottsville, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 5707.

H. R. 8966—Granting an increase of pension to Charles A. McGaffey.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5708.

H. R. 8967—Granting a pension to Ann Manley.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5708.

H. R. 8968—Granting a pension to Adam Akers.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5708.

H. R. 8969—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Ayers.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5708.

H. R. 8970—Granting an increase of pension to William Hall.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5708.

H. R. 8971—To correct the military record of Adam Akers.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 5708.

H. R. 8972—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Estes.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5708.

H. R. 8973—For the relief of William Liskey.
Mr. Stout; Committee on the Public Lands, 5708.

H. R. 8974—To increase the limit of cost of the public building at Covington, Va.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5729.

H. R. 8975—To increase the limit of cost for the addition to the Federal building at Nashville, Tenn., and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire additional land by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, if in his discretion it is necessary to do so, for the enlargement of said building.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5729.

H. R. 8976—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Guilford, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5729.

H. R. 8977—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Milford, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5729.

H. R. 9878—To make October 12 in each year a public holiday, to be called "Columbus Day."
Mr. Cary; Committee on the Judiciary, 5729.

H. R. 8979—For the relief of the heirs of Nancy Montgomery.
Mr. Avis; Committee on War Claims, 5729.

H. R. 8980—Granting a pension to Thomas McGuinness.
Mr. Donohoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5729.

H. R. 8981—For the relief of N. B. Woods.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 5729.

H. R. 8982—Granting a pension to Thomas Stiffler.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 5729.

H. R. 8983—Granting a pension to J. T. Braddy.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5730.

H. R. 8984—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel B. Mills.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5730.

H. R. 8985—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Henry Benjamin.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 5730.

H. R. 8986—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver two mounted bronze cannon on carriages to post, Grand Army of the Republic, Vandalia, Ill.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 5730.

H. R. 8987—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver one mounted bronze cannon on carriage to post, Grand Army of the Republic, Hunt, Ill.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 5730.

H. R. 8988—Granting a pension to Letta D. Webster.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 5730.

H. R. 8989—Granting an increase of pension to Alpheus Danley.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5730.

H. R. 8990—Granting an increase of pension to Adelaide H. Baker.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5730.

H. R. 8991—Granting an honorable discharge to Patrick Bolan.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Military Affairs, 5730.

H. R. 8992—Granting an honorable discharge to James McKenzie.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Military Affairs, 5730.

H. R. 8993—Granting relief of R. R. Baker, P. H. Trendt, Mary H. Manning, Mrs. Fred Schadler, S. S. Garrett, A. C. Lowell, and Harry Watson, of Fort Bidwell, Cal., and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 5730.

H. R. 8994—For the relief of Elisha K. White.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Military Affairs, 5730.

H. R. 8995—Granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Bradds.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5730.

H. R. 8996—Granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Robinson.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5730.

H. R. 8997—Granting a pension to Catharine L. Jones.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5730.

H. R. 8998—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ed Pruett.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 5730.

H. R. 8999—Providing for the acquisition, ownership, and operation of all street railroads, gas plants, electric power and light plants, and telephone and telegraph systems in the District of Columbia by the commissioners of said District.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5760.

H. R. 9000—Providing for a survey of the Susquehanna River.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5760.

H. R. 9001—Declaring navigable the Susquehanna River and its tributaries.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5760.

H. R. 9002—To amend paragraph 8, section 24, chapter 2 of the Judicial Code of the United States.
Mr. Towner; Committee on the Judiciary, 5760.

H. R. 9003—Granting an increase of pension to Lloyd D. Pocock.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5761.

H. R. 9004—Granting a pension to Horace Hudson.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Pensions, 5761.

H. R. 9005—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Rudd.
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Mr. Hay; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5813.

H. R. 9042—To permit sales by supply departments of the Army to certain military schools and colleges.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Military Affairs, 5813.

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Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5813.

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Mr. Bell of Georgia; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5813.

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Mr. Goeke; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5819.

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Mr. Dershem; Committee on Pensions, 5829.

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H. R. 9100—Granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Miller.
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H. R. 9101—To reimburse Isaiah Stephens, postmaster of McMechen, Marshall County, W. Va., for money and postage stamps stolen.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5829.

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Mr. Switzer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5829.

H. R. 9103—Granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel T. Hoover.
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H. R. 9108—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Clutts.
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H. R. 9115—To provide for reserving from the public lands in the State of Oregon as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States and for the protection and preservation of the game, fish, timber, and all other natural objects therein a tract of land herein described, etc.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5857.

H. R. 9116—To provide pensions for the officers and soldiers of the Indian wars of the United States which occurred prior to the year 1880.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 5857.

H. R. 9117—Providing for the manner of making payment for water rights under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 5857.

H. R. 9118—Providing that certain soldiers and sailors who served in the United States Army and Navy or Marine Corps during the Civil War, the War with Spain, or the Philippine insurrection for 90 days shall have a preference right in making entry on the public lands of the United States hereafter open to settlement.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5857.

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Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5857.

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Mr. Quin; Committee on Agriculture, 5857.

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H. R. 9144—To remove the charge of desertion against James Bartram.
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H. R. 9147—To restore First Lieut. James P. Barney, retired, to the active list of the Army.
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H. R. 9158—For the relief of the State of Oregon.
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H. R. 9167—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O'Reiley.
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Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Claims, 5858.

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H. R. 9171—Granting an increase of pension to Ann Killoy.
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H. R. 9179—Granting a pension to Leo C. Zindel.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5858.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5957.

H. R. 9180—To consolidate certain lands in the Angeles National Forest, Cal.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on the Public Lands, 5867.

H. R. 9181—To locate, map, and mark field of battle fought near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, 1864; to construct driveways, etc., and make an appropriation for same.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 5867.

H. R. 9182—For the completion of the construction of a road across a portion of the Crater National Forest, in Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Agriculture, 5867.

H. R. 9183—To authorize the construction of a road in Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., and to appropriate $100,000 for the commencement thereof.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Appropriations, 5867.

H. R. 9184—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to withdraw certain public lands from private entry, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 2, 1889.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 5867.

H. R. 9185—Appropriating $1,500,000 for the acquirement of land for the enlargement of the post office at Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Logue; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5876.

H. R. 9186—Appropriating $3,000,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post office in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Logue; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5867.

H. R. 9187—Providing for the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near Philadelphia Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5867.

H. R. 9188—To correct the military record of Jeremiah Stover.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 5867.

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Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 5867.

H. R. 9190—Granting a pension to Robert A. Herbst.
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Mr. Glass; Committee on War Claims, 5867.

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Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5867.

H. R. 9495—For the relief of John Graham.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Military Affairs, 5867.

H. R. 9196—For the relief of John T. Emmert, alias John T. Reed.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Military Affairs, 5867.

H. R. 9197—For the relief of William A. Steward.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Military Affairs, 5867.

H. R. 9198—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Ross.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9199—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Pierce.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9200—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Rittenhouse.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5867.

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Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9206—Granting a pension to Thomas J. Kurtz.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9207—Granting a pension to John Henry Allen.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9208—Granting a pension to Margaret Ann Ford.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9209—Granting a pension to John A. Schreck.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9210—Granting a pension to Annie F. Sadler.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9211—Granting a pension to Lewis H. Shank.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9212—Granting a pension to George W. Bailey.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9213—Granting a pension to Joshua I. Cooksey.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9214—Granting a pension to William Bieber.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5867.

H. R. 9215—Granting a pension to Mahala J. H. Johnson.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9216—Granting a pension to Susan M. Kinkead.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9217—Granting a pension to Thomas Foreman.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9218—Granting a pension to Ellen M. Leary.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9219—Granting a pension to Mary Catharine Flynn.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9220—Granting a pension to Mary E. Dolan.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9221—Granting a pension to Henrietta Glessner.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9222—Granting a pension to Ella McGuigan.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9223—Granting a pension to Charles J. O'Brien.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9224—Granting a pension to George F. Parker.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9225—Granting a pension to Thomas F. Murphy.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9226—Granting a pension to J. C. Shimer.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9227—Granting a pension to Albert W. Barnes.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9228—Granting a pension to Albert W. Barnes.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9229—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas McComb.
Mr. Logue; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9230—Removing the charge of desertion against Michael McGarry.
Mr. Logue; Committee on Military Affairs, 5868.

H. R. 9231—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel R. Haddox.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9232—Granting a pension to Margaret T. Shea.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9233—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin H. Gilbert.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9234—Granting an increase of pension to William Pryor.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9235—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Howard.
Mr. Smith of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5868.

H. R. 9236—Providing for the grading and improving of Thirteenth Street, NE., in Brookland, Washington, D. C., from Monroe Street to the Bunker Hill Road, now known as Michigan Boulevard.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5874.

H. R. 9237—To regulate the practice of medicine, pharmacy, and druggists in the manufacture, sale, or use of poisons, especially bichloride of mercury, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5874.

H. R. 9238—Granting a pension to John Henry Miller.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5874.

H. R. 9239—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Garver.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5874.

H. R. 9240—To correct the military record of Charles P. Kibler.
Mr. Brodbeck; Committee on Military Affairs, 5874.

H. R. 9241—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Burness.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5874.

H. R. 9242—Granting an increase of pension to Susan Doolittle.
Mr. Hammond; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5874.

H. R. 9243—Granting a pension to James D. Hammett.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on Pensions, 5874.

H. R. 9244—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Summers.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5874.

H. R. 9245—To provide for the enlargement of the United States post-office building at St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5888.

H. R. 9246—Granting a pension to Jennie Haas.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5888.

H. R. 9247—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Furness.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5888.

H. R. 9248—Granting a pension to Frederick Antoni.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid pensions, 5888. Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6038.

H. R. 9249—Granting a pension to Augusta D. Hall.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5888.

H. R. 9250—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Dippel.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5888.

H. R. 9251—Granting a pension to Emma M. Magginnis.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5888.

H. R. 9252—Granting a pension to Ellen Hopper.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5888.

H. R. 9253—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Kelsey.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Pensions, 5888.

H. R. 9254—Granting an honorable discharge to Edwin S. Brown.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Military Affairs, 5888.

H. R. 9255—Granting an increase of pension to Carroll B. Beasley.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5888.

H. R. 9256—To regulate the construction and operation of elevators in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5890.

H. R. 9257—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Biddinger.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5891.

H. R. 9258—Granting a pension to William W. Burke.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5891.

H. R. 9259—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob R. Deardorff.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5891.

H. R. 9260—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey Moore.
Mr. Lloyd; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5891.

H. R. 9261—For the relief of Mary A. Coleman.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on War Claims, 5891.

H. R. 9262—For the relief and benefit of the estate of Jesse Lee, deceased.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Claims, 5891.

H. R. 9263—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Carder.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5891.

H. R. 9264—To provide for a site and public building at Hudson, Wis.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5893.

H. R. 9265—To provide for a site and public building at Rice Lake, Wis.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5893.

H. R. 9266—To regulate the interstate shipments of foodstuffs which have been held in cold storage.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5893.

H. R. 9267—To grant pensions to certain persons for certain injuries sustained in dangerous employment in the United States.
Mr. Fower; Committee on Pensions, 5893.

H. R. 9268—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Bird.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5893.

H. R. 9269—Granting a pension to Mary A. Elliott.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5893.

H. R. 9270—To correct the military record of John M. Gray.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Military Affairs, 5893.

H. R. 9271—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Van Dolsen.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5893.

H. R. 9272—Granting an increase of pension to Christopher Spath.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5893.

H. R. 9273—Granting an increase of pension to George Liddle.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5893.

H. R. 9274—Granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Purviance.
Mr. Rauch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5893.

H. R. 9275—Granting a pension to William Beitz.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Pensions, 5893.

H. R. 9276—Providing for the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near Baltimore, Md., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5893.

H. R. 9277—Granting to the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, a right of way over Government land.
Mr. Logue; Committee on the Public Lands, 5919.

H. R. 9278—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Orndorff.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5919.

H. R. 9279—For the relief of Daniel Graeber.
Mr. Donohoe; Committee on Military Affairs, 5919.

H. R. 9280—Granting an increase of pension to Michael I. Gillin.
Mr. Donohoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5919.

H. R. 9281—Granting an increase of pension to Abraham S. Foster.
Mr. Donohoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5919.

H. R. 9282—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur L. Douglass.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Pensions, 5919.

H. R. 9283—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Cook, alias James Leslie.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5919.

H. R. 9284—For the reimbursement of Horace M. Blunt for the loss of a horse while hired by the United States Geological Survey.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Claims, 5919.

H. R. 9285—Granting an increase of pension to August Duvall.
Mr. Goeke; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5919.

H. R. 9286—Granting an increase of pension to Abraham Egler.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5920.

H. R. 9287—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Andrews.
Mr. Patton of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5920.

H. R. 9288—For the relief of Albert H. Campbell.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Military Affairs, 5920.

H. R. 9289—Granting an increase of pension to George Stevens.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 5920.

H. R. 9290—To place the name of Capt. William H. Ward on the unlimited retired list of the Regular Army of the United States, with rank and pay as a retired officer of the Regular Establishment.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Military Affairs, 5920.

H. R. 9291—For the relief of purchasers of and applicants to purchase lands, not to exceed 160 acres, under the grant of July 25, 1866, to the Oregon & California Railroad Co.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on the Public Lands, 5928.

H. R. 9292—Providing for the classification of salaries of veterinary inspectors, meat inspectors, inspectors' assistants, stock examiners, skilled laborers, and clerks employed in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Agriculture, 5928.

H. R. 9293—To place Frederick M. Kimball on the unlimited retired list of the United States Army.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 5928.

H. R. 9294—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Clark.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5928.

H. R. 9295—Granting an increase of pension to Calvin W. Green.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5928.

H. R. 9296—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Staton.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5928.

H. R. 9297—Granting an increase of pension to Nelson L. Belle Isle.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5928.

H. R. 9298—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Miller.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5928.

H. R. 9299—To create an Interstate Trade Commission.
Mr. Murdock; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5939.

H. R. 9300—To prohibit and prevent unfair competition.
Mr. Murdock; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5939.

H. R. 9301—To protect commerce against monopolies.
Mr. Murdock; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5939.

H. R. 9302—To approve of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent between the United States of America and Great Britain and Ireland and of the century of peace and amity between the United States and other nations.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5939.

H. R. 9303—To authorize and direct the payment of pensions monthly.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5939.

H. R. 9304—Authorizing the Secretary of War to cause surveys to be made in New London County, Conn.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5939.

H. R. 9305—To amend sections 4924 and 4927 of the Revised Statutes, relating to patents.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Patents, 5939.

H. R. 9306—Granting a pension to Augusta Lint.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5940.

H. R. 9307—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Chaney.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 5940.

H. R. 9308—Granting a pension to Michael Rahilly.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Pensions, 5940.

H. R. 9309—Granting an increase of pension to Fred H. Gorham.
Mr. Guernsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5940.

H. R. 9310—Granting a pension to Albert L. Moore.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Pensions, 5940.

H. R. 9311—Granting a pension to Charles F. W. Heyer.
Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 5940.

H. R. 9312—Granting a pension to David A. Gage.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5940.

H. R. 9313—Granting a pension to Albert Brines.
Mr. Payne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5940.

H. R. 9314—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Coffey.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5940.

H. R. 9315—To provide for the distribution of regulations of the government of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5939.

H. R. 9316—To provide for the transfer of the U. S. S. Independence to a permanent berth at the city of Vallejo, Cal.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5939.

H. R. 9317—To regulate the payment of postal money orders.
Mr. Moon; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5957.

H. R. 9318—To amend the act approved June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes."
Mr. Moon; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5957.

H. R. 9319—To permit the dispatch of certain unpaid and insufficiently prepaid mail.
Mr. Moon; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5957.

H. R. 9320—Providing for an advisory referendum by the people of the District of Columbia on certain questions relating to municipal self-government and representation in Congress.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5957.

H. R. 9321—To amend the act approved May 9, 1888, as amended by the act of June 11, 1896.
Mr. Moon; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5957.

H. R. 9322—To provide a supertax on incomes to meet the cost of naval construction, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bailey; Committee on Ways and Means, 5957.

H. R. 9323—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Harvey, State of Illinois.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5957.

H. R. 9324—To provide that commissioned chiefs of the United States Navy now on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall, as an equitable reward for said service, receive the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant of the United States Navy, retired.
Mr. Logue; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5957.

H. R. 9325—To authorize the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington, to purchase certain lands for the protection of the source of its water supply.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5957.—Reference changed to Committee on Public Lands, 6047.

H. R. 9326—Preventing the shipment of convict or prison made goods, wares, merchandise, or other products in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5957.

H. R. 9327—Providing for the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant on or near Hampton Roads, Va., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5957.

H. R. 9328—Appropriating funds for the purpose of providing a preventive and cure for hog cholera.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Agriculture, 5957.

H. R. 9329—To amend an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5957.

H. R. 9330—To amend the act approved May 9, 1888, as amended by the act of June 11, 1896.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5957.

H. R. 9331—To provide for a site and public building at Lansdowne, Pa.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5957.

H. R. 9332—Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to lease to the city of Port Angeles, Wash., at his discretion, for a period of 99 years, certain unoccupied property of the United States.
Mr. Falconer; Committee on the Public Lands, 5957.

H. R. 9333—To provide that the United States shall in certain cases aid the States and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads.
Mr. Shackleford; Committee on Roads, 5957.

H. R. 9334—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Roberts.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9335—For the relief of James H. Kelly.
Mr. Avis; Committee on Military Affairs, 5958.

H. R. 9336—Granting an increase of pension to T. M. Chevront.
Mr. Avis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9337—Granting an increase of pension to Millie V. Bennett.
Mr. Bell of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9338—Granting an increase of pension to James Hanna.
Mr. Bremner; Committee on Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9339—Granting a pension to George W. Hill.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9340—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar C. Martin.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9341—Granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Hyde.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9342—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas McCall.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9343—Granting an increase of pension to M. J. McRaith.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9344—Granting a pension to Nellie M. Hupp.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9345—For the relief of heirs or estate of William White, deceased.
Mr. Helm; Committee on War Claims, 5958.

H. R. 9346—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Leffingwell.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9347—For the relief of Richard H. Grey.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 5958.

H. R. 9348—Granting a pension to Mary E. Miller.
Mr. Kiess of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9349—To correct the military record of Andrew Castle, alias Andrew Smith.
Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut; Committee on Military Affairs, 5958.

H. R. 9350—Granting an increase of pension to John Pollard.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9351—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Arpin.
Mr. Konop; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9352—Granting an increase of pension to William Rader.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9353—Granting an increase of pension to James Collins.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9354—Granting an increase of pension to Orrel Brown.
Mr. McGillicuddy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9355—Granting an increase of pension to Annie Egan.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9356—Granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Worley.
Mr. Moss of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9357—Granting a pension to Leonora Lathrop.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9358—Granting a pension to Mary J. Smith.
Mr. Plumley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9359—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Whittaker.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9360—Granting a pension to Mary Smith.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9361—For the relief of D. O'Halloran.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 5958.

H. R. 9362—For the relief of R. B. Whitacre & Co.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 5958.

H. R. 9363—For the relief of the estate of Robert M. Cannon, administrator.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on War Claims, 5958.

H. R. 9364—For the payment of money due Robert F. June.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Claims, 5958.

H. R. 9365—Granting a pension to Henry W. Ammon.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9366—For the relief of Owen Smith.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 5958.

H. R. 9367—For the relief of John Goodro.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 5958.

H. R. 9368—For the relief of Christopher Colvin.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Claims, 5958.

H. R. 9369—Granting a pension to Annie R. Smith.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9370—Granting a pension to Narcisse Menard.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9371—Granting a pension to Alexander Gilmore.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9372—Granting a pension to Julia M. Hill.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Pensions, 5958.

H. R. 9373—To amend an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved Aug. 2, 1886.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5960.

H. R. 9374—To promote the safety of travelers and employees upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to adopt uniform rules for the operation of railroad trains and to use a uniform system of signals for authorizing the movement of railroad trains.
Mr. French; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5960.

H. R. 9375—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of muskets, condemned cannon, and cannon balls.
Mr. French; Committee on Military Affairs, 5960.

H. R. 9376—To provide for an addition to and the repair, remodeling, change, extension, and improvement of the Federal building now owned by the United States at Baltimore, Md., and used for the business of the United States post office at that point.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5960.

H. R. 9377—Granting an increase of pension to Richard J. Watkins.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9378—Granting an increase of pension to David Kinsey.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9379—Granting a pension to Minnie S. Rector.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9380—Granting an increase of pension to James Nolan.
Mr. Payne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9381—Granting an increase of pension to James N. Dykeman.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9382—For the relief of Nancy P. Moore.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 5960.

H. R. 9383—Granting a pension to Monta E. Milligan.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9384—Granting an increase of pension to George J. Beeman.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9385—Granting a pension to Marie F. Manns.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9386—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Duggan.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9387—Granting a pension to James J. Gardner.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9388—Granting an increase of pension to Whitmill Herrington.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9389—Granting an increase of pension to Merritt A. Baker.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9390—Granting an increase of pension to John Hodge.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9391—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Christy.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9392—Granting an increase of pension to William Baldwin.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5960.

H. R. 9393—To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives.
Mr. French; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 5986.

H. R. 9394—To amend section 6 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, and amendments thereto.
Mr. Levy; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5986.

H. R. 9395—Providing for an appropriation for the extermination of jack rabbits, ground squirrels, and prairie dogs.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Agriculture, 5986.

H. R. 9396—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Elson.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5986.

H. R. 9397—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet C. Price.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5986.

H. R. 9398—Granting an increase of pension to James Brown.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5986.

H. R. 9399—Granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Kennedy.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5986.

H. R. 9400—Granting a pension to Frank M. Frey.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5986.

H. R. 9401—Granting a pension to Anna E. Hetherington.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5986.

H. R. 9402—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hamilton.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5986.

H. R. 9403—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Weaver.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5986.

H. R. 9404—Granting an increase of pension to Emily L. Barnes.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5987.

H. R. 9405—Granting a pension to Johanna Miller.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5987.

H. R. 9406—Granting a pension to Winona Hawthorne Buck.
Mr. Taylor of Alabama; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5987.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6038.

H. R. 9407—For the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Mound City, Kans.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6038.

H. R. 9408—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Olathe, Kans.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6038.

H. R. 9409—Providing for the construction and maintenance of public roads.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Roads, 6038.

H. R. 9410—Providing for the designation of suitable sites for camp grounds in the forest reserves and on other public lands.
Mr. Keating; Committee on the Public Lands, 6038.

H. R. 9411—Relating to expenditure of money received on account of liquor licenses, Washington Market Co., and from other sources.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6038.

H. R. 9412—To recognize the public services of James C. Hallock, sr., as the originator of the clearing house in America, and to promote the establishment of a universal clearing house by voluntary association.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6038.

H. R. 9413—To reclassify the salaries of assistant postmasters and employees above the clerical grades in post offices of the first and second class.
Mr. Madden; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 6038.

H. R. 9414—To establish a fish-cultural station on Salt River, in Ralls County, Mo.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 6038.

H. R. 9415—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Canadian, State of Texas.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6038.

H. R. 9416—To increase the limit of cost for the purchase of a site and the construction of a public building in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6038.

H. R. 9417—To amend the act of June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," by repealing so much of said act as authorizes one-half the expenses of the District of Columbia to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6039.

H. R. 9418—To amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6039.

H. R. 9419—Granting a pension to teamsters, bridge builders, and railroad repairers who were in the service of the United States during the Civil War.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9420—To enable the President to propose and invite foreign Governments to participate in an international conference to promote an international inquiry into the causes of the high cost of living throughout the world and to enable the United States to participate in said conference.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 6039.

H. R. 9421—For the relief of John T. Glynn.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Claims, 6039.

H. R. 9422—Granting an increase of pension to Christopher Stewart.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9423—Granting an increase of pension to Jason L. Boyd.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9424—Granting an increase of pension to Ella R. Brown.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9425—Granting a pension to Miner N. Howard.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9426—Granting a pension to Anna G. Mitchell.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9427—To correct the military record of Patrick Duffy.
Mr. Donohoe; Committee on Military Affairs, 6039.

H. R. 9428—Granting a pension to Eva K. Holmes.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9429—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Riley.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9430—Granting an increase of pension to William Capps.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9431—Granting an increase of pension to William F. F. Evans.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9432—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac A. A. Sprouse.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9433—For the relief of Peter Helfman.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Claims, 6039.

H. R. 9434—Granting an honorable discharge to James Morris.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Military Affairs, 6039.

H. R. 9435—Granting an honorable discharge to George A. Crisel.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Military Affairs, 6039.

H. R. 9436—Granting an honorable discharge to Michael Fitzgerald.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Military Affairs, 6039.

H. R. 9437—Granting an honorable discharge to Morton Sessions.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Military Affairs, 6039.

H. R. 9438—To correct the military record of James Millis.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Military Affairs, 6039.

H. R. 9439—For the relief of James D. Bruce.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Military Affairs, 6039.

H. R. 9440—To correct the military record of Richard Dove.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Military Affairs, 6039.

H. R. 9441—Granting a pension to William C. Smith.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9442—Granting a pension to Lewis S. Skiles.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9443—Granting a pension to John Rapperdan.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9444—Granting a pension to John Rayles.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9445—Granting a pension to Mary A. Phillips.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9446—Granting a pension to Rachael Milhorn.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9447—Granting a pension to John Levingston.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9448—Granting a pension to Daniel Linder.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9449—Granting a pension to Edward Younger.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9450—Granting a pension to Nancey E. Shelton.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9451—Granting a pension to Mary A. Phillips.
Mr. Fawler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9452—Granting a pension to George Brooks.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9453—Granting a pension to Thomas Jones.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9454—Granting a pension to Jeremiah C. Wooten.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9455—Granting a pension to Hannah M. Baitey.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9456—Granting a pension to Hannah Dukes.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9457—Granting a pension to James Fields.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9458—Granting a pension to Lucy A. Todd.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9459—Granting a pension to Charles Travelstead.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9460—Granting a pension to Martin E. Smith.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9461—Granting a pension to William M. Smith.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9462—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Robinson.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9463—Granting an increase of pension to Gideon B. Mahan.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9464—Granting an increase of pension to Elvina McDonald.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9465—Granting an increase of pension to John N. Matthews.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9466—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Mulvey.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9467.—Granting an increase of pension to William Fuffstuttler.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9468—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Carson.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9469—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Meade.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9470—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Banks.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9471—Granting an increase of pension to Albert O. Neill.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9472—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Yow.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9473—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Bryan.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9474—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Bynum.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9475—Granting an increase of pension to John Klein.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9476—Granting a pension to Ebin A. Irvin.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9477—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew B. Campbell.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9478—Granting an increase of pension to Eli G. Edwards.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9479—Granting an increase of pension to Juliett Fields.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9480—Granting a pension to Mary Jane Pack.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9481—Granting an increase of pension to J. A. Johnson.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9482—Granting an increase of pension to William Cleveland.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9483—Granting an increase of pension to John I. Keel.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9484—Granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Cooper.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6039.

H. R. 9485—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Bruder.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9486—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Beard.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9487—Granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Clark.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9488—Granting an increase of pension to Topley T. Dodge.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9489—Granting an increase of pension to William Henslick.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9490—Granting an increase of pension to Levi T. E. Johnson.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9491—Granting an increase of pension to James J. Wilson.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9492—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick Skinner.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9493—Granting an increase of pension to Maria C. Lopez.
Mr. Fergusson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9494—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Seibel.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9495—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Stitzel.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9496—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Hill.
Mr. Hensley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9497—Granting a pension to John T. Gipson.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9498—Granting a pension to Maurice J. Gordon.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9499—Granting a pension to Isabel Sandoval.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9500—Granting a pension to Alice M. Duncan.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9501—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Topping.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9502—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen Minot.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9503—Granting an increase of pension to William Brown.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9504—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Jane B. Phillips.
Mr. Langham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9505—Granting a pension to Mary Costello.
Mr. Mahan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9506—Granting a pension to Anna R. Langhans.
Mr. O'Hair; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9507—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9508—For the relief of A. E. Kuester.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 6040.

H. R. 9509—Granting a pension to Daniel Kalaher.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9510—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Davidson.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9511—Granting a pension to James T. Moran.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9512—For the relief of Robert M. Cannon, administrator of the estate of Alfred L. Shotwell, deceased.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on War Claims, 6040.

H. R. 9513—For the correction of the military record of John Berrisford.
Mr. Stevens of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 6040.

H. R. 9514—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Taylor.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9515—Granting an increase of pension to Johan Knussman.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9516—For the relief of John P. Fox.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on War Claims, 6040.

H. R. 9517—Granting a pension to William S. Wilmoth.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9518—Granting a pension to Benton C. Rodobaugh.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9519—Granting a pension to John P. Chess.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9520—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley B. Reed.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9521—Granting an increase of pension to Maria H. Redfield.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9522—Granting a pension to John Wesley Newman.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6040.

H. R. 9523—To amend an act entitled "An act granting to the Keokuk & Hamilton Water Power Co. rights to construct and maintain, for the improvement of navigation and development of water power, a dam across the Mississippi River."
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6048.

H. R. 9524—Regulating the payment of money to Indians.
Mr. Burke of South Dakota; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6048.

H. R. 9525—To increase the pension of widows, minor children, and insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, and the War with Spain, etc., and to grant pensions to certain widows, insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the above-named wars.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6048.

H. R. 9526—To amend sections 1, 2, 3, and 8 of an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, an act of July 2, 1890.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on the Judiciary, 6048.

H. R. 9527—Making appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Fairfield, Ill.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6048.

H. R. 9528—To amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes."
Mr. Fowler; Committee on the Judiciary, 6048.

H. R. 9529—To amend an act entitled "An act to create a commerce court and to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes,'" approved June 18, 1910.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6048.

H. R. 9530—To prohibit interstate shipments or transportation of certain food products; to prohibit transportation and sale of adulterated or misbranded food products; to regulate traffic therein; to define and regulate cold storage; to regulate dealing in cold-storage food products; and to fix penalties for violation, and for other purposes.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6048.

H. R. 9531—To regulate the issuance of stocks and bonds by common carriers, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6049.

H. R. 9532—To extend the time for the appraisement of the segregated mineral lands in Oklahoma.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6049.

H. R. 9533—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Miller.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9534—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen Stark.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9535—To appropriate $4,000 to pay for a wharf boat belonging to Fannie Pemberton.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on War Claims, 6049.

H. R. 9536—For the relief of Stephen Morris Barlow.
Mr. Garner; Committee on Military Affairs, 6049.

H. R. 9537—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen W. Mauk.
Mr. Goeke; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9538—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Apgar.
Mr. Goeke; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9539—Granting a pension to Alice Terry.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9540—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Whitaker.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9541—Granting a pension to William Preston Raines.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9542—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Bowling.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9543—Granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Graff.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9544—Granting an increase of pension to W. F. Thompson.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9545—Granting an increase of pension to John Schlecht.
Mr. Maguire of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9546—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret McDermott.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9547—Granting an increase of pension to Emma Eshman.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9548—Granting a pension to Mary A. Missner.
Mr. Payne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9549—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Osborn.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9550—Granting an increase of pension to Logan McDaniel.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9551—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Gullion.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9552—Granting an increase of pension to Moses Knight.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9553—Granting a pension to John B. Bishop.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9554—Granting a pension to Clark E. Semark.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9555—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Rafter.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9556—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Ong.
Mr. Stone; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9557—Granting a pension to Sarah H. Kraut.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9558—Granting a pension to Almira Cantner.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9559—Granting an increase of pension to Julia W. Stevens.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9560—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel U. Clough.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9561—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Mayes.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9562—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Fultz.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9563—Granting an increase of pension to Amos Aspey.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9564—Granting an increase of pension to Melchor Steinman.
Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9565—Granting a pension to A. M. Huckstep.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9566—Granting a pension to B. F. Poe.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9567—Granting a pension to Nimrod P. Ginger.
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H. R. 9568—Granting a pension to Jesse A. Sm[illegible].
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9569—Granting an increase of pension to John Dryman.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9570—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Young.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9571—Granting an increase of pension to Ottillia H. Smith.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

H. R. 9572—Granting an increase of pension to Ira B. Timmons.
Mr. Russell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6049.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS. 1–7

H. J. Res. 1—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Judiciary, 91.

H. J. Res. 2—For the relief of persons rendered homeless or destitute by flood or fire in certain towns and cities in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Appropriations, 91.

H. J. Res. 3—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 4—For the appointment of a commission to investigate the advisability and necessity of obtaining redwood-timber lands for the purpose of establishing the Redwood National Park in the Redwoods, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Rules, 92.

H. J. Res. 5—To create and creating a joint committee to continue the consideration of the revision and codification of the laws of the United States.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Rules, 92.

H. J. Res. 6—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President and Vice President shall be nominated and elected by direct vote of the people of the several States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 92.

H. J. Res. 7—Providing for the purchase of the home of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Va.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Library, 92.

H. J. Res. 8—For the relief of the sufferers from mine explosion at Briceville, Tenn.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Appropriations, 92.

H. J. Res. 9—For the appointment of a commission to investigate the status of the full-blood Indians of Oklahoma.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Indian Affairs, 92.

H. J. Res. 10—Making the 12th day of February in each year a legal holiday.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 11—To amend an act entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," approved Mar. 1, 1911.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Agriculture, 92.

H. J. Res. 12—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 13—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President and Vice President shall be nominated and elected by direct vote of the people of the several States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 92.

H. J. Res. 14—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 15—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Curry; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 16—Authorizing the Joint Committee on Printing to publish a bulletin of committee hearings.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Printing, 92.

H. J. Res. 17—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that judges of certain inferior courts shall be elected by the electors of the several judicial districts, and shall hold their offices during a term of six years.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 18—Proposing an amendment to section 8, Article I, of the Constitution, in relation to trade-marks.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Patents, 92.

H. J. Res. 19—Authorizing the President of the United States to prepare for withdrawal of sovereignty of the United States, for the delivery of full possession, control, and government of the Filipino people, and to promote their future prosperity and independence by treaties of neutrality.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Insular Affairs, 92.

H. J. Res. 20—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the levy and collection of an income tax.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Ways and Means, 92.

H. J. Res. 21—Recognizing "The Star Spangled Banner" as the official anthem of the United States of America.
Mr. Levy; Committee on the Library, 92.

H. J. Res. 22—To name the House Office Building Jefferson Hall.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 92.

H. J. Res. 23—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Henry; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 24—Concerning contracts with certain Indian tribes.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Indian Affairs, 92.

H. J. Res. 25—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving women the right to vote.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 26—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making the Federal judiciary elective and subject to recall.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 27—Authorizing and directing the President to eliminate certain nontimbered lands from forest reserves, reclamation projects, and withdrawals for power sites, and to restore such lands to entry under the homestead laws.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Public Lands, 92.

H. J. Res. 28—Directing the Attorney General to employ one resident attorney of State of Oregon as associate counsel in prosecution of litigation pending in United States court for district of Oregon relative to forfeiture of lands held by Oregon & California Railroad Co.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 29—Directing that in the future expenditure of the reclamation fund the President shall give a preference to those States that have heretofore contributed more than they have received, until reimbursed.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 92.

H. J. Res. 30—To create a commission which shall determine the advisability of establishing a "summer capital" of the United States and the location and cost of the same.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 92.

H. J. Res. 31—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 32—Authorizing the President of the United States to invite foreign Governments to participate in the naval parade that will mark the official opening of the Panama Canal in 1915.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Naval Affairs, 92.

H. J. Res. 33—Revoking Executive order of October 15, 1912, classifying fourth-class postmasters.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 92.

H. J. Res. 34—Authorizing the Secretary of War to use tents and rations for the relief of destitute persons in the flood districts of the States of Ohio and Indiana.
Mr. Cullop; Committee on Appropriations, 92.

H. J. Res. 35—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 36—For the relief of sufferers from floods in the State of Indiana.
Mr. Korbly; Committee on Appropriations, 92.

H. J. Res. 37—Creating a commission to investigate the present methods employed in handling Indian affairs, terminating the treaty relations between the Government and the Indians, to promote industry and self-reliance among the Indians, and for the Indians' general advancement, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Indian Affairs, 92.

H. J. Res. 38—Proposing an amendment to Article XI of the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Judiciary, 92.

H. J. Res. 39—For the relief of sufferers from floods in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Appropriations, 92.

H. J. Res. 40—To extend the invitation of Congress to the Interparliamentary Union, and making an appropriation for the entertainment of its members.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 134.

H. J. Res. 41—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on the Judiciary, 134.

H. J. Res. 42—For the relief of sufferers from floods in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Ansberry; Committee on Appropriations, 134.

H. J. Res. 43—For the relief of sufferers from the recent flood in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Appropriations, 134.

H. J. Res. 44—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on the Judiciary, 135.

H. J. Res. 45—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 135.

H. J. Res. 46—Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report on the use of the Jennings combination railroad tie upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce.
Mr. Brown of West Virginia; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 152.

H. J. Res. 47—Granting relief to flood sufferers in Ohio.
Mr. Claypool; Committee on Appropriations, 152.

H. J. Res. 48—Granting permission to the Woman's Titanic Memorial Association to erect a memorial structure in Potomac Park, in the city of Washington.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on the Library, 152.

H. J. Res. 49—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to arrange an international conference to fix the maximum depth of rivers, harbors, and the aproaches thereto.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 152.

H. J. Res. 50—Relating to printing speeches in the Congressional Record.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. J. Res. 51—Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country to the cause of the Union during the Civil War.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Library, 178.

H. J. Res. 52—Congratulating the people of China on their assumption of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of self-government.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 178.

H. J. Res. 53—To appropriate $2,000,000 to relieve the homeless and helpless occasioned by recent floods in Illinois.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Appropriations, 178.

H. J. Res. 54—For the relief of sufferers from floods in Gibson County, in the State of Indiana.
Mr. Lieb; Committee on Appropriations, 178.

H. J. Res. 55—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver a condemned cannon to the Army and Navy Union, United States of America.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on Military Affairs, 178.

H. J. Res. 56—To provide for the transportation by sea of men, material, stores, and equipment for account of the United States, and of material, stores, and equipment for use in the construction or maintenance of the Panama Canal.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 228.

H. J. Res. 57—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution by providing that all of section 2 of the fourteenth amendment except its first sentence shall be repealed.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on the Judiciary, 228.

H. J. Res. 58—Proposing to amend the Constitution by repealing the fifteenth amendment.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on the Judiciary, 228.

H. J. Res. 59—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in lieu of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of section 1, Article II, providing for presidential primaries in the several States on the same day and for more direct presidential elections.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 228.

H. J. Res. 60—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in lieu of Article V thereof, providing for an easier method of amending the Constitution.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on the Judiciary, 228.

H. J. Res. 61—To direct and empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to revoke licenses under certain conditions.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 228.

H. J. Res. 62—Making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives authorized to attend and represent the Senate and House at the unveiling and dedication of the memorial to Thomas Jefferson at St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Heflin; debated, amended, and passed House, 289–293, 300.—Debated and passed Senate, 361, 362.—Examined and signed, 388, 426.—Presented to the President, 497.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 1], 1245.

H. J. Res. 63—To restore the status of the Fourth Regiment Arkansas Mounted Volunteer Infantry (State militia), which served the United States Government 10 months in the Civil War.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. J. Res. 64—Authorizing the Director of the Census to publish statistics of the domestic and foreign consumption of cotton, the surplus held by cotton manufacturers of the United States, and the number of bales exported.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on the Census, 307.

H. J. Res. 65—Providing for an increase of pay to the charwomen employed in the House Office Building.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Appropriations, 307.

H. J. Res. 66—Providing for an increase of pay to the custodian employees of the Treasury Department.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Appropriations, 307.

H. J. Res. 67—For the proposed purchase of the estate of Mount Vernon by the National Government.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Rules, 307.

H. J. Res. 68—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to confer with Great Britain and other nations with a view to their participation in the cost of construction and maintenance of the Panama Canal and the neutralization thereof.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 307.

H. J. Res. 69—Providing for the appointment of a committee of four Members of Congress, two appointed by the President of the Senate and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of inquiring into 1-cent letter postage and other matters relative thereto.
Mr. McCoy; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 307.

H. J. Res. 70—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Judiciary, 307.

H. J. Res. 71—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of Representatives for a four-year instead of a two-year term.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 323.

H. J. Res. 72—Requesting the President of the United States to recommend plans for the continuance and enlargement of the powers of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, and to submit in budget form an estimate of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Appropriations, 357.

H. J. Res. 73—Providing for the establishment of a hospital ship in connection with the American fisheries.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 430.

H. J. Res. 74—Authorizing and directing the President of the United States to issued medals to the survivors of the Battle of Gettysburg.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 430.

H. J. Res. 75—Appropriating $25,000 for meeting the expenses of an international congress of the educators of the leading nations of the world.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Appropriations, 430.

H. J. Res. 76—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to accept the title to 4,000 acres of land at or near Anniston, Ala., for the purpose of establishing maneuver camps, rifle and artillery ranges, etc.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

H. J. Res. 77—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Curley; Committee on the Judiciary, 497.

H. J. Res. 78—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Curley; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 800.

H. J. Res. 79—Instructing representatives to the International Peace Conference.
Mr. Mitchell; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1179.

H. J. Res. 80—Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year 1913.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Appropriations, 1371.—Committee discharged, debated, and passed House, 1461–1464.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1519.—Reported back, 1625.—Debated and passed Senate, 1625–1628.—Examined and signed, 1646, 1675.—Presented to the President, 1706.—Approved [Public Resolution, No. 2], 1828.

H. J. Res. 81—Directing the Committee on Printing to provide a suitable index for the daily issue of the Congressional Record.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Printing, 1371.

H. J. Res. 82—Authorizing the President to accept an invitation to participate in an international conference on education.
Mr. Flood of Virginia.—Debated and passed House, 1465, 1466.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 1519.—Committee discharged, debated, and passed Senate, 1611, 1612.—Examined and signed, 1646, 1675.—Presented to the President, 1706.—Approved [Public Resolution, No. 3], 1828.

H. J. Res. 83—Requesting the President to communicate with Great Britain with a view to the appointment of a commission to investigate the possibility of rectifying the boundary of southeastern Alaska.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1574.—Debated, 425, 426.

H. J. Res. 84—Limiting the editions of the publications of the Bureau of Education.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Education, 1374.

H. J. Res. 85—Authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the title to approximately 5,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Tullahoma, in the State of Tennessee, which certain citizens have offered to donate to the United States for the purpose of establishing a maneuver camp and for the maneuvering of troops, establishing and maintaining camps of instruction, for rifle and artillery ranges, and for mobilization and assembling of troops from the group of States composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 1623.

H. J. Res. 86—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the nomination and election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people of the several States.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 1676.

H. J. Res. 87—Authorizing the Secretary of State to issue invitations to other nations to send representatives to the International Dry Farming Congress to be held at Tulsa, Okla., in October, 1913.
Mr. Davenport; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1676.—Debated, 1707, 1708.

H. J. Res. 88—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on the Judiciary, 1730.

H. J. Res. 89—Authorizing the President of the United States to obtain certain information.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1794.

H. J. Res. 90—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the nomination and election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people of the several States.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 1833.

H. J. Res. 91—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on the Judiciary, 1868.

H. J. Res. 92—Suspending Executive order of Oct. 15, 1912, placing fourth-class postmasters under civil service, and for other purposes.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1868.

H. J. Res. 93—Authorizing the President to accept an invitation to participate in the International Congress of Medicine.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1895.—Reported back (H. Rept. 19), 1925.—Debated, 1915, 1916.—Laid on the table, 5153.

H. J. Res. 94—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 1926.

H. J. Res. 95—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Chandler of New York; Committee on the Judiciary, 1985.

H. J. Res. 96—To continue in effect the provisions of the act of Mar. 9, 1906 (Stat. L., vol. 34, p. 56).
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on Military Affairs, 2013.

H. J. Res. 97—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States changing the presidential term to six years.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 2071.

H. J. Res. 98—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Brunswick, Ga., in July, 1913.
Mr. Walker; Committee on Military Affairs, 2071.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 26), 2190, 2215.—Debated, 2190, 2191, 2213, 2214, 2215.—Passed House, 2214, 2215.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 2221, 2222.—Reported with amendment, amended, and passed Senate, 2237.—House concurs in Senate amendments, 2308.—Examined and signed, 2315, 2337.—Presented to the President, 2341.—Approved [Public Resolution, No. 5], 2385.

H. J. Res. 99—To repeal the provision of the sundry civil act approved Aug. 24, 1912, relating to vacancies upon commissions in charge of military parks, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on Military Affairs, 2144.

H. J. Res. 100—To continue in effect the provisions of the act of Mar. 9, 1906 (Stat. L., vol. 34, p. 56).
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on Military Affairs, 2144.

H. J. Res. 101—For the maintenance, management, protection, and improvement of Platt National Park, Okla.
Mr. Murray of Oklahoma; Committee on the Public Lands, 2144.

H. J. Res. 102—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction, at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Mirza Mohammed Ali Khan, of Persia.
Mr. Hay; Committee on Military Affairs, 2216.

H. J. Res. 103—Appropriating $4,000 to defray traveling expenses of soldiers of the Civil War, now residing in the District of Columbia, from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., and return.
Mr. Fowler, 2242.—Debated, 2152–2154, 2190, 2215, 2242, 2243.—Passed House, 2242, 2243.—Debated and passed Senate, 2221.—Examined and signed, 2237, 2268.—Presented to the President, 2280.—Approved [Public resolution, No. 4], 2275.

H. J. Res. 104—Requesting the President to consider the expediency of effecting a treaty with European powers providing for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands and to protect an independent government there when established.
Mr. Burgess; Committee on Insular Affairs, 2335.

H. J. Res. 105—Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase in freight rates.
Mr. Levy; Committee on Rules, 2335.

H. J. Res. 106—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making the term of office of President six years.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 2391.

H. J. Res. 107—Directing the Treasurer of the United States to transfer $1,003,257.24 upon his books from the District of Columbia to the credit of the United States.
Mr. Prouty; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2627.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 44), 3202.

H. J. Res. 108—Authorizing the President to accept invitations extended by foreign Governments to be represented by official delegates at future sessions of the International Statistical Institute.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2627.

H. J. Res. 109—Authorizing the President to extend invitations to foreign Governments to participate in the International Congress of Americanists.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2627.

H. J. Res. 110—Proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to authorize uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce, and to provide penalties for enforcement.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on the Judiciary, 2719.

H. J. Res. 111—To authorize the reinstatement of Adolph Unger as a cadet in the United States Military Academy.
Mr. Sharp; Committee on Military Affairs, 2907.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 43), 3202.—Amended and passed House, 3892.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 3858.—Reported back (S. Rept. 119) and passed Senate, 5443.—Examined and signed, 5519, 5610.—Presented to the President, 5655.—Vetoed by the President (H. Doc. 260), 5792.

H. J. Res. 112—Providing for the appointment of a joint committee from the Senate and House of Representatives to consider the question of our relations with Mexico growing out of the present disturbed conditions in that country.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Rules, 2907.

H. J. Res. 113—To repeal Senate joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States," approved Mar. 14, 1912.
Mr. Smith of Texas; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2907.

H. J. Res. 114—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Hull; Committee on the Judiciary, 3024.

H. J. Res. 115—Extending belligerent rights to the contending factions in the Republic of Mexico and declaring for a policy of neutrality.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3128.

H. J. Res. 116—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish certain information to Congress.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3128.

H. J. Res. 117—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages or foods containing alcohol.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the Judiciary, 3128.

H. J. Res. 118—Making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Sisson; debated and passed House, 3198–3201.—Debated and passed Senate, 3212.—Examined and signed, 3262, 3307.—Presented to the President, —.—Approved [Public resolution, No. 6], 3420.

H. J. Res. 119—Allowing the importation free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges of all mosaics and mosaic work for the memorial church at the Leland Stanford Junior University, California.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Ways and Means, 3421.

H. J. Res. 120—Providing for the appointment of a joint committee from the Senate and House of Representatives to consider the questions of banking and currency.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Rules, 3531.

H. J. Res. 121—Requesting the President of the United States to take the necessary steps, by negotiating with the British and Canadian Governments, to establish railway connection between the United States and Alaska.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3795.—Debated. (Appendix 258, 425, 426.)

H. J. Res. 122—To make available the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the Tennessee River.
Mr. Richardson; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3795.

H. J. Res. 123—Authorizing the Secretary of War to award the congressional medal of honor to Frederick J. Liesmann.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3796.

H. J. Res. 124—Requesting the Secretary of War to submit to Congress a supplementary report on the project for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3827.

H. J. Res. 125—Authorizing the President to appoint delegates to attend the Seventh International Congress of the World's Purity Federation, to be held in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, Nov. 7 to 12, 1913.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4004.—Reported back (H. Rept. 80), 5151.—Passed House, 5153.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 5185.—Reported back (S. Rept. 120) and passed Senate, 5663.—Examined and signed, 5708, 5726.—Presented to the President, 5759.—Approved [Public resolution, No. 10], 5792.

H. J. Res. 126—Directing the Attorney General of the United States to discontinue further proceedings in the dissolution suit brought by the United States against the United States Steel Corporation.
Mr. Levy; Committee on the Judiciary, 4116.

H. J. Res. 127—Proposing the establishment of a monopoly for the manufacture of explosives by the Federal Government.
Mr. Kent; Committee on Military Affairs, 4283.

H. J. Res. 128—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to cause a survey and investigation to be made of the swamp and tidal lands of the second congressional district of South Carolina, to determine the feasibility and cost of leveeing and draining said lands and the benefits to agriculture and the public health which would result therefrom.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture, 4633.

H. J. Res. 129—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make a per capita distribution to the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma of funds held in the Treasury to the credit of said tribes.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 4706.

H. J. Res. 130—To provide for the relief and transportation of destitute American citizens in Mexico.
Mr. Underwood.—Debated and passed House, 4837.—Debated and passed Senate, 4938, 4939.—Examined and signed, 4971, 5111.—Presented to the President, 4997.—Approved [Public resolution, No. 8], 5218.

H. J. Res. 131—Expressing the opinion of Congress on the question of making offenses under the white-slave law extraditable and directing the Secretary of State to undertake proper negotiations with all foreign countries looking to the defining of such offense as extraditable.
Mr. French; Committee on the Judiciary, 5201.

H. J. Res. 132—Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make an exhibit at the Sixth National Corn Exposition, to be held at Dallas, Tex., during the month of February, 1914.
Mr. Sumners, 4116, 5213.—Substituted for H. Con. Res. 17, 5213.—(See history on H. Con. Res. 17).—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 83), 5151.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5179, 5198–5200, 5213.—Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5294.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5380.—Examined and signed, 5519, 5610.—Presented to the President, 5655.—Approved [Public resolution, No. 9], 5792.

H. J. Res. 133.—To continue in full force and effect until July 1, 1914, certain provisions of section 216 of the act approved Aug. 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes."
Mr. Estopinal; Committee on Ways and Means, 5215.

H. J. Res. 134—For the appointment of a joint committee from House and Senate to attend Congress Hall celebration in Philadelphia in October, 1913.
Mr. Logue; Committee on Rules, 5215.—Motion to discharge committee objected to, 5550.—Committee discharged, debated and passed House, 5681, 5682, 5685.—Debated and passed Senate, 5698, 5699.—Examined and signed, 5708, 5726.—Presented to the President, 5759.—Approved [Public resolution, No. 11], 5792.

H. J. Res. 135—Authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to invite the Governments of Great Britain and other countries to appoint representatives to join representatives of the United States to consider the question of eliminating the gambling features of the cotton exchanges in such countries.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5441.

H. J. Res. 136—For the relief of sufferers from recent storms in the Territory of Alaska.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Appropriations, 5527.—Debated, 5726, 5727.—(See H. J. Res. 139).

H. J. Res. 137—For the relief of the people of the town of Nome, Alaska.
Mr. Falconer; Committee on Appropriations, 5527.

H. J. Res. 138—That it is the sense of the American Congress that the powers take steps to compel the acquiescence of Roumania in the treaty of Berlin.
Mr. Chandler of New York; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5579.—Debated, 5541–5549.

H. J. Res. 139—To relieve destitution among the native people and residents of Alaska.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Appropriation, 5684.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5726, 5727.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 5709.—Committee discharged, debated and passed Senate, 5859.—Examined and signed, 5868, 5893.—Presented to the President, 6038.—Approved [Public resolution, No. 13], 5939.

H. J. Res. 140—Providing for the publications of 25,000 copies of book containing illustrations of fruits.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Printing, 5684.

H. J. Res. 141—That it is the sense of the American Congress that the principles of justice and the interests of civilization demand that the charges that Mendel Beilis committed "ritual murder" be withdrawn.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5692.

H. J. Res. 142—To provide for furnishing the additional rooms in the House Office Building.
Mr. Fitzgerald, passed House, 5685.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 5698.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5708.—Examined and signed, 5761, 5793.—Presented to the President, —.—Approved [Public resolution, No. 12], 5939.

H. J. Res. 143—To provide for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of armor plate for the United States Navy.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5729.

H. J. Res. 144—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on the Judiciary, 5816.

H. J. Res. 145—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the Judiciary, 5816.

H. J. Res. 146—Requesting the President to negotiate with the British and Canadian Governments regarding the transfer of southeastern Alaska to Canada by sale or exchange or both.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5827, 5836.—Debated, 425, 426.

H. J. Res. 147—Providing for the appointment of a committee by Congress to assess the value of Mount Vernon on the Potomac, the home of Gen. Washington.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Rules, 5857.

H. J. Res. 148—Providing for the appointment of a committee by Congress to assess the value of the Carlyle house, located in the city of Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Rules, 5857.

H. J. Res. 149—Providing for a gift by the United States to the Mount Vernon Association of certain relics, souvenirs, etc., of ex-President George Washington.
Mr. Austin; Committee on the Library, 5891.

H. J. Res. 150—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on the Judiciary, 5919.

H. J. Res. 151—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Murray of Oklahoma; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 6039.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS. 1–24

H. Con. Res. 1—Providing for a joint session of the two Houses of Congress to receive communications from the President of the United States.
Mr. Underwood; agreed to, 75.—Debated and agreed to in Senate, 57–61.

H. Con. Res. 2—Arranging for improvement in the American tobacco trade conditions.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 92.

H. Con. Res. 3—Providing for a Pan American Commission for the geographic delimitation of boundaries.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 134.

H. Con. Res. 4—Providing for the printing of 500,000 additional copies of Farmers' Bulletin No. 513.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on Printing, 228.

H. Con. Res. 5—For referendum on tariff bill.
Mr. Hinebaugh; Committee on Ways and Means, 307.

H. Con. Res. 6—Prescribing a new form for the American flag.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on the Judiciary, 323.

H. Con. Res. 7—Authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report of the Ways and Means Committee on House bill No. 3321.
Mr. Underwood, and agreed to, 426.—Referred to Senate Committee on Printing, 612.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 33), 1093.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 1093.—House concurs in Senate amendment, 1245.

H. Con. Res. 8—Providing for the printing of House Document No. 1458 of the Sixty-second Congress.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on Printing, 2013.—Reported back (H. Rept. 66), 4314.—Debated, 2341, 4314, 4315.—And agreed to, 4314, 4315.—Referred to Senate Committee on Printing, 4285.

H. Con. Res. 9—Authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report of the Pujo Money Trust committee.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Printing, 2071.—Debated, 2049–2053, 2341.

H. Con. Res. 10—Directing the two Houses of Congress to assemble on Monday, June 23, 1913, for the purpose of receiving communications from the President of the United States.
Mr. Underwood, and agreed to, 2102.—Agreed to in Senate, 2118.

H. Con. Res. 11—Authorizing the printing of 30,000 copies of bill H. R. 3321, for the use of the House and Senate.
Mr. Mann, and agreed to, 2382.—Referred to Senate Committee on Printing, 2397.—Reported back and agreed to in Senate, 2406, 2407.

H. Con. Res. 12—For the protection of American citizens in Mexico, and authorizing the President to intervene therefor.
Mr. Murray of Oklahoma; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2627.

H. Con. Res. 13—Calling the attention of the President and of the Postmaster General to the advisability of arranging for the reduction of the common export rate of the various parcel-post conventions of the United States with foreign countries to 8 cents a pound.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2627.

H. Con. Res. 14—Reaffirming the Monroe doctrine.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2776.—Debated, 3529.

H. Con. Res. 15—Proposing mediation under the provisions of The Hague convention between the contending forces in the Republic of Mexico on the part of the Governments of the Republics of Brazil, Argentina, and the United States.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3531.

H. Con. Res. 16—Providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of receiving communications from the President of the United States.
Mr. Underwood; debated and agreed to, 3776, 3777.—Agreed to in Senate, 3736.

H. Con. Res. 17—Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make an exhibit at the Sixth National Corn Exposition, to be held at Dallas, Tex., during the month of February, 1914.
Mr. Sumners; Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, 4116.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 83), 5151.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 5179, 5198–5200.—Ordered to be changed to House Joint Resolution 132, 5213.

H. Con. Res. 18—Repealing Senate concurrent resolution 32 of the Sixty-second Congress, third session.
Mr. Borland; Committee on the Library, 5179.

H. Con. Res. 19—Authorizing the printing of 80,000 copies of the tariff law of 1913 in pamphlet form for the use of Congress.
Mr. Underwood; debated and agreed to, 5438.—Agreed to in Senate, 5430.

H. Con. Res. 20—Authorizing the printing of 30,000 copies of the income-tax section of the tariff law of 1913 in pamphlet form for the use of Congress.
Mr. Palmer; debated and agreed to, 5439, 5440.—Agreed to in Senate, 5430.

H. Con. Res. 21—Providing for printing House Document No. 1236.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Printing, 5795.

H. Con. Res. 22—Requesting the President of the United States to extend to Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, Eugenie, Empress of the French, and Charles de Lesseps a pressing invitation to be present as guests of the United States at the celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal, to be held at San Francisco, Cal., in the year 1915.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5957.

H. Con. Res. 23—In relation to the suspension of naval construction for a stated period.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5960.

H. Con. Res. 24—Providing for joint assembly of the two Houses of Congress.
Mr. Underwood; 6045.—Debated and agreed to in House, 6045, 6046.—Debated and agreed to in Senate, 6041.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS. 1–15

H. Res. 1—Authorizing and directing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to H. Olin Young.
Mr. Fitzgerald; agreed to, 65–67.

H. Res. 2—Informing the President of the election of Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Fitzgerald; agreed to, 69.

H. Res. 3—Concerning choice of certain officers of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Palmer; agreed to, 67, 68.

H. Res. 4—Providing for certain special employees of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Mann; agreed to, 68.

H. Res. 5—Fixing the hour of meeting of the House.
Mr. Henry; agreed to, 69.

H. Res. 6—Informing the Senate that the House is ready for business.
Mr. Flood of Virginia; agreed to, 69.

H. Res. 7—For the appointment of a joint committee to inform the President that Congress is assembled.
Mr. Underwood; agreed to, 69.

H. Res. 8—Adopting the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress as the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress with the exception of rule 31.
Mr. Henry; debated and agreed to, 69–79.

H. Res. 9—Creating a committee of the House of Representatives to be known as the Committee on Equal Suffrage.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 10—Of inquiry into the conditions of the health and morals of naval stations and military posts.
Mr. Hobson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 91.

H. Res. 11—Authorizing the printing and binding of the history of the United States navy yard at Boston, Mass.
Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts; Committee on Printing, 91.

H. Res. 12—Providing for a special committee to investigate an alleged pool or combination.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 13—To provide for binding Farmers' Bulletins.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on Printing, 91.

H. Res. 14—To extend the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 15—Providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report whether it is practicable to install an electrical voting device in the House of Representatives for the purpose of recording the aye-and-nay votes of the Members.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 16—Directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to make inquiry as to prices paid for elevators used in Government buildings under control of the Treasury Department.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 17—For an investigation by the Committee on the Public Lands of the manner in which the pending suits of the United States against the Oregon & California Railroad Co. are being conducted.
Mr. Lafferty; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 18—Relating to the seating arrangements of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 19—For appointment of special committee to investigate certain commissions, boards, etc.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 20—Relating to the temporary and permanent indebtedness of the United States to foreign countries.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 91.

H. Res. 21—Amending the rules of the House.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 22—Amending the rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 23—Authorizing the Postmaster of the House to appoint four messengers.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Accounts, 91.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1), debated, and agreed to, 174, 175.

H. Res. 24—Authorizing the Postmaster of the House to appoint messengers.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Accounts, 91.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 2), amended, and agreed to, 174.

H. Res. 25—Making changes in the rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Rules, 91.

H. Res. 26—Instructing the Clerk of the House to present to the House all statements of campaign contributions and disbursements on file in his office and providing that they be printed.
Mr. Murdock; Committee on Accounts, 134.

H. Res. 27—Providing for an investigation touching the practicability of the study of Esperanto as an auxiliary language.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Rules, 134.

H. Res. 28—On precedence.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 29—Changing Rules X and XI.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 30—Changing clause 2 of Rule XIII.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 31—Changing Rule XXXV.
Mr. L'Engle; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 32—Creating a Committee on Post Roads and amending Rules X and XI.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 33—Creating a Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine and amending Rules X and XI.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 34—Amending the rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 35—Authorizing the Speaker to appoint three counselors.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 36—Amending the rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 37—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to fully inform the House of Representatives of the financial interest of the United States in the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Railways and Canals, 152.

H. Res. 38—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay to Anna M. Coultry, widow of P. L. Coultry, six months' salary and funeral expenses of said P. L. Coutry, late an employee of the House.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Accounts, 152.—Reported back (H. Rept. 3) and agreed to, 173, 174.

H. Res. 39—Amending Rules X and XI.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Rules, 152.

H. Res. 40—Requesting certain information concerning the Weather Bureau.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Agriculture, 178.—Reference changed to Committee on Rules, 321, 322.

H. Res. 41—Providing for consideration of sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Rules, 178.—Reported back (H. Rept. 4), debated and agreed to, 293–300.

H. Res. 42—For a reprint of the Soil Survey of the New Orleans Area, La.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Printing, 178.

H. Res. 43—Referring to publication of the Congressional Record.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Printing, 178.

H. Res. 44—To amend the rules.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Rules, 178.

H. Res. 45—To amend the rules of the House.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Rules, 178.

H. Res. 46—To amend paragraph 2 of Rule XXIII.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Rules, 178.

H. Res. 47—To amend paragraph 1 of Rule XV.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Rules, 178.

H. Res. 48—Authorizing the Committee on Rules to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.
Mr. Henry; agreed to, 221.

H. Res. 49—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay to Henry N. Lewis, nephew and sole heir of Elijah Lewis, six months' salary and funeral expenses of said Elijah Lewis, late an employee of the House.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Accounts, 227.—Reported back and agreed to, 1570.

H. Res. 50—Authorizing the appointment by the Speaker of an additional clerk.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Accounts, 227.

H. Res. 51—To amend paragraph 4 of Rule XXVI.
Mr. Hayes; Committee on Rules, 227.

H. Res. 52—Providing for the appointment of a commission of five qualified citizens to inaugurate improvements in the methods of transacting public business in the departments of the Government.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Rules, 227.

H. Res. 53—Directing the Clerk of the House to prepare and have published as a public document an alphabetical list of the expenses of all candidates for Congress in the congressional election of 1912.
Mr. Campbell; Committee on Accounts, 227.

H. Res. 54—Authorizing the Doorkeeper of the House to appoint an attendant for the ladies' reception room.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Accounts, 227.—Reported back (H. Rept. 10) and agreed to, 848, 849.

H. Res. 55—Authorizing appointment of janitors to committees.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Accounts, 227.—Reported back (H. Rept. 7) and agreed to, 848.

H. Res. 56—Authorizing the Clerk to appoint three laborers, three janitors, and a stenographer to the Journal Clerk.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Accounts, 228.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 8), 846.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 846–848.

H. Res. 57—Authorizing and empowering the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to make certain investigations.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 228.

H. Res. 58—To print Report of the Money Trust Investigation.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Printing, 228.

H. Res. 59—Appointing committee to investigate assault upon Representative Thetus W. Sims.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; debated and agreed to, 281–283.—Report (No. 6), made, 499, 500.

H. Res. 60—To print 500 copies of a compilation of letters and statements and other authoritative information relating to the affairs of the Indian people, etc.
Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Printing, 306.

H. Res. 61—To pay to Mary S. Mann, widow of Charles H. Mann, late superintendent of reporters' gallery, a certain sum of money.
Mr. Talbott of Maryland; Committee on Accounts, 306.—Reported back (H. Rept. 9) and agreed to, 849.

H. Res. 62—To investigate the steamboat monopoly between the city of Washington and Mount Vernon.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Rules, 307.

H. Res. 63—To provide for the printing and distribution of Washington's Farewell Address.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Printing, 307.

H. Res. 64—Directing the Speaker to appoint a special committee of seven Members to inquire into and investigate the operations and practices of the Baseball Trust.
Mr. Gallagher; Committee on Rules, 323.

H. Res. 65—Authorizing the Doorkeeper of the House to appoint a messenger, who shall also be janitor for certain committee rooms.
Mr. Hamlin; Committee on Accounts, 307.

H. Res. 66—Requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House with certain information.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 307.

H. Res. 67—Amending Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Rules, 307.

H. Res. 68—Amending Rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Rules, 307.

H. Res. 69—To print 10,000 copies of H. R. 3321.
Mr. Underwood, and agreed to, 300, 301.

H. Res. 70—Creating a committee of the House of Representatives to be known as the Committee on Equal Suffrage.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Rules, 307.

H. Res. 71—Directing investigation of the health department of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 357.

H. Res. 72—Expressing the opinion of the House of Representatives as to the propriety of a joint agreement between the various Governments of America for the mutual guaranty of their sovereignty and territorial integrity.
Mr. Slayden; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 357.

H. Res. 73—To direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to report to Congress immediately what steps, if any, have been taken by them to enforce section 11 of an act approved Mar. 4, 1913, entitled "An act to direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to bring a suit in equity in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to dissolve the corporation known as the Washington Gas Light Co."
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 357.

H. Res. 74—Providing for an investigation of the Panama purchase.
Mr. Rainey; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 357.

H. Res. 75—Calling for information from the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture concerning Pitt River project, Cal.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 430.

H. Res. 76—To appoint John O. Snyder a special messenger to serve in and about the House.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Accounts, 497.

H. Res. 77—Directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to report on holding corporations in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 497.

H. Res. 78—Authorizing and directing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate the conditions of transportation to Mount Vernon, Va.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 497.

H. Res. 79—Placing Carl L. Cooper on the rolls of the House as a special employee.
Mr. Murdock, and agreed to, 497.

H. Res. 80—That no Member should serve on the Banking and Currency Committee who is a banker, agent, or attorney of any bank or banks, or who is the owner of any bank stock or other interest in a bank.
Mr. Lindbergh; Committee on Rules, 800.

H. Res. 81—To pay certain contingent expenses, etc.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Accounts, 800.—Reported back (H. Rept. 11) and agreed to, 1388, 1389.

H. Res. 82—Requesting the Postmaster General to advise the House of Representatives as to the names and number of men employed as post-office inspectors.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 866.

H. Res. 83—Directing the Attorney General to collect a certain sum of money from the Missouri Pacific Railroad.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on the Judiciary, 866.

H. Res. 84—To authorize the expenditure of balance of fund authorized under H. Res. 587 adopted June 18, 1912.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Accounts, 935.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 14), 1389.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 1389.

H. Res. 85—Authorizing the chairman of the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers to appoint a messenger to said committee.
Mr. Talbott of Maryland; Committee on Accounts, 1020.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 15), amended, and agreed to, 1388.

H. Res. 86—Authorizing the chairman of the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers to appoint a clerk to said committee.
Mr. Talbott of Maryland; Committee on Accounts, 1020.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 13), amended, and agreed to, 1388.

H. Res. 87—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay to Mary C. Adams the sum of $60.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Accounts, 1020.—Reported back (H. Rept. 12) and agreed to, 1388.

H. Res. 88—Creating a standing committee of the House to be known as the Committee on Roads.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Rules, 1085.

H. Res. 89—To print 1,000 additional copies of the Soil Survey of the Biloxi Area, Mississippi, for use in the House document room.
Mr. Harrison of Mississippi; Committee on Printing, 1085.

H. Res. 90—To create a Committee on Public Highways.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Rules, 1179.

H. Res. 91—Amending the rules of the House.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Rules, 1179.

H. Res. 92—On the death of Hon. Lewis J. Martin, late a Representative from New Jersey.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey, and agreed to, 1178, 1179.

H. Res. 93—Requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to present to the House of Representatives a resolution directing the Department of State and the Attorney General to take necessary steps toward a judicial test of the California alien land law.
Mr. Britten; Committee on the Judiciary, 1264.

H. Res. 94—Creating a standing committee of the House to be known as the Committee on Buying and Selling.
Mr. Bathrick; Committee on Rules, 1264.

H. Res. 95—Creating a Committee of the House of Representatives on Rights and Welfare of Women and Children.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Rules, 1374.

H. Res. 96—Authorizing the House Committee on Labor to make an investigation of conditions in the Paint Creek district, West Virginia.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Rules, 1389.

H. Res. 97—Providing for the consideration of H. R. 32 and S. 577, etc.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on Rules, 1390.—Reported back (H. Rept. 16), 1453.—Debated, 1453–1459, 1464.—Agreed to, 1464.

H. Res. 98—Authorizing the creation of a House committee to be known as the Committee on Roads.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Rules, 1459.

H. Res. 99—Directing the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives to take in custody Charles C. Glover, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; debated, amended, and agreed to, 1431–1451 [Appendix, 182].

H. Res. 100—Authorizing the printing of 2,500 copies of the Report of the Money Trust Investigation.
Mr. Finley, and agreed to, 1451, 1452.

H. Res. 101—Directing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to reprimand Charles C. Glover.
Mr. Crisp, and agreed to, 1452.

H. Res. 102—Referring the bill (H. R. 4928) for the relief of the Iowa Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1488.

H. Res. 103—Requesting officials of the Government to wear a carnation or other white flower Sunday, May 11, in observance of Mother's Day.
Mr. Heflin, and agreed to, 1478.

H. Res. 104—Amending Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Rules, 1491.—Reported back (H. Rept. 18), 1856.—Debated and agreed to, 1856–1860.

H. Res. 105—Making it the duty of standing and subcommittees of the House to prepare and preserve records of all meetings of such committees or subcommittees, and said records or minutes shall be open to public inspection.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Rules, 1574.

H. Res. 106—To appoint a committee of five Members of the House to investigate the American Woolen Co. and ascertain whether said company has violated or is violating the antitrust act of 1890 or any other law of the United States.
Mr. Francis; Committee on Rules, 1574.

H. Res. 107—To investigate the affairs, business, and transactions of the Western Newspaper Union.
Mr. Taggart; Committee on the Judiciary, 1676.

H. Res. 108—For an investigation by the Committee on the Public Lands of the administration of the public lands and the public-land laws.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Rules, 1730.

H. Res. 109—Authorizing a special committee to be known as the Special Committee on the Affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Rules, 1730.

H. Res. 110—Creating a Committee on Conservation and Reclamation, and amending Rules X and XI.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Rules, 1794.

H. Res. 111—To appoint a committee to investigate and secure the facts concerning the existence of a lobby or lobbies in Washington.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Rules, 1794.

H. Res. 112—Amending the rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Rules, 1833.

H. Res. 113—Relating to the death of Hon. Forrest Goodwin, late a Representative from the State of Maine.
Mr. Hinds, agreed to, 1832.

H. Res. 114—For the appointment of a committee to investigate the Forest Service.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Rules, 1831, 1832, 1833.—Debated, 1831, 1832, 1862–1868, 1884–1894, 1918, 1919–1925, 1966–1981, 2055–2070.

H. Res. 115—Authorizing the election of a special committee to report a bill providing for the establishment by the United States Government of such manufacturing plants as may be necessary for the production of all armor plate to be used by the Government.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Rules, 1868.

H. Res. 116—Instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate fully all facts concerning the receivership and also the management of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad system.
Mr. Hinebaugh; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1868.—Debated, 1914, 1915, 2054.

H. Res. 117—To provide for the printing and distribution of Washington's Farewell Address.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Printing, 1868.

H. Res. 118—Authorizing the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary to appoint an additional assistant clerk for said committee.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on Accounts, 1868.

H. Res. 119—Authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Roads to appoint a clerk and a janitor for said committee.
Mr. Shackleford; Committee on Accounts, 1868.—Reported back (H. Rept. 55), 3641.—Debated and agreed to, 3641, 3642.

H. Res. 120—Relating to the death of Hon. George Konig, late a Representative from the State of Maryland.
Mr. Linthicum; agreed to, 1868.

H. Res. 121—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department to have certain printing and binding done.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Printing, 1895.—Agreed to, 1916.

H. Res. 122—Authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department to appoint a clerk for said committee.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Accounts, 1895.

H. Res. 123—Authorizing the Committee on Territories to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Houston, and agreed to, 1881.

H. Res. 124—Authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Adamson, and agreed to, 1879.

H. Res. 125—Suspending clause 4 of Rule XXVII of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Hardwick, debated and agreed to, 1879, 1880.

H. Res. 126.—Authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to have its printing and binding done, and giving said committee authority to sit during the sessions of the House and during the recesses of the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Padgett, and agreed to, 1879.

H. Res. 127—Authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Dent, and agreed to, 1879.

H. Res. 128—Giving the Committee on Appropriations, or its subcommittees, permission to sit during the sessions and recesses of the House, and authorizing said committee to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Fitzgerald, and agreed to, 1878.

H. Res. 129—Authorizing the Committee on Claims to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Pou, and agreed to, 1881.

H. Res. 130—Authorizing the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Underhill, and agreed to, 1882.

H. Res. 131—Authorizing the Committee on the Revision of the Laws to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Watkins, and agreed to, 1881.

H. Res. 132—Authorizing the Committee on Elections No. 3 to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Goldfogle, and agreed to, 1881.

H. Res. 133—Authorizing the Committee on Elections No. 1 to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Post, and agreed to, 1881, 1882.

H. Res. 134—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Carlin, and agreed to, 1881.

H. Res. 135—Authorizing the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Sparkman, and agreed to, 1882.

H. Res. 136—Authorizing the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Burnett, and agreed to, 1882.

H. Res. 137—Authorizing the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Howard, and agreed to, 1881.

H. Res. 138—Authorizing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Bell of Georgia, and agreed to, 1882.

H. Res. 139—Authorizing the Committee on the Public Lands to have its printing and binding done, and giving said committee permission to sit during the sessions and recesses of the House.
Mr. Ferris, and agreed to, 1881.

H. Res. 140.—Authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Stephens of Texas, and agreed to, 1882.

H. Res. 141—Providing for a stenographer to the Committee on War Claims.
Mr. Gregg; Committee on Accounts, 1926.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 58), 3644.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3644.

H. Res. 142—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Graham of Illinois, and agreed to, 1912.

H. Res. 143—Authorizing the Committee on War Claims to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Gregg, and agreed to, 1912.

H. Res. 144—Authorizing the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Sabath, and agreed to, 1912.

H. Res. 145—Authorizing the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Smith of Texas, and agreed to, 1913.

H. Res. 146—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Lobeck, and agreed to, 1913.

H. Res. 147—Authorizing the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina, and agreed to, 1913.

H. Res. 148—Authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Clark of Florida, and agreed to, 1913.

H. Res. 149—Authorizing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Post, and agreed to, 1913.

H. Res. 150—Authorizing the Committee on the Library to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Thatcher, and agreed to, 1913.

H. Res. 151—Authorizing the Committee on Patents to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Oldfield, and agreed to, 1913, 1914.

H. Res. 152—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Hamlin, and agreed to, 1914.

H. Res. 153—Authorizing the Committee on Pensions to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Crisp, and agreed to, 1914.

H. Res. 154—Authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Flood of Virginia, and agreed to, 1914.

H. Res. 155—Authorizing the Committee on Roads to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Shackleford, and agreed to, 1916.

H. Res. 156—Authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Glass, and agreed to, 1913, 1915.

H. Res. 157—Authorizing the Committee on the Census to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Helm, and agreed to, 1918.

H. Res. 158—For the appointment of a committee of seven Members to investigate the production and marketing of perishable vegetables and fruits.
Mr. Harrison of Mississippi; Committee on Rules, 1926.

H. Res. 159—Directing the Secretary of State to investigate the ownership of the beef industry in the Argentine Republic in so far as the same is controlled by individuals, partnerships, and corporations of the United States.
Mr. O'Shaunessy; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1985.

H. Res. 160—Directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the practicability of requiring the substitution of electricity for steam in the operation of railway lines in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1985.

H. Res. 161—Providing for the appointment of a select committee of three Members of the House to visit the seal islands of Alaska and report upon the condition and conduct of the public interests thereon.
Mr. Rothermel; Committee on Rules, 1985.

H. Res. 162—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Konop; Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, 1985.—Debated and agreed to, 2429, 2430.

H. Res. 163—For the appointment of a select committee to investigate the receivership of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
Mr. Hinebaugh; Committee on Rules, 1985.

H. Res. 164—Authorizing the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to contract for the purchase or exchange of typewriters for the use of the House.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Accounts, 1985.—Reported back (H. Rept. 59), 3643.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3643, 3644.

H. Res. 165—To amend the House rules, placing a limit to lobbying.
Mr. Murray of Oklahoma; Committee on Rules, 1985.—Debated, 1957.

H. Res. 166—Authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, and agreed to, 1951.

H. Res. 167—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Doughton, and agreed to, 1951.

H. Res. 168—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce to have printing and binding done.
Mr. Rothermel, and agreed to, 1957.

H. Res. 169—Authorizing payment of fees to J. Fred Essary, Carl D. Groat, and Daniel O'Connell.
Mr. Davis of West Virginia; Committee on Accounts, 2013.—Reported back (H. Rept. 56) and agreed to, 3644.

H. Res. 170—Authorizing the printing of 15,000 copies of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Minnesota rate cases.
Mr. Hardwick, and agreed to, 2002.

H. Res. 171—Authorizing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary.
Mr. Alexander, and agreed to, 2002.

H. Res. 172—Authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary.
Mr. Lever, and agreed to, 2002.

H. Res. 173—Authorizing the Committee on Mines and Mining to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary.
Mr. Foster, and agreed to, 2002, 2003.

H. Res. 174—Placing clerks of certain committees on the annual roll.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Accounts, 2071.

H. Res. 175—That the Committee on Labor be instructed to investigate labor conditions on the Panama Canal relative to American citizens employed under certain agreements.
Mr. Buchanan of Illinois; Committee on Rules, 2071.

H. Res. 176—Instructing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2071.—Reported with amendments, 2150.—Debated, 2053, 2150, 2151.

H. Res. 177—Authorizing the Committee on Insular Affairs to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary.
Mr. Jones, and agreed to, 2102, 2103.

H. Res. 178—Authorizing the Committee on Labor to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary.
Mr. Lewis, and agreed to, 2105, 2106.

H. Res. 179—Accepting the invitation and appointing a committee to attend the reunion celebration at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1913.
Mr. Underwood, debated, amended, and agreed to, 2105.

H. Res. 180—Instructing the Attorney General to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all correspondence and other memoranda and papers relating to the postponement or delay of trial of cases against the Western Fuel Co.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 2144.—Reported back (H. Rept. 31) and laid on the table, 2310.

H. Res. 181—Instructing the Attorney General to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all correspondence and other papers and memoranda relating to the prosecution or trial of Maury I. Diggs and Drew Caminetti.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 2144.—Reported back (H. Rept. 32) 2311.—Debated, 2311–2313, 2442–2444, 2532, 2539, 2540, 2774.—Laid on the table, 2539, 2540.—(See H. Res. 212.)

H. Res. 182—Directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate fully and completely the facts in the case of the resignation of United States District Attorney John L. McNab and report their findings to the House of Representatives.
Mr. Hinebaugh; Committee on the Judiciary, 2144.—The Committee on the Judiciary discharged, and referred to the Committee on Rules, 2146.—Debated, 3004.

H. Res. 183—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the House as to the Berlin treaty of 1878 with respect to Jews in Roumania.
Mr. Moore; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2170.
Debated, 2162–2165, 2167.

H. Res. 184—Authorizing the Committee on Printing to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary.
Mr. Barnhart, and agreed to, 2146.

H. Res. 185—In regard to the acceptance of the statue of Zachariah Chandler.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan and agreed to, 2146.

H. Res. 186—To appoint W. H. Bell a special officer to serve in and about the House Office Building.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Accounts, 2171.

H. Res. 187—Authorizing and directing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to appoint a committee to investigate the possibility and advisability of installing in the House of Representatives a practical electrical and mechanical system of voting.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Rules, 2216.

H. Res. 188—To authorize the chairman of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress to appoint a clerk to said committee.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Accounts, 2216.—Reported back (H. Rept. 57), 3642.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3642, 3643.

H. Res. 189—To make in order legislation to abolish the Commerce Court and to provide for its jurisdiction.
Mr. Adamson; Committee on Rules, 2216.

H. Res. 190—Providing for the printing of 25,000 copies of the currency bill for the use of the House.
Mr. Glass, and agreed to, 2211.

H. Res. 191—Authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House to sit during the sessions and recesses of the sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Glass; debated, amended, and agreed to, 2212, 2213.

H. Res. 192—To provide for the appointment of a committee to ascertain certain facts regarding the framing of a currency bill by the Committee on Banking and Currency.
Mr. Lindbergh; Committee on Rules, 2313.—Debated, 2307, 2308.

H. Res. 193—Providing for the appointment of a standing committee to be known as the Budget Committee.
Mr. Roddenbery; Committee on Rules, 2313.

H. Res. 194—Providing for the investigation of the charges made by M. M. Mulhall.
Mr. J. I. Nolan; Committee on Rules, 2313.

H. Res. 195—Authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee of five Members to investigate the charges made by Martin M. Mulhall.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Rules, 2313.

H. Res. 196—Authorizing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to appoint a special committee to investigate legislation involving changes in the national fiscal and currency systems, etc.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Rules, 2313.

H. Res. 197—Providing for the appointment of a special committee of seven Members of the House to investigate the charges made by M. M. Mulhall.
Mr. Sherley; Committee on Rules, 2313.—Debated, 2297–2307.—H. Res. 198 substituted, 2315.

H. Res. 198—Directing the Speaker of the House to appoint a select committee of seven Members to inquire into and report upon all matters of an alleged lobby organized by and on behalf of an organization known as the National Association of Manufacturers for the purpose of improperly influencing legislation.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 33), 2315.—Debated, 2315–2334, 2342–2353. [Appendix, 209.]—Amended and agreed to, 2353.

H. Res. 199—Authorizing the Committee on Enrolled Bills to have such printing and binding done as may be required.
Mr. Ashbrook, and agreed to, 2382.

H. Res. 200—Providing for the examination and investigation of the papers, books, and manner of conducting business of State banking institutions.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Rules, 2391.

H. Res. 201—Providing for a special committee of seven to consider the proposed Glass currency bill.
Mr. Lindburgh; Committee on Rules, 2391.

H. Res. 202—Authorizing the select committee appointed under House resolution 198 to have its printing and binding done.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee, and agreed to, 2385.

H. Res. 203—Authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate and inquire into the condition of the financial relations between the United States and the District of Columbia.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Rules, 2463.—Reported back (H. Rept. 35), 2759.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 2759–2774.

H. Res. 204—Directing the Commissioner of Corporations to make a full and complete report of the cost of an armor-plate factory, etc.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2545.—Debated, 5534–5537.

H. Res. 205—Authorizing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to continue investigations of the Shipping Trust.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Accounts, 2545.—Reported back (H. Rept 36), 2625, 2862.—Debated and agreed to, 2625, 2862.

H. Res. 206—Authorizing the appointment of W. H. Bell as assistant foreman of the folding room.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Accounts, 2627.

H. Res. 207—Amending Rule X of the House by adding a new paragraph.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Rules, 2627.

H. Res. 208—Amending clause 9 of Rule XVI of the standing rules of the House.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Rules, 2627.

H. Res. 209—Amending paragraph 56 of Rule XI of the rules of the House.
Mr. Hardwick; Committee on Rules, 2627.

H. Res. 210—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain information.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2627.

H. Res. 211—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2627.—Motion to discharge committee debated and objected to, 4400.

H. Res. 212—Directing the Attorney General to transmit to the House of Representatives copy of his telegram dated May 16, 1913, to United States Attorney McNab.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Judiciary, 2776—Reported back (H. Rept. 39), 2862, 2874.—Debated, 2862, 2863, 2874–2906, 3004, 3006–3023.—Laid on the table, 3023.

H. Res. 213—Requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives.
Mr. Austin; Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, 2832.

H. Res. 214—Directing the Civil Service Commission to transmit to the House all papers and documentary evidence in its possession relating to the solicitation of campaign funds in the Government building in the city of Atlanta in the year 1912, and for other purposes.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 2832.

H. Res. 215—Directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate certain charges made by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo relative to a conspiracy to depress the value of certain Government bonds.
Mr. Neeley; Committee on Rules, 3024.

H. Res. 216—Directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to deliver certain documents relating to contracts for curbing.
Mr. Howard; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3024.

H. Res. 217—Requesting the Departments of Commerce and Labor and the Interstate Commerce Commission to furnish information relative to coal, etc.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3024.

H. Res. 218—Calling on the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for information concerning the condition of the Aqueduct Bridge.
Mr. Lobeck; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3024.

H. Res. 219—Calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for facts relative to the cause of the recent decline in the price of United States 2 per cent bonds.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Ways and Means, 3024.—Motion to discharge committee debated and rejected, 3309–3317.

H. Res. 220—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with a copy of the transfer list of registered 2 per cent bonds by national banks since July 1, 1913.
Mr. Levy; Committee on Ways and Means, 3116, 3128.—Debated, 3116.

H. Res. 221—To print decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Arkansas, Oregon, West Virginia, Missouri, and Minnesota rate cases.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Printing, 3128.

H. Res. 222—Directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill at the earliest practicable date providing for an emergency appropriation sufficiently large to begin the immediate construction of three additional battleships of the dreadnought type.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3128.

H. Res. 223—Authorizing the Committee on Education to have such printing and binding done as is necessary for the discharge of the work of said committee during the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Hughes of Georgia, and agreed to, 3115.

H. Res. 224—Requesting information from the Secretary of the Navy respecting naval coal upon the Pacific and in Alaska and a naval-base railway therein.
Mr. Wickersham; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3202.

H. Res. 225—Expressing sorrow and regret of the death of the Hon. Joseph F. Johnson, late a Senator from the State of Alabama.
Mr. Underwood, and agreed to, 3201.

H. Res. 226—Placing clerks to certain committees on the annual roll.
Mr. Hardy; Committee on Accounts, 3318.

H. Res. 227—Requesting the Postmaster General to extend the parcel-post classification so as to include books.
Mr. Lewis of Maryland; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3318.

H. Res. 228—To investigate the alleged dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Railroad merger and other matters.
Mr. Kindel; Committee on Rules, 3531.

H. Res. 229—Directing the Postmaster General to inform the House what steps have been taken toward readjustment of compensation of star-route and screen-wagon contractors on account of the establishment of the parcel post, etc.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3531.—Reported back (H. Rept. 87), 5153, 5154, 5193.—Debated and laid on the table, 5153, 5154, 5193–5198.

H. Res. 230—Seeking information relative to the Monroe doctrine.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3647.

H. Res. 231—Declaring that William J. MacDonald was elected a Representative to the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Post, from the Committee on Elections No. 1 (H. Rept. 60), 3641, 3646, 3647.—Debated, 3780–3786. (Appendix, 242, 247).—Agreed to, 3786.

H. Res. 232—Allowing the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service a clerk at the rate of $6 per day for the first session of the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Accounts, 3795.

H. Res. 233—Requesting the Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, and the Interstate Commerce Commission to furnish information relative to coal, etc.
Mr. Murray of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3795.

H. Res. 234—To authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into and concerning the official conduct of Emory Speer, United States district judge for the southern district of Georgia.
Mr. Clayton; Committee on Rules, 3795.—Debated, 3777–3780, 3823–3825.—Amended and agreed to, 3825.

H. Res. 235—To provide for representation of the United States in the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism.
Mr. Henry, from the Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 61), and agreed to, 3786, 3787.

H. Res. 236—To print an original article read in the general session of the Missouri State Medical Association, at the fifty-sixth annual meeting, held at St. Louis, May 13 to 15, 1913.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Printing, 3827.

H. Res. 237—Providing for a committee to investigate cost of armor plate and gun forgings and the economy of their production by the Government.
Mr. Gregg; Committee on Rules, 3925.

H. Res. 238—To investigate the dissolution of the American Tobacco Co., and for other purposes.
Mr. Fowler; Committee on Rules, 3925.

H. Res. 239—Requesting the President to direct the Attorney General to furnish information respecting the intercorporate relations of certain railroad and transportation companies, and to advise whether or not proceedings have been begun under the act of July 2, 1890, to dissolve the relations of said companies.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on the Judiciary, 4004.

H. Res. 240—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to communicate to the House of Representatives the cost and result of the investigation of the boll weevil.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Agriculture, 4090, 4116.—Debated, 4090.—H. Res. 254 reported as substitute, 5054.

H. Res. 241—To investigate wrecks on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4116.

H. Res. 242—Making it in order to consider provision for abolishment of the Commerce Court in connection with H. R. 7898.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Rules, 4116.—H. Res. 244 reported as substitute, 4310.

H. Res. 243—Making certain portions of H. R. 7898 in order during the consideration of same.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Rules, 4283; H. Res. 244 reported as substitute, 4310.

H. Res. 244—Authorizing House to consider H. R. 7898 without amendment.
Mr. Hardwick, from the Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 67), 4310.—Debated and agreed to, 4310–4314.

H. Res. 245—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to communicate to the House of Representatives the cost and result of the investigation of the hog-cholera plague.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Agriculture, 4546.—H. Res. 254 reported as substitute, 5054.

H. Res. 246—Directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce to examine and investigate expenditures in the Bureau of Lighthouses.
Mr. Bartlett; Committee on Rules, 4633.

H. Res. 247—Accepting invitation to attend National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville and appointing committee to attend same.
Mr. Pepper, 4619.—Debated and agreed to, 4618–4620.

H. Res. 248—Moving to nonconcur in gross in the Senate amendments to H. R. 3321 and agreeing to a committee of conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Rules, 4706.—Reported back (H. Rept. 70), 4713.—Debated and agreed to, 4713–4720, 4721.

H. Res. 249—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to give to the House full detailed information in regard to any contracts made or proposed to be entered into between the Santa Barbara Tie & Pole Co. and the Secretary of Agriculture.
Mr. Humphrey of Washington; Committee on Agriculture, 4706.—Committee discharged, debated, and agreed to, 5131–5132.

H. Res. 250—On the death of Hon. William H. Wilder, late a Representative from Massachusetts.
Mr. Treadway, and agreed to, 4775, 4776.

H. Res. 251—Providing for election of a Commission on Legislative Methods and Practices in the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Rules, 4859.

H. Res. 252—To investigate the alleged dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Railroad merger and other matters.
Mr. Kindel; Committee on Rules, 4937.

H. Res. 253—On the death of Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan, late a Representative from New York.
Mr. Gittins, and agreed to, 4936, 4937.

H. Res. 254—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to communicate to the House of Representatives the cost and result of the investigation of the boll weevil and hog-cholera plague.
Mr. Lever, from the Committee on Agriculture (H. Rept. 76), 5054.—And agreed to, 5130, 5131.

H. Res. 255—Allowing the Committee on Enrolled Bills a clerk at the rate of $6 per day for the remainder of the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Accounts, 5137.—Reported with amendment, 5440.—Debated, 5440.

H. Res. 256—Providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report whether any Members have been guilty of violating the provisions of the Criminal Code by soliciting contributions for political purposes, etc.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 5132, 5133, 5137.—Debated, 5132–5134.

H. Res. 257—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to have all necessary printing and binding done.
Mr. Broussard, and agreed to, 5135.

H. Res. 258—Directing the Attorney General to inform the House of Representatives what action, if any, has been taken to stop the construction of oil wells and the extraction of petroleum from certain lands granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Mr. Thomson of Illinois; Committee on the Judiciary, 5152.

H. Res. 259—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay to Nettie Jacke, widow of Arthur C. Jacke, six months' salary and funeral expenses of said Arthur C. Jacke, late a United States Capitol policeman.
Mr. Goulden; Committee on Accounts, 5181.—Reported with amendment, amended, and agreed to, 5431.

H. Res. 260—Placing clerks of expenditure committees on the session roll.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on Accounts, 5215.

H. Res. 261—Directing the Lincoln Memorial Commission to report facts relative to change of design and increase of cost due to the unsafe foundation at location selected.
Mr. Borland; Committee on the Library, 5179.

H. Res. 262—Directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the workings of the Beef Trust.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Rules, 5205, 5215.—Debated, 5205.

H. Res. 263—Authorizing appointment of assistant foreman of folding room.
Mr. Heflin; Committee on Accounts, 5215.—Reported with amendment (H. R. Rept. 89), 5289.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 5289, 5290.

H. Res. 264—Authorizing and directing the Clerk of the House to pay Miss Rhetta Williams the sum of $125 for services rendered Hon. S. A. Roddenbery.
Mr. Bell of Georgia, and agreed to, 5214.—Repealed (see H. Res. 274), 5439.

H. Res. 265—On the death of Hon. Seaborn Anderson Roddenbery, late a Representative from the State of Georgia.
Mr. Bell of Georgia, and agreed to, 5214.

H. Res. 266—Providing for the payment of mileage to John Lambert, of Joliet, Ill., from Joliet, Ill., to Washington, D. C., and return, 1,760 miles, at 5 cents per mile, in answer to a subpœna issued by the committee, of which Hon. Augustus O. Stanley was chairman, to investigate violations of the anti-trust act.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Accounts, 5215.

H. Res. 267—To amend paragraph 9 of Rule XVI of the rules of the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Rules, 5219.

H. Res. 268—To amend Rule XIII of the rules of the Sixty-third Congress.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Rules, 5219.

H. Res. 269—Directing the Attorney General to inform the House of Representatives what action, if any, has been taken to stop the construction of oil wells and the extraction of petroleum from certain lands granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Mr. Thomson of Illinois; Committee on the Judiciary, 5291.

H. Res. 270—Authorizing an investigation of banking and rural credit conditions.
Mr. Glass; Committee on Rules, 5291.

H. Res. 271—Instructing the commission in control of the House Office Building to consider a subdivision of the rooms of said building.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5379.

H. Res. 272—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay Florence E. Quigley, widow of Thomas Quigley, funeral expenses of the said Thomas Quigley, late captain of the Capitol police.
Mr. McCoy; Committee on Accounts, 5441.

H. Res. 273—Relative to navigation in Alaskan waters.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5441.

H. Res. 274—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay to Miss Rhetta Williams the sum of $125 for services as clerk of Hon. S. A. Roddenbery, late a Member of the House from the State of Georgia.
Mr. Bell of Georgia, amended and agreed to, 5439.

H. Res. 275—To provide a special order for the disposition of H. R. 7898.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Rules, 5499.—Reported back (H. R. Rept. 90), 5520.—Debated, 5520–5527, 5528–5540.—Agreed to, 5540.

H. Res. 276—To pay R. T. Cook $581.95 for services rendered as acting assistant foreman of the branch folding room, House of Representatives.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on Accounts, 5499.

H. Res. 277—Dispensing with further proceedings under call of the House.
Mr. Hardwick, 5526.—Debated and agreed to, 5526, 5527.

H. Res. 278—Revoking leaves of absence.
Mr. Fitzgerald, and agreed to, 5523, 5524.

H. Res. 279—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House the names of all employees in the Treasury Department in the classified or unclassified service who have been reduced or advanced in rank since March 4, 1913.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5579.

H. Res. 280—Directing the Postmaster General to transmit to the House the names of all employees in the Post Office Department in the classified or unclassified service who have been reduced or advanced in rank since March 4, 1913.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5579.

H. Res. 281—Directing the Public Printer to transmit to the House the names of all employees in the Government Printing Office in the classified or unclassified service who have been reduced or advanced in rank since March 4, 1913.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5579.

H. Res. 282—Calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for facts relative to the provision contained in tariff act of October 3, 1913, providing for a reduction of 5 per cent in tariff duties on all goods imported in certain vessels.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Ways and Means, 5579.

H. Res. 283—Calling upon the Secretary of State for facts relative to the provision contained in tariff act of October 3, 1913, providing for a discount of 5 per cent in tariff rates on goods imported in certain vessels.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5579.

H. Res. 284—Directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill for the construction of three battleships.
Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5610.

H. Res. 285—Referring the bill (H. R. 8850) for the relief of the heirs of David H. Creel to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Carlin; Committee on Claims, 5652.

H. Res. 286—To investigate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.
Mr. Faison; Committee on Rules, 5655.

H. Res. 287—Repealing clause 2 of Rule VIII.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Rules, 5661.

H. Res. 288—Requesting of the Secretary of the Treasury certain information relative to the affairs of his department.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 5684.

H. Res. 289—Requesting of the Postmaster General of the United States certain information relative to the affairs of his department.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 5684.

H. Res. 290—Authorizing the appointment of a committee to make an investigation of conditions in the coal fields in Las Animas, Huerfano, Fremont, Grand, Routt, Boulder, Weld, and other counties in the State of Colorado.
Mr. Keating; Committee on Rules, 5729.—Motion to discharge committee debated, 5868–5872.

H. Res. 291—Asking Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for information about Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5760.

H. Res. 292—Requesting information from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia concerning charges made by the American Telegraph & Telephone Co.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5795.

H. Res. 293—Requesting information from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia concerning employees of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
Mr. Cary; Committee on the District of Columbia; 5797.

H. Res. 294—Directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill providing for four battleships, one of which shall be built at a Government navy yard.
Mr. Deitrick; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5797.

H. Res. 295—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. Barton; Committee on Ways and Means, 5813.

H. Res. 296—Directing the Secretary of War to inform the House of Representatives as to recommendations providing for reforms in the method of examinations for admission to the West Point Military Academy.
Mr. Sharp; Committee on Military Affairs. 5829.

H. Res. 297—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish certain information concerning subsection 7 of the Underwood tariff law.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Ways and Means, 5836.—Motion to discharge committee, 5918.

H. Res. 298—To authorize the President to cooperate with the United Kingdom of Great Britain to the end that naval construction may be suspended for the period of one year.
Mr. Hensley; 5830.—Debated, 5830–5835, 5841, 5913–5918 [Appendix, 403].

H. Res. 299—Calling upon the President to furnish the House of Representatives with a complete list of the officials of the various departments of the Government who have been absent from their posts of duty during the past four weeks that they might engage in promoting the interests of candidates for political office.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5842.

H. Res. 300—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all special regulations, orders, and instructions issued to the customs officials or any of them relating to importations under any of paragraphs 227, 347, and 416 of the Underwood tariff law.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Ways and Means, 5857.

H. Res. 301—Directing the Department of Justice to give the House of Representatives full details and particulars covering the report of the grand jury that probed the frauds in Philadelphia, together with all correspondence between the Wanamaker Co. and the Attorney General's office.
Mr. Falconer; Committee on the Judiciary, 5857.

H. Res. 302—Directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the letting of the bids for the construction of the post office at New Haven, Conn.
Mr. Cary; Committee on Rules, 5857.

H. Res. 303—To investigate the origin of an untruthful report touching the relations between the United States and Mexico.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5874.

H. Res. 304—Directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information relating to treaties with foreign countries.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5888.

H. Res. 305—Directing the Secretary of State, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of any opinion prepared by any official in or under the Department of State relating to subsection 7 of paragraph J of section 4 of the Underwood tariff law.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Ways and Means, 5888.

H. Res. 306—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the advantages of the Rock Island Arsenal military tract as a possible site for the proposed Government armor-plate factory.
Mr. Tavenner; Committee on Military Affairs, 5919.

H. Res. 307—Authorizing payment out of the contingent fund of one month's compensation to the clerk of the late Representative George H. Utter.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Accounts, 5919.

H. Res. 308—Compelling Members of the House to file a statement with the Clerk showing the nature of any and all kinds of business they may have interests in, together with pecuniary interests of their families, etc.
Mr. Lindbergh; Committee on Rules, 5919.

H. Res. 309—Directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all notices, protests, and correspondence received or sent out relating to subsection 7 of paragraph J of section 4 of the Underwood tariff law.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5928.

H. Res. 310—In reference to the dismissal of Ethel Joslin Hanks.
Mr. Bryan; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5939.

H. Res. 311—Directing the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the United Cigar Stores Co.
Mr. Reilly of Connecticut; Committee on Rules, 5939.

H. Res. 312—Directing the Secretary of the Department of Labor to send to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, a statement showing the number of aliens arriving at ports or places in the United States during the month of October, 1913, who were certified by the surgeons of the Public Health Service as being physically or mentally defective, and also a statement showing the nature of the defects so certified.
Mr. Gardner; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 5957.

H. Res. 313—Authorizing the appointment of a committee to make an investigation of conditions in the copper mines in the counties of Houghton, Keweenaw, and Ontonagon, in the State of Michigan.
Mr. MacDonald; Committee on Rules, 5957.

H. Res. 314—Directing the Postmaster General to inform the House as to certain rulings and instructions relative to the mailability of game birds, etc.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5957.

H. Res. 315—In relation to the establishment of a national university at Washington, D. C.
Mr. Bartholdt; Committee on Rules, 5960.

H. Res. 316—To investigate the school system in force at Gary, Ind.
Mr. Crosser; Committee on Rules, 5960.

H. Res. 317—Directing the Commissioner of Corporations to investigate and report upon the concentration of private ownership of natural resources.
Mr. MacDonald; Committee on the Judiciary, 6039.

H. Res. 318—Directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate certain phases of the high cost of food products.
Mr. Britten; Committee on the Judiciary, 6039.

H. Res. 319—Authorizing the Postmaster of the House to appoint messengers and to provide salaries therefor.
Mr. Garner; Committee on Accounts, 6049.

H. Res. 320—Inquiring into the alleged violation of the excise law of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, 6046.—Debated and agreed to, 6046, 6047.